"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain today; tomorrow cooler, probably rain; wind south.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,668. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York. | TWO CENTS Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn. | THREE CENTS Other States.

FIRE IN ATLANTA RAZES 100 BLOCKS; LOSS $2,000,000

Wide Residence Area in Northeast Swept by Flames, Starting in Storage Building.

SOLDIERS CALLED TO AID

Dynamite Used Vainly to Prevent Blaze Reaching Mansions on Ponce de Leon Av.

FIREMEN FINALLY CHECK IT

Thousands Left Homeless, but City Cares for Them — One Woman Dies from Shock.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 21.—Fire that started late this afternoon in an obscure negro section at Decatur and Fort Streets swept a broad path through the residential section of Atlanta, devastating scores of blocks and destroying many of the city's finest homes and hundreds of negro houses. Although the flames were not under complete control tonight, they had been checked half way through the exclusive Ponce de Leon Avenue residence section and fire officials believed there was little danger of a further spread to any extent.

First estimates of the damage place it at $2,000,000 to $3,000,000. So far as can be learned, the only life lost is that of a woman who died from shock.

The fire was confined to the northeastern part of the city, and the only business houses burned were several warehouses near the point of origin. In a rough estimate it is thought that fully 100 blocks were laid waste.

A high wind carried the flames with a speed that outran the efforts of the Fire Department. Within an hour after the first alarm the fire began to assume the proportions of a conflagration, and fire officials called in several hundred men from the Fort McPherson Officers' Training Camp to aid in the fight. Appeals for help brought fire equipment from a half dozen neighboring cities.

The dramatic struggle with the flames reached a climax at nightfall, when the fire fighters made a strong stand at Boulevard Place and began dynamiting a wide area to protect the Ponce de Leon section. This effort was only partly successful, and an hour later the dynamiters had to begin work over again at one point two block beyond the avenue.

The soldiers, firemen and private citizens blew up whole blocks of houses. Now and then a home on the north side of Ponce de Leon Avenue would catch fire, but for almost two hours these outbreaks were stopped. Then the flames gained a foothold across the street, swept on a block to Vedo Way, and moved slowly on in a northeasterly direction. Late tonight, however, Fire Chief Cody announced that the fire had been brought under control.

Several hundred buckets were rushed to Ponce de Leon Avenue when the fight centred there. Each soldier was supplied with one and whenever a tiny blaze started on a roof it was quickly extinguished. The presence of the soldiers directing traffic, guarding household goods, and keeping people from the danger zone gave the appearance of martial law.

Started in Storage Plant.

The blaze started in the Skinner Storage Company's building on Decatur Street, east of Fort. It burned several blocks of surrounding small houses clean, jumped over five low brick buildings and a row of small shacks, and then swept on into the better residence sections. A large part of the devastation, however, was in the neighborhoods composed largely of homes ranging in value from $2,500 to $6,000.

Some of the most serious losses were in the section where dynamite was used, scores of pretty homes in a comparatively new district of the city being blown up in the hope of checking the advance of the flames.

Between Edgewood Avenue and Decatur Street, at the start of the fire, the flames confined themselves to the section between Boulevard and Hilliard Street. At Edgewood they moved eastward as far as Prospect Place in spots, wiping out a block now and then. Practically the entire section, bounded by Hilliard Street on the west, Prospect Place on the east, Edgewood Avenue on the south, and North Avenue on the north, was laid waste.

At North Avenue, North Jackson Street became the western boundary, and with a slight change in the wind the fire moved steadily on in a northeasterly direction. It never got nearer than seven blocks to Peachtree Street, the main thoroughfare of the city, although at times a momentary change of wind threatened in that direction.

Three Fires Burning at Once.

Firemen were fighting a small blaze in the big Atlanta cotton warehouse, where military supplies are stored, and at the same time six residences in West End were burning, when the alarm came in from Decatur Street. As many companies as could be spared were sent to that section, but it is doubtful if the entire department could have checked the conflagration developing there under the high wind.

The fact that three fires were burning at practically the same time started vague reports that incendiaries were at work.

A Great Exodus.

The wide area in the sweep of the flames was a scene of indescribable confusion. The flames moved in some instances as steadily as a man would

Continued on Page 24.

German Casualties in April Put at 42,838; Killed, 10,979

LONDON, May 21.—German official lists of killed, wounded and missing issued during the month of April, but not necessarily referring to the casualties occurring in April, show:

Killed or died of wounds or sickness, 10,979.

Prisoners and missing, 4,308.

Severely or badly wounded, 9,744.

Slightly wounded or wounded remaining with units, 17,807.

HOUSE REJECTS TAX ON COTTON

South Solid Against Amendment—Excluded as Not Germane, 137 to 116.

SUGAR TAX NOT PROBABLE

Lenroot Demands Rule Reform —Auto Levy Lightened—Final Vote Expected Tonight.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Sectional and partisan lines were drawn in the debate on the War Taxation bill for the first time today when the House rejected an amendment to place a tax of $2.50 a bale on cotton. The amendment was offered by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, a Republican member of the Ways and Means Committee, who said it would raise $30,000,000 additional revenue. Southern Democrats rallied in opposition. Representatives Fitzgerald and Hulbert of New York were the only Democrats voting for the tax, which was defeated, 137 to 116.

A point of no quorum was made at 6 o'clock tonight, forcing adjournment. Representative Kitchin, the Democratic leader, said: "I shall make an effort to put this bill through the House tomorrow, if it takes all night."

By a vote of 96 to 92, a fight led by the Michigan delegation in behalf of automobile manufacturers was partly successful. The bill was amended to provide that the 5 per cent. tax on the gross receipts of automobile factories shall not be assessed unless the manufacturer nets more than 8 per cent. on capital invested, plus $5,000. An effort to strike the automobile tax from the bill altogether was defeated.

A committee amendment was adopted which provides that the 5 per cent. tax levied by the bill on various manufactured articles shall apply also to such articles in the hands of wholesalers (instead of manufacturers) on the day the Revenue bill becomes law. When such articles have come into the hands of retailers since April 6, 1916, the tax also is to apply.

Among the articles held by wholesalers which will be liable to the 5 per cent. tax are automobiles, trucks, motor cycles, tires, musical instruments, yachts and pleasure boats, sporting goods, perfumery, extracts, proprietary medicines, and chewing gum.

In granting a concession to the advocates of a modified tax on automobiles the House adopted the following amendment offered by Representative Dennis of the Detroit district:

Provided, that the tax of 5 per centum shall not be collected unless the manufacturer of the article herein enumerated shall have made a profit of 8 per centum upon the actual capital invested, together with the sum of $5,000. For the purpose of this paragraph actual capital invested means (1) actual cash paid in, (2) the actual cash due at the time of payment of assets other than cash paid in, and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business.

Mr. Doremus said a straight 5 per cent. tax would result in financial ruin to many small automobile manufacturers.

Point of Order Raised.

The proposed cotton tax so aroused Southern members that they clamored for recognition. Representative Crisp of Georgia made a point of order invoking a rule which prohibits the offering of amendments to revenue bills unless such amendments are germane to the subject matter of the bill. Mr. Mann said the rule was never intended to apply to an omnibus revenue bill covering hundreds of items, and in this view he was supported by Mr. Fitzgerald.

The fact that the pending bill did not mention cotton was declared by southern Democrats to make the Moore amendment out of order. The point of order was upheld by the Chair (Representative Foster of Illinois). Mr. Mann appealed from the decision, although admitting that the decision was technically correct and according to precedent. The appeal was defeated, 137 to 116.

Three Republicans voted against the cotton tax—Fordney of Michigan, Martin of Louisiana, and La Follette of Washington. Fordney and Martin represent sugar districts. Mr. Fitzgerald had given notice of intention to offer an amendment for a consumption tax on sugar. The ruling on the cotton tax amendment probably will preclude consideration of an excise levy on domestic sugar.

"If this point of order be sustained," Representative Fitzgerald said in the debate preceding the vote, "the House is absolutely powerless to consider numerous amendments designed to correct glaring abuses which this bill will establish. This bill contains revenue measures of every conceivable character—excise, tariff, direct tax, even a tax upon postal matter, which does not belong to the bill at all, so that anything which proposed by the House is germane."

"This amendment proposes an excise tax. I do not know whether there should be a tax upon cotton, but I know there should be levied a compensating direct tax on domestic sugars, and I propose to offer such an amendment."

Mr. Fitzgerald pointed out that the bill abounded in excise taxes such as proposed by the Moore amendment.

"If this point of order be sustained," he said, "no amendment will be in order unless the particular matter proposed to be taxed can be found enumerated in some particular paragraph of the bill."

Demands Immediate Reform.

Representative Lenroot of Wisconsin suggested that the Committee on Rules convene immediately and amend the rule. This suggestion evoked applause from both sides of the aisle. Explaining his suggestion, Mr. Lenroot said:

"However unjust items in this bill may be the Chairman of the committee can arise and say: 'The Treasury Department must have this money. If you strike out this item there is no way to get that money.' No new amendments can be proposed, even by the committee itself, to supply revenue in

Continued on Page 2.

IS AMERICAN PATRIOTISM DEAD? That is the question of the moment which the distinguished historian, William Roscoe Thayer, answers in HARPER'S MAGAZINE for June—the special 64th anniversary number just published. A magazine rich in beauty and interest. On every news-stand. —Advt.

IRISH CONVENTION PLAN SUBMITTED TO PARLIAMENT

Premier's Exposition Is Approved by Redmond—Ulster Leaders Noncommittal.

TO BE SUMMONED AT ONCE

All Irish Factions to Deliberate Under a Chairman Named by the Crown.

HINT OF ULSTER OPPOSITION

Carson Says Threats Won't Move Unionists, and He Will Stand by Them.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, May 21.—Premier Lloyd George's plan for giving the Irish people an opportunity of hammering out for themselves a permanent system of Government was laid before the crowded House of Commons this afternoon. The Prime Minister wasted neither time nor tears upon the specific proposals for the settlement of the Irish question which his Government had submitted to the leaders of the various Irish parties represented in Parliament, but at once entered into details regarding the alternative scheme of an Irish convention contained in his letter to John Redmond, in accordance with which an assembly of Irishmen representative of all the leading aspects of national thought and interest should meet and submit to the British Government and Parliament a constitution for the future Government of Ireland within the empire. He said that the whole-hearted support of Ireland was necessary to the complete victory of the cause for which Great Britain was fighting. He emphasized that point, in language which, while carefully chosen so as not to convey any impression of doubt as to ultimate victory, laid stress upon the view that the struggle left before the Allies, even with America's full assistance, was one that would tax every sinew of strength and strain every resource. The British Empire, he said, could not afford to leave an uncured festering sore in its own organism.

Mr. Lloyd George's speech lost something in oratorical effect from being read from manuscript, but nevertheless made a deep impression upon the House, despite the suggestions which had been made in some quarters that the idea of an Irish convention was the outgrowth of an opportunist policy which sought to relieve British statesmanship of the difficulties it had failed to overcome and to throw the future responsibility upon the shoulders of the Irish people. Most criticisms of this kind were staved off by the Premier's frank admission that nothing but war considerations would have influenced the Government to take up the settlement of so thorny a topic in the midst of a great war.

In the whole course of the speech there were only two interruptions. One came from the irrepressible Laurence Ginnell, who was promptly called to order with the approval of his Irish colleagues. The other came from another Irish member who, as the Premier made a reference to the financial aspects of an Irish settlement, cried: "We don't want your money!" Mr. Lloyd George countered this by saying impressively: "I cannot imagine Great Britain rejecting an agreement through niggardliness, and I will promise on behalf of the Government that they will not forget that restitution and reparation should begin at home," an employment of two famous phrases of the allied program which elicited the approval of the whole House.

Redmond Willing to Efface Himself.

John Redmond followed the Prime Minister in a speech suffused with that high-souled, far-seeing patriotism which has marked his attitude throughout the war. The House cheered him heartily as he signified the readiness of the Nationalist Party to do all in its power to bring about a settlement which for the first time in its history Ireland had been asked to undertake herself. His declaration that if by his own withdrawal from the convention some of the difficulties ahead could be lessened he would willingly sacrifice himself aroused strenuous protests. His reference was to the Sinn Fein opposition to the party of which he was the leader. He fully accepted the Premier's view that the Sinn Fein must be adequately represented in the convention, and he gave further proof of broadmindedness by indicating that he would be prepared to see the Unionist Party with a representation equal to that of the Nationalist Party.

Mr. Redmond's conclusion struck a high note none the less effective because pitched in a minor key of reference to all the heart-burnings and postponements of the past thirty or forty years. "There must be no shrinking from compromise," he said.

The tenor of the next two speeches showed most emphatically that unless the spirit of compromise prevailed in the convention nothing could come of it.

Sir John Lonsdale, representing the Ulster men, cast a gloom over the House. In June his speech recalled the fantanades of the "last ditchers," though delivered in the customary conversational fashion of Parliament.

William O'Brien went to the other extreme in respect of both declamation and denunciation.

Asquith Acts as Peacemaker.

The temperature of the House by this time had fallen almost to zero. All hopes of settlement seemed gone when the spokesmen of two minorities in Ireland took such diametrically opposed views. Compromise appeared to be a vain word. Happily Mr. Asquith was there, and he rose to the occasion. Never, perhaps, was his gift for smoothing over asperities better exemplified. He found balm in Gilead. He showed how Lord Lonsdaleand his fellow-Unionists might help to make the rough road smooth by presenting the case for the convention to their constituencies, and he mollified the O'Brienites. Once again the House grew hopeful that the Irish convention might succeed where so many other efforts had failed.

Various references were made during the debate to the necessity of having as Chairman or President of the convention a man who would not only command the confidence of all parties, but who possessed the supreme qualities of tact and judgment. Mr. Asquith's name was not mentioned in this connection from the floor of the House, but in the lobbies many hopes were expressed that the former Premier, whose political life has been so largely taken up with the cause of Home Rule for Ireland, would have an opportunity of crowning his career by

Continued on Page 16.

Paris Pays $1 a Pound for Beef As Meatless Days Inaugurated

PARIS, May 21.—With the beginning of the régime of two meatless days a week, beef went to $1 a pound today and vegetables and fish followed the upward tendency. The rush for meat supplies to carry consumers over until Wednesday swamped the butchers, although they had laid in extra amounts. There was a good deal of crowding, and some sharp talk was heard against rich buyers who paid any price the dealers asked, sending the quotations too high for modest purses.

Beef on the hoof at the stockyards was higher than last week, although the receipts were larger. Wholesalers appear to take the view that the new regulations will not reduce consumption.

HOOVER SUGGESTS FOOD-BUYING FUND

$10,000,000 Appropriation for Purchase by Government if Contingency Arises.

$3,000,000 FOR EXPENSES

Authority to Fix Prices When Necessary to Stop Speculation Also Wanted.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—While Congress was deliberating over the features of the food legislation which it is believed will eventually conform to the requests for extraordinary powers made by President Wilson, Herbert C. Hoover, the man selected by the President for food administrator, devoted his time to the task of making the great machine a democratic institution which will receive the support of all classes.

That unusual powers are necessary to bring the country to the point where it will face the problem successfully, was not denied. But the word "autocratic" has been stricken from the vocabulary of those who are seeking effective food legislation, and the words "co-operation" and "democracy" have been introduced in its place.

One of the important developments today was the knowledge that Mr. Hoover wanted for his prospective "food administration" the financial backing with which to provide for the contingency of actual purchase on behalf of the Government, and the fixing of a minimum price in certain necessary commodities, without hardship to the producer. He named $10,000,000, in addition to the proposed $3,000,000 appropriated by the Lever bill in the House, as the amount which might be needed for early use in this connection.

His suggestion, contained in a letter to Congressman Lever, father of the proposed bill, which was submitted to the Committee on Agriculture of the House, carried the recommendation that the additional appropriation be made available at once, or that the "food administration" machinery to be created be permitted to return to Congress with the request, if the appropriation was found necessary.

Hoover Writes Suggestions.

In this letter to Mr. Lever some of the objects which Mr. Hoover hopes to accomplish were set forth. He discarded the suggestion of a food "dictatorship" as likely to create opposition at once. The letter, dated May 17, read in part:

"With regard to the Food Administration bill now pending, I would like to mention some of the points for your consideration.

"1. If this bill could be given the name of the Food Administration bill, it would be helpful in forming public opinion, for we do not want to give the complexion of food dictator, or food controller, as this creates opposition at once. This is fundamentally an attempt to secure co-ordination and a wiser administration of the food supply in the country for both our own people and the Allies.

"2. The bill provides no method for securing information of any kind, and it will be impossible to take proper action in many directions without this power. The food administration will want to be able to secure such information with regard to different subjects independently of the broad food survey proposed for the Department of Agriculture, because their survey must be one of minute care and exactness and will be long delayed in its results, whereas the food administration might wish to set up short emergency investigations. Therefore I would suggest that something to the following effect might be introduced:

"That the President, in order to obtain information necessary for the effective carrying out of the provisions of this act is hereby empowered to investigate and ascertain the demand for, supply, ownership of, costs, profits, and prices of any foodstuffs, feed materials or foods, and to require any person to give such information and to produce such books and documents as may be necessary for this purpose.

"3. The bill provides amply for minimum and maximum prices. There is no provision for the establishment of a fixed price at which goods must be bought and sold either between traders or by the Government. It is difficult to say at the moment that such power would need be exercised, but there are complications of the food situation that might require such intervention equally with the fixing of maximums or minimums. A fixed price is the only positive, absolute method of eliminating speculation.

$3,000,000 for Expenses.

"4. I assume that the appropriation mentioned under Section 19 is for overhead expenses of the food administration. It does not appear to me that this needs to be extravagant, and I should think that at the start $3,000,000 would be an ample sum.

"5. The bill provides for the contingency of actual purchase on behalf of the Government, but there is no provision for appropriation to cover such an issue or to finance the important question of interest on sums once this form of stimulation were undertaken. I could not know what sum to mention in this particular, but simply to lend strength to the Administration it would seem that some large, round sum would need be provided. Otherwise, any minimum guarantee or device would carry little confidence with the country, so that either some sum such as $10,000,000 needs to be mentioned or it should be provided that ultimately return could be made to Congress for such a purpose."

The letter closed with the recommendation for power to commandeer office space in Washington for the new food administration organization and a reiteration of Mr. Hoover's belief, made in his statement of Saturday night, that there should be provision for the cre-

Continued on Page 2.

For your stomach's sake drink Dr. Brush's Kumyss.—Advt.

RUSSIA TO SEEK TREATY REVISION FROM HER ALLIES

Wants War Aims as Outlined in Reply to President Modified, It Is Said.

TO DEFINE PEACE SLOGAN

Position in Regard to "No Annexation, No Contributions" Policy to be Made Clear.

CHECK PUT ON COUNCIL

5,000,000 Fighting Cossacks, the Fleet, and Mujiks Have Something to Say About Things.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 20.—It is now permissible to state that we are on the eve of a series of important and far-reaching negotiations between Russia and the Allies on the question of a revision of war aims as outlined in their reply to President Wilson. Teresschtenko, who entered on his duties at the Foreign Office yesterday, saw the allied Ambassadors the same afternoon, and I understand the matter was formally discussed.

Russia, it is believed, will endeavor as far as possible to define precisely what "peace without annexations or contributions" means and will point out that the Russian working class, while in no way desiring a separate peace, cannot support the present war program of the Allies. That a revision of the treaties between the Allies and Russia will be requested is certain, and it is thought here the Allies will call a conference to consider the whole question of Russia's future in the war.

It must be pointed out that the formula of "peace without annexations or contributions" does not spring from an altruistic motive, but is almost purely due to a desire for peace in order to work out Russia's internal social problems.

The newspapers comment frankly on the recent debate in the British House of Commons. Mr. Snowden's motion and speeches are reported at full length and in a prominent position. The Bourse Gazette says:

"Discussion of the question regarding the aims and objects of the war, and leading to a revision of these aims has in fact begun. Bethmann-Hollweg only recently maintained that England compels us to roll her military wheel. It has turned out just otherwise. The Allies are going behind the peace wheel which the Russian revolution set in motion."

In certain political circles closely connected with Milukoff and Guchkoff the impending negotiations between Russia and the Allies on the basis of the Government's policy announced in its manifesto today is viewed with considerable alarm, yet political stock has slightly improved today as a result of Kerensky's brilliant speech on the necessity of iron discipline and the attitude of the official journal of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, which insists on vigorous prosecution of the war.

Speeches and articles, however, alone will not rescue Russia. A few weeks will enable us to judge whether Kerensky will become the savior of Russia and whether the Council and its representatives in the government will retain their apparently pro-war attitude.

Writing in his newspaper Yedinstvo this morning, Plekhanoff, the well known Socialist returned from exile, asks how it is possible to reconcile the principle of self-definition of nationalities with "peace without annexations or contributions." He quotes the case of Armenia as an example, and says the Allies will demand of Russian diplomatists a definite expression of their views.

The resolution introduced by Philip Snowden, a Socialist, referred to in the above despatch, was voted down in the House of Commons last Wednesday. It welcomed the declaration by the new democratic Government in Russia "repudiating all proposals for imperialistic conquest and aggrandizement," and calling on the British Government "to issue a similar declaration in behalf of the British democracy and to join with the Allies in restating the Allies' terms in conformity with the Russian declaration."

RUSSIAN MASSES CHECKMATE COUNCIL

Cossacks, Sailors, and Mujiks Demand Order in Country and Prosecution of War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 19, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates are trumpeting victory in having gained for the Socialists one-third of the representation among the Ministers. What really happened, however, is no triumph for the Petrograd workmen and the training cadres of the famous regiments which form the Petrograd garrison. Quite the contrary, in fact.

They claimed to be the people's parliament of Russia, whose decisions the nominal Government was bound to execute. Russia has forced these pretensions into their proper perspective and compelled the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates to take up responsibility by consenting to join the coalition Government.

For some weeks back the properly constituted representatives of the Cossacks of all the Russias have been

Continued on Page 5.

Representative of The Balsams, Dixville Notch, N. H., may be seen at 1180 Broadway May 18 to June 8. New Fireproof Addition. —Advt.

BRASS FROM LINER MONGOLIA'S SHELL KILLS TWO NURSES AND WOUNDS ONE; BAD AMMUNITION ON ST. LOUIS AND ST. PAUL

Daniels Says Type of Shell Fired in Mongolia's Guns Had Been Used Safely in the Navy for Many Years

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Daniels issued the following statement tonight relative to the accident on the liner Mongolia:

This morning I gave out the distressing statement that two nurses, who were going to Europe, had been accidentaly killed on the steamship Mongolia Sunday afternoon. That was all the information that had been received at that time. Today the Mongolia returned to New York to bring the bodies of Mrs. Edith Ayres and Miss Helen Burnett Wood, the two nurses who were killed, and the fuller particulars were learned from the officers at the New York Navy Yard who boarded the ship in the upper bay. The particulars of the fatal accident, which is deeply deplored, are thus furnished by the ordnance officer from New York:

"When about 100 miles at sea, in accordance with the usual procedure, guns were fired, to test mounts and ammunition and to practice the navy crew in their use. The guns were of the six-inch calibre, for which the shell and powder are loaded separately into the gun. The powder charge is contained in a brass case, and there held in place by a pasteboard wad, distance pieces, and a brass mouth cup that fits closely, thus making a moisture-tight joint, in order that the powder may always give the velocity and pressure intended. When the gun is fired this brass cup is propelled some distance, sometimes whole and sometimes in pieces, but always in front of the gun. Several nurses who were watching the firing were sitting on the promenade deck, some 175 feet abaft and 10 feet above the gun. On the third shot the brass mouth cup struck the water peculiarly, boomeranged directly back to the ship, struck the stanchion near where the nurses were sitting, and broke. Its pieces instantly killed Mrs. Edith Ayres and Miss Helen Burnett Wood of Chicago, Ill. The firing was stopped at once and the vessel returned to port to land the bodies."

This method of sealing the cartridge cases has been used in the navy for many years, certainly for fifteen years or more, and that such an accident as this sad one could occur had not been even considered by ordnance experts.

An investigation has been ordered, and its findings will enable the department to ascertain fully the cause and provide the remedies to prevent a possible recurrence of the accident.

HINDENBURG LINE BREACHED AGAIN

British Now Hold More Than 9-Mile Stretch from Arras to East of Bullecourt.

FRENCH STORM HEIGHTS

Capture All Hills South of Moronvilliers, Together with 800 Prisoners.

LONDON, May 21.—With the exception of a short stretch of about 2,000 yards immediately west of Bullecourt, the British now hold ten miles of the famous Hindenburg line, which, according to German writers, would prove impregnable against all allied attacks. The part of the line in British hands extends from Arras to a point one mile east of Bullecourt.

The operations between Bullecourt and Fontaine-lez-Croisilles, begun so auspiciously yesterday morning, were extended last night, so that General Haig's troops captured a support trench behind the main line, taking about 150 prisoners. Strong German counterattacks were caught in the open by the British artillery and suffered heavy casualties. A large number of the enemy's dead, General Haig says, were found in the captured positions.

The French troops also carried out a highly successful operation yesterday evening, storming the heights south of Moronvilliers, in the Champagne district, and capturing 800 prisoners.

The text of General Haig's night report follows:

Our new positions in the Hindenburg line northwest of Bullecourt have been secured during the day with little interference from the enemy. All information received confirms the severity of the German losses in the recent fighting in this area.

With the exception of a sector about 2,000 yards long immediately west of Bullecourt, we now hold the whole of the Hindenburg line from a point one mile east of Bullecourt to Arras.

The hostile artillery has again shown considerable activity on the north bank of the Scarpe.

There was great aerial activity yesterday. A number of successful bombing raids were carried out, and our airplanes co-operated excellently with our infantry in the attacks, engaging the enemy troops in the enemy's front line trenches with machine-gun fire.

In the air fighting seven German airplanes were downed, of which one fell inside our lines. Eight others were driven down out of control. Another hostile machine was shot down out of control by our anti-aircraft guns. Four of our airplanes are missing.

The early statement said:

Our operations in the Hindenburg line between Bullecourt and Fontaine-lez-Croisilles were continued with success during the night. Our troops, who had carried a front trench in the Hindenburg line yesterday morning and had repelled several counterattacks, renewed the attack in the evening, and after hand-to-hand fighting captured a support trench also.

Hostile counterattacks were again beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy, whose troops were engaged in the open by our massed artillery. A large number of the enemy's dead were found in the captured positions. About 150 prisoners have so far been taken by us in these operations. Two German divisions have been engaged in the fighting in this neighborhood since yesterday morning.

We carried out a successful raid last night near Loos. Early this morning an enemy party endeavored to enter our trenches southwest of Messines, but was driven off.

The French captured several lines of trenches on the slopes north of Mont Carnillet and storming the heights known as Casque and Teton, respectively 786 and 754 feet in height, thus completing the occupation of all the important observation points in this region. About 800 prisoners were taken.

The result of these operations, according to The Associated Press correspondent at the front, gives the French a commanding view on their left. The French objective was a hilly range filled

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NAVY STIRRED BY DEFECTIVE SHELLS

Mongolia Incident Brings a Climax to Serious Conditions Previously Known.

GUNS ON ST. LOUIS DAMAGED

Liner Was Left Defenseless on One of Her Voyages—Accident on St. Paul Also.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—When the first news of the tragedy on the Mongolia reached Washington it brought critical comment from persons informed as to other occurrences of a disturbing nature growing out of the use of defective ammunition on American liners armed with naval guns in charge of officers and men of the United States service. The incident on the Mongolia is the third known to have occurred on armed American liners, in the first two of which similar tragic happenings were possible. But the first two instances are of serious consequence in a broad sense, for they indicate that something is wrong with ammunition furnished by the Navy Department to ships that may have to cope any day with hostile war vessels.

The most serious instance of defective ammunition came to light on the first voyage made by the American Line steamship St. Louis after she had been armed with naval guns and an officer and an armed guard from the navy had been assigned to her. The other instance, not so marked in its results, but of consequence because of what had occurred on the St. Louis, happened on the return of the American liner St. Paul last month. The case of the St. Louis has been disturbing the naval authorities ever since, and they were greatly perturbed when the news came of the killing of two nurses on the Mongolia.

It is not deemed wise to state the number or calibre of the guns with which the St. Louis was armed on her first voyage after Germany had declared that all merchant vessels would be sunk without warning by German submarines in the forbidden zone. She carried a strong armament. When she had been out from New York for several days the gun crew engaged in target practice with an iceberg as a target. Put briefly, what happened was that out of forty-eight shells fired from the guns of the St. Louis, fourteen proved defective.

One of the shells burst inside a gun and ruined it. Other shells caused such havoc to the lining of another gun that it was put out of commission. It was also found that the supports of the platforms upon which the guns were placed were not strong enough, and as a result the St. Louis was virtually unable to use her naval armament on her return voyage to New York. If she had encountered a hostile submarine on that voyage she would have been unable to protect herself adequately.

The news of the destruction of guns on the St. Louis by defective shells brought consternation to the Navy Department when a report of it came from the European port where the St. Louis touched. There was no way to remedy the defective armament on that side of the water, and the vessel was ordered to return to an American port without waiting for new guns to be shipped to her from the United States.

When she reached this country an examination was made by ordnance experts with a view to ascertaining the cause of the defective shells, but this was without result. Twenty of the shells were selected at random from those on board the St. Louis, and these were sent to the naval ordnance proving ground at Indian Head, Md., to be tested. The test showed that every shell was perfect.

In its effort to get at the bottom of the matter the Navy Department summoned to Washington Captain Joseph Strauss, formerly chief of the Bureau of Ordnance in the Navy Department, and now in command of a ship in commission, and Rear Admiral Ralph Earle, the present Chief of the Ordnance Bureau. They were examined as to their knowledge of the particular batch of shells that had been placed on the St. Louis.

All reports concerning these shells were examined and an effort was made

Continued on Page 2.

SHIP BACK AT THIS PORT

Was Carrying American Medical Unit for Service in France.

ACCIDENT CALLED A FREAK

Shell Cup, Flying Off at a Tangent, Split and Struck the Victims on Deck.

GUN EXPERTS PUZZLED

Type of Shell Long Used—Bodies of Mrs. Ayres and Miss Wood Here.

The Mongolia, the first armed American liner to fire on a U-boat, which sailed on Saturday for a British port with 265 surgeons, Red Cross nurses, and enlisted men belonging to Base Hospital No. 12, recruited at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., returned to New York yesterday with her flag at half mast. She had on board two nurses dead and a third one seriously wounded, victims of a mishap at sea Sunday afternoon when the naval gunners were firing the stern gun at a floating target about fifty miles east of Nantucket Lightship.

The dead were Mrs. Edith Ayres and Miss Helen Burnett Wood of Chicago, bound for war duty in France. The wounded nurse is Miss Emma Matzen of Columbus, Neb.

Brass Found in Bodies.

Unofficial reports at first had it that a defective shell was responsible for the tragedy, but it was learned subsequently that the opinion of those aboard the Mongolia best competent to judge was that the brass cup which closed the powdercase broke into bits after leaving the muzzle of the gun and in boomerang fashion returned to the ship. Fragments of brass were picked out of the flesh of the three women. The six-inch gun was not damaged.

The Mongolia was east of Nantucket at the time of the accident, and, after consulting with Lieutenant Philip Seymour, U. S. N., Captain Emery Rice, her commander, decided to return to port for an investigation and a fresh supply of ammunition.

The weather was beautiful on Sunday, and just before luncheon word was passed round that the naval gunners were going to take advantage of the smooth sea to get their hand in, as it was their first trip on the ship. At 2 o'clock the passengers were all on deck, and a number of the nurses, with three or four surgeons and some of the ship's officers, were sitting on the port side of the boat deck, about 100 feet from the stern.

The port gun forward had been fired twice, and then the stern gun was trained round to the port quarter on the target, which was rapidly floating away. When it was fired, what happened was described briefly and graphically by Dr. F. A. Besley, Professor of Surgery at Northwestern University, medical director of the unit, with the rank of Major.

"We were sitting in steamer chairs on the after deck about 200 feet behind the after gun," he said. "There were about twenty nurses and a like number of men of our unit watching the target practice, for, especially in the minds of the women, there was the greatest interest in the guns that were to protect us against submarines.

Fell from Her Chair.

"There had been two shots fired from the bow gun, and then we turned around, for the stern gun was about to be fired. Just as the shot was fired Miss Matzen leaned over to me and said:

"'Those girls are hurt.' I looked and saw Miss Wood slide from her chair to the deck and Mrs. Ayers fall over. They were both dead. Then I saw that Miss Matzen was hurt. I had been seated between the two women who were killed.

Miss Wood was struck in the head and Miss Ayres in the heart. Both were killed instantly. Miss Matzen had been standing by Miss Wood's chair. She was carried quickly to the ship's hospital, and the bodies of the dead were taken below and embalmed. Last night they were taken ashore for an inquest.

Major Besley said that the morale of the nurses and surgeons after the accident and since was splendid. Miss Matzen received prompt and skillful attention and is apparently on the road to recovery at the New York Navy Yard Hospital, where she was taken on the arrival of the ship. An informal inquiry was made aboard the Mongolia and statements were taken of the circumstances in affidavit form.

"There is no accurate evidence," said Major Besley, "to warrant making a positive statement as to the exact cause of the accident. That will be determined in an inquiry to be made by a naval board."

Gunners Did Not Know It.

The gunners were so intent on watching the progress of the shell that they did not know what had occurred, and

were about to fire another shot when Lieutenant Seymour called out to the Captain of the gun to cease firing.

While the Mongolia was speeding back to this city on Sunday night a consultation was held between Captain Rice, Lieutenant Seymour, and the senior medical officers and an informal report was sent by wireless to the Navy Department at Washington, but no reply was received.

The owners of the Mongolia knew nothing about her returning to port until she dropped anchor at Quarantine.

The piece of brass which were extracted from the bodies of the victims will be sent to Washington to be used as evidence in the formal inquiry which will be held there by the Naval Board to determine the exact cause of the accident.

Telegrams were received last night from the Northwestern University stating that many volunteers had offered to sail on the liner in the places of Mrs. Ayers, Miss Wood and Miss Matzen.

Miss Wood was the third of her family to die in the great war. Two brothers who lived in Scotland enlisted in the British Army in August, 1914, and were killed in action. Miss Wood came to America several years ago and lived with her sisters at Evanston.

Nurses Trained at Chicago Hospital.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Mrs. Edith Ayres and Miss Helen Burnett Wood, the two nurses killed on the Mongolia, were nurses at the Cook County Hospital here before joining Hospital Unit No. 12. Mrs. Ayres was 36 years old. Her home was in Attica, Ohio. She was graduated from the Illinois Training School for Nurses in 1913. Miss Woods, also a graduate from the nurses' training school, lived in Evanston, Ill.

Red Cross Unit No. 12, since its departure for France, known as Base Hospital No. 1, left Chicago May 16. Many of the men were students at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., and the University of Chicago. Ten of the nurses registered from Evanston.

NAVY ORDERS 24 TUGS FOR MINE SWEEPERS

Hundreds of Submarine Chasers Also—Fighting Ship Contracts Nearly All Let.

WASHINGTON, May 21. — Secretary Daniels announced today that all naval vessels authorized by Congress had been contracted for except three dreadnoughts and a few minor auxiliary craft. Besides the war craft specifically provided for, the department had ordered many additional destroyers, submarine chasers by the hundred, and added today twenty-four seagoing tugs of 1,000 tons displacement, to be used both as towboats and mine sweepers.

Recent awards made include the thirty-eight submarines of the 800-ton type, twenty-four of which will be built by the Electric Boat Company, four by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, and ten by the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H. Six additional destroyers also have been ordered from the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company.

The submarines, destroyers and tugs all will be built on the cost-plus-ten-per-cent-profit plan, the Navy Department arranging for the delivery of material. The main reason for resorting to this plan, the Secretary said, was to permit speeding up of building. The tugs will be completed in six months, the destroyers in from a year to fifteen months, and the submarines in the shortest possible time.

The following companies were represented at a conference today as to the tugs, and sixteen of the new craft will be divided among them for construction, the remaining eight to be built by still other companies not now engaged on any kind of Government work: The Standard Shipbuilding Company, Todd Shipbuilding Corporation, and Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, of New York; Harlan & Hollingsworth and Pusey & Jones of Wilmington, Del.; Sun Shipbuilding Company and Chester Shipbuilding Corporation of Chester, Penn.; Maryland Steel Plant and Baltimore Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Corporation of Baltimore, and Pennsylvania Shipbuilding Company of Gloucester, N. J.

38 FREIGHT SHIPS ORDERED.

Contracts Let Under Building Program of Federal Board.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Contracts for thirty-eight vessels, twenty-six wooden and twelve steel, have been let by the Emergency Fleet Corporation in the Shipping Board's shipbuilding program.

Twelve of the wooden ships and four of the steel vessels will be built by the Merrill-Stevens Company at Jacksonville. The G. M. Standifer Construction Corporation of Portland, Ore., will construct the wooden ships, and the Peninsular Shipbuilding Company of Portland, Ore., four.

Announcement was made some days ago that the Los Angeles Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company would build eight steel cargo ships. They are included in the total.

TO PROMOTE CONSUL FROST

State Department Recalls Him Temporarily from Queenstown Post.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—Wesley Frost, American Consul here, has been recalled to Washington.

It is understood here that his recall clearly indicates his promotion, but in what direction is not known. He is expected to be ready to return home on short notice.

Mr. Frost has done much fine work and has been one of the most popular American officials ever stationed here.

Courteous to all comers and a keen and conscientious worker during the most trying war times, he has been of great service to his country.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Consul Frost has been recalled by the State Department to take a higher post in the service. Mr. Frost, whose home is in Berea, Ky., has done conspicuous work at Queenstown, notably in looking after the comfort of survivors from vessels torpedoed off Ireland. His work in the Lusitania sinking was regarded as especially noteworthy.

It was stated tonight that Mr. Frost was in need of rest and that upon reaching Washington he would receive a leave of absence. He is to be advanced in the service, with an increase of salary to $3,500, and will be sent again to Great Britain. The post to be assigned him, it is said, had not been decided upon.

Mr. Frost was born in Oberlin, O., in 1884, and is a graduate of Oberlin College.

SENATE WILL REVISE GORE'S FOOD BILL

President's Program Likely to be Embodied When Measure Comes Up Again.

DEBATE RANGES WIDELY

Liquor Amendments Provoke Protest from Senator Simmons — Underwood Wants Nitrate Plants Built.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—After an all-day debate, in which there was sharp criticism of Administration heads, the Senate late today by a viva voce vote recommitted to its Agriculture Committee the Food Control bill proposed by Senator Gore. The measure is to be revised in an effort to embody in it the features of food control desired by the President.

As the bill went to the committee tonight it failed to bestow the broad powers demanded by the President. It is expected that when it comes back to the Senate it will embrace the essential features of the Lever bill in the House, which is regarded as the Administration measure.

Although in the debate on various provisions of the Gore bill there was criticism of the wide scope of the President's plan for a Food Administrator and control of the whole food situation, still it is believed that the large majority of the Senate in the end will yield to the Executive. Throughout the debate there ran an undercurrent of feeling that the President having demanded drastic legislation to conserve the country's food resources, his wishes ought to be respected.

The Gore bill came up at the opening of the session, and immediately there came a flood of amendments. One of these, offered by Senator Wadsworth of New York, provided that "on and after Sept. 1, 1917, and during the period of the war, it shall be unlawful to use, directly or indirectly, any food products in the production or manufacture of distilled spirits in any form, provided this be not construed to make unlawful the manufacture of alcohol for medicinal, mechanical, industrial or scientific purposes."

The amendment further seeks to regulate the percentage of alcohol to be contained in beer and other malted liquors, either manufactured or imported, providing that "in no case they shall contain more than 4 per cent. by weight of alcohol." Violation of this is made punishable by a fine of $5,000 or three years' imprisonment.

Senator Jones of Washington proposed an amendment to forbid the use of food stuffs, including grain and other cereals, in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors of any character, and empowering the Government to commandeer all alcohol, if necessary for the manufacture of munitions.

Then came Senator Thompson with a proposal for nation-wide prohibition for the period of the war.

Senator Simmons Protests.

Later on in the debate Senator Simmons, Chairman of the Finance Committee, asked the Senate to have all these amendments for the regulation of alcohol referred to his committee, explaining that the revenue derived from the sale of alcohol constituted a great part of the entire revenue to be obtained by the Government from all sources in defraying the cost of the war.

"If the Finance Committee is to make up its Revenue bill intelligently it must know what it may depend upon," he said. "I must give warning that if these bills do not come to our committee before they become a part of the Food bill I shall make every effort to have them taken out of it when the Food bill comes up here for passage."

That meant that unless the Senate yielded to the Finance Committee a fight on the liquor question was in store that might cause long delay in getting the Food bill through. The floor leaders later on agreed to consult the Finance Committee before putting any liquor amendments into the food measure.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia, in moving that the Gore bill be recommitted to the Agriculture Committee, said that there were several vital features of the measure which, if the bill were forced to a vote at that time, would involve almost endless delay.

"I think that the Senate is pretty well aware," he said, "that it would be almost impossible to pass the bill in its present form. It calls for drastic legislation that needs to be well considered before the Senate can vote on it."

Senator Nelson warned the Senate that it must consider well the authority to be given to the Food Administrator to control the wheat market.

"He must try to regulate the flow of wheat so our people will have enough bread to eat," he said, "but we must not put into the hands of one man the power to destroy or seriously to hurt the wheat industry. Stop wheat speculation if you can, but don't cripple the industry."

Senator Reed of Missouri, who then got the floor, referring to the appointment of a food administrator, said:

"It is the most dangerous thing in the world to attempt to put into the hands of half-informed men the business of well-informed men. Unless a man were possessed of the foresight of the Almighty he could not do anything but make a fizzle of such a job."

Senator Reed asserted that the high price of wheat at this time was due entirely to the extraordinary demands of the war.

"We have been feeding not only our own nation but half of Europe," he said. "We have no shortage of wheat any more than we have a shortage of gold. The real reason for the advance in wheat prices, if it must be known, is that the allied countries have been trying to get possession of our wheat crop."

Senator Hitchcock thought the food bill would interfere with business instead of helping the country in its food problem.

Wants Nitrate Plants Built.

Senator Underwood then offered an amendment making an appropriation of $30,000,000 to establish Government nitrate plants.

"We cannot feed the people unless we produce the food," Senator Underwood said. "Does the Senate realize that fifty years ago Germany was unable to produce enough food products to come anywhere near feeding her own people? She imported most of her food. When this war began Germany was producing within 10 per cent. of the food she required. What had happened? Germany had gone into intensive cultivation of her wornout farms so that, when the war started, Germany, cut off from the rest of the world, was able to keep her people fed in their homes and on the battlefields. When the war came Germany was importing more fertilizer than any other country on the face of the earth.

"In our country there are farm lands so worked over that they are barren. They need intensive cultivation, and the only way to get it is to supply nitrates. One year ago this Senate passed the bill providing $20,000,000 for Government plants to manufacture nitrates to be used for cultivation in time of peace and for powder in time of war.

"What has been done about that? Nothing. Instead of the plants being built and the nitrates now being at the disposal of the farmers, a board of chemists, far removed from the farmers, has been appointed to 'investigate.' And it is still 'investigating,' and the farmers are still waiting for the fertilizer. And we hear of a Food Dictator to be appointed to control the supply of food. Where's the supply coming from if the farmer cannot grow his produce? The time is here for action, not investigation, if the people are to have food."

"Put this bill back in committee and let it come out with a practical solution of this problem," Senator Underwood said in conclusion. "Make the Government put up these nitrate plants and let the farmer grow the food we need instead of trying to grow it by legislation."

Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina, in offering an amendment to expend $10,000,000 to get nitrates from Chile, criticised Secretary of Agriculture Houston for having killed in the House Committee a bill passed a short time ago by the Senate authorizing the Government to buy the nitrates at once.

The Secretary went to the House Committee and said there were no Government ships to bring the nitrates here and that the whole thing would cost too much," said the Senator. "In the name of Heaven, are we to say we cannot send our ships to Chile to get nitrates to stimulate farm production when we are spending millions of dollars to send ships with food to our allies? What's going to become of our own food supply if we send it all abroad? Let me tell the Senate that we need biscuits as well as bullets to win this war."

PRAISES OUR FOOD PLANS.

British Food Director Rejoices in Choice of Hoover.

LONDON, May 21.—"President Wilson has put the case for food control and food economy in a nutshell; we are working just on the lines he so succinctly projects," said Kennedy Jones, Director of Food Economy to The Associated Press today when asked his opinion regarding President Wilson's announcement of his appointment of Herbert C. Hoover as food administrator of the United States.

"We are equally convinced in this country," continued Mr. Jones, "that there will be only a small selfish minority which it will be necessary to discipline by the full exercise of such powers as the President now obtains from Congress. We are not hesitating to make examples. For instance, a fine of £100 was imposed Saturday upon a retired army Colonel who was also a Magistrate for feeding wheat and corn to pigeons and poultry.

"No step or prosecution will be spared here to prevent the waste of grain which we shall get from our allies in America. At the same time we are profiting by Mr. Hoover's unequaled experience and, so far as possible, are utilizing the ordinary distributing agencies, and especially relying upon those women housekeepers to whom your food administrator appeals, to enable us to cope with the problems of supply and distribution.

"As regards supply and especially as to prices, we find it difficult to move until some such food policy as the President outlined becomes operative in the United States. Without adequate control there it would be fruitless for us to impose price regulations here upon the main necessities of life.

"It is scarcely necessary to point out the satisfaction felt here over the appointment of Mr. Hoover. All the allies know by experience his intimate and unexcelled grasp of the food problem and his remarkable ability to disentangle the most intricate complications.

"There are doubtless Generals coming from America who will win fame on the battlefields of France, but in Mr. Hoover President Wilson already has a General who for more than two years faced the casualties of war and achieved victories in its most complex phase, namely, the rationing of nations."

WOULD SAFEGUARD FARMERS.

Only Way to Increase Food Supply, Perkins Asserts.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the Mayor's Food Gardens Committee, who suggested to Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture a plan to guarantee farmers against loss, said yesterday that no practical results could be attained in the effort to increase food production until the Government was authorized to fix minimum prices to be paid to farmers on staple food products.

"If all the available land within fifteen miles of the city was put under intensive cultivation, the total product would not equal more than 3½ per cent. of the food required for the population of the city," said Mr. Perkins. "The food question is one calling for concerted action between the Government and the farmers. While the farmers are asked to produce larger crops than ever before, no consideration has been given to the increased cost which the farmer must meet in the matter of fertilizers, seed, and labor alone, and, unlike any other business enterprise, he has no insurance against loss."

Mrs. Allan Heath, President of the National Housewives' League, began a campaign yesterday to induce women of the country to avoid false economy in the matter of food conservation. Letters and telegrams will be sent to the leaders of the organization in every district warning them against the danger of putting the standards of living on too low a basis.

"All waste, to be sure, should be eliminated," said Mrs. Heath, "and the women of the country are requested to co-operate in that, but we must oppose the alarmists who would carry economy to the extreme. The country in providing for its military forces should not be handicapped with an improperly nourished people at home."

Mrs. Junius Morgan, Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, and Mrs. Ralph Rainsford have offered their services to the league's work.

A reduction of approximately one-third in the quantity of food served to employes at Bellevue Hospital brought a protest from them yesterday, in which they were joined by department heads and the chauffeurs. Miss Vera Howard, the dietitian, sought to supply the employes with food costing 22 cents a day, which represented a cut in the menu of about 10 cents each. Dr. O'Hanlon, Superintendent of the institution, induced the men to continue at work until he had consulted the dietitian.

FOOD RESERVE TRAIN STARTS

Party Will Tell Long Island Women How to Preserve Eatables.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., May 21.—Ideal weather on Long Island today helped to make the first day's journey of the Special Instruction Train of the Long Island Food Reserve Battalion a success. Hundreds of housewives and their daughters met the train at every station, some coming miles on foot, while others came in automobiles and other conveyances.

Three hundred women and schoolgirls attended the meeting at Garden City, the first stop of the special train. The opening address was delivered by Mrs. H. B. Fullerton of the Long Island Railroad's Demonstration Farm. She made a patriotic appeal to the women to "do their bit" toward winning the war, especially by preserving food.

At each stopping place talks on canning and preserving are being given by Mrs. Nellie F. Snyder, specialist in home canning, who was formerly connected with co-operative extension work in agriculture and home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture; Mrs. A. Louise Andrea, Director of the Gentlewoman Experimental Kitchen, who won a prize for her work at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and Mrs. Fullerton. Mr. Fullerton, Agricultural Director of the Long Island Railroad and Chief Grub Scout of the Boy Scouts of America, is also accompanying the train and delivering lectures on food production and preservation, with the aid of scores of lantern slides.

President Ralph Peters of the Food Battalion, who spent the entire day on board the train, expressed gratification over the enthusiasm which the women manifested in the lectures. The entire committee, consisting of Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Ralph Peters, Mrs. William Laimbeer, Mrs. Watson Webb, and Mrs. George W. Pierpont, remained with the train all day.

Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer and Mrs. Courtland D. Barnes are heading a movement to establish a canning kitchen at Manhasset, L. I. They have arranged for a mass meeting to be held next Thursday at the High School at Manhasset, when Mrs. Van Arsdale, head of the Department of Food and Cookery, and Miss Peacock, Professor of Conservation and Preservation of Food of the Teachers College, Manhattan, will speak.

DENIES SURPLUS OF WHEAT.

Argentine Official Says Export of All Excess Was Authorized.

BUENOS AIRES, May 21. — Reports that Argentina, contrary to recent statements on grain conditions, had a large quantity of wheat available for export were categorically denied today by Senor Pueyrredon, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Agriculture.

In spite of the decree of last March forbidding the export of wheat and flour with the object of avoiding famine in the Argentine and difficulty in procuring supplies for seeding purposes, the Cabinet Minister said he recently authorized the shipment to England and other countries of all the excess of exportable wheat and flour. He even authorized a further 200,000 tons for England on the condition that it be replaced after July.

The facts were, the Minister continued, that notwithstanding the interdiction upon the export of wheat and flour their prices here had so increased that the bakers decided last week to advance the price of bread, the new figure being fixed at from 35 to 40 centavos a kilo. This produced dissatisfaction among the people, said Señor Pueyrredon. He declared that the dearth in supplies was the sole reason for the export interdiction.

We have every interest in exporting our products," he said, "but unfortunately it is actually impossible to export more wheat before the new crop. This crop, I estimate, will be early and abundant. In some regards it has already begun to grow. The area sown," the Minister added, "was greater this year than last."

WILL BUY FOR THE ALLIES.

Government Agency Likely to Utilize the Morgan Firm's Machine.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The long standing business agreement between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the Governments of Great Britain and France, under which the Morgan firm handled the bulk of the hundreds of millions of dollars of purchase made for the Allies in this country, soon is to be replaced in part, if not wholly, by the new commission by which all purchases for the Allies will be made under Governmental supervision.

Rapid headway has been made toward the completion of the program. The Government expects to have a staff of experts sufficient in size to handle the great volume of orders which the Allies will place here. The amount of the shipments to be made through this single agency probably will reach $500,000,000 a month or $6,000,000,000 annually.

The present plans call for the financing by loans, of Entente Governments at the rate of approximately $400,000,000 a month, every dollar of which will be spent in the United States. In addition the Allies will spend here at least $100,000,000 monthly out of their own income.

The machinery through which the Morgan firm transacted its huge volume of American purchases will stand, in part, and probably will be utilized by the American Government. Experts employed by the Morgan firm, it was indicated today, will continue, to a large extent, their activities in purchasing for the Allies, hereafter under the direction of the Central Purchasing Agency.

J. P. Morgan spent several hours today discussing the situation with Mr. Balfour of the British mission, and afterward with Assistant Secretary Crosby. Mr. Morgan discussed with Mr. Balfour the future relations between the Morgan firm and the British Government. With Mr. Crosby, Mr. Morgan discussed the details of the purchasing commission which will replace the Morgan firm, to great extent, in making purchases here.

CROP ACREAGE INCREASED.

Willard Says the Farmer Has Heard Nation's Call.

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Chairman of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, returned here today after an inspection of the properties between the Atlantic seaboard and Chicago and St. Louis. In discussing crop conditions he said:

"If the increase in acreage over the whole productive area of the United States is as pronounced as in the territory through which our lines pass, I should say that at least 33 1-3 per cent. more ground has been turned this year than last. If the season is favorable, my judgment is that the farmer will accomplish a great deal toward meeting the necessities under which the country labors.

"It was apparent to me during the trip I have just completed that the producer is responding in large measure to the nation's call for more food."

BRAZIL'S PLEAS FUTILE.

German Prize Court Refuses to Release the Rio Pardo.

LONDON, May 21.—The German Prize Court at Hamburg has decided adversely on six pleas entered with it to obtain the release of the Brazilian steamer Rio Pardo, which was captured by German warships on Dec. 9, 1916, and taken into a German port.

The Rio Pardo at the time of her capture was bound from Rotterdam for Hull with a cargo consisting largely of provisions.

FOOD RIOTS IN LISBON.

Police Quell Disturbances Caused by Scarcity of Bread.

LISBON, May 21, (via Paris.)—The scarcity of bread and potatoes has caused an outbreak of rioting here. Mobs attacked several stores, but order was restored by the police.

HOP CROP CUT 50 PER CENT.

Acreage in Britain Reduced to 18,500 by Government Order.

LONDON, May 21.—By an order in Council the acreage to be devoted to the growing of hops in 1917 is to be reduced to half the acreage of 1914.

In England in 1914, 37,000 acres were devoted to the growing of hops. The Order in Council, therefore, will permit only 18,500 acres to be used for this purpose during the present year.

LOVETT HEADS BOARD TO GUIDE WAR RELIEF

Will Try to Prevent Duplication and Waste—Europe's Experiences to be Heeded.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Robert S. Lovett, Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad, having volunteered to give virtually his entire time during the war to Red Cross work, today became Chairman of a committee which will endeavor to co-ordinate all war relief measures as a means of preventing duplication and waste.

The committee held its first meeting here today in response to a call from Chairman Davison of the Red Cross War Council. In addition to Judge Lovett it is composed of George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, A. D. Hodenpyl of Grand Rapids, Bishop Brent of the Philippine Islands, who recently has been in Europe; John F. Moors of Boston, and Edward Butler of Chicago. The committee plans to enlarge itself with representatives of various war relief organizations. Advantage will be taken of the experiences of several of the European countries.

By Friday, when the next meeting of the committee will be held in New York, the members expect to be in a position to launch the work undertaken. It is understood that the first efforts of the committee may be directed at bringing about a closer relationship between the American Red Cross and the American Ambulance in France.

RED CROSS SENT HOSPITAL.

Base Unit No. 4, Which Is Now Abroad, Came from Cleveland.

In announcing the arrival in England of the first of six army reserve base hospital units, which will be the first American force officially sanctioned by the Government to be actually on the firing line in France, THE TIMES on Saturday failed to state that the hospital was sent by the American Red Cross. The organization is technically known as Base Hospital No. 4, and comes from Cleveland, with Major Harry L. Gilchrist of the Army Medical Corps in command and Dr. George W. Crile as director. It includes 20 army medical officers, 60 nurses, and about 200 enlisted men of the Hospital Corps, and other attachés.

All the personnel for this hospital was obtained through the Red Cross, and the equipment was provided by that body's Cleveland chapter. The five hospitals which are to follow have been equipped in similar manner. Altogether the Red Cross has forty of such units organized, five of them as canvas base hospitals, a work which has been done under the direction of Colonel Jefferson R. Kean, the Red Cross Director General of Military Relief, and Miss Jane A. Delano, Chairman of the National Committee on Red Cross nursing service, with the co-operation of the great hospitals of the country.

NAVY STIRRED BY DEFECTIVE SHELLS

Continued from Page 1.

to ascertain whether there might have been carelessness in inspecting them at the time of their manufacture. Nothing was discovered, however, to cast suspicion on any person or to indicate that the shells had not been up to the standard. When the shells were placed on board the St. Louis they were apparently in the best of condition.

The incident of a defective shell on the St. Paul last month added to the feeling of consternation caused by the experience of the St. Louis. The St. Paul was on her way back to the United States from Europe when this occurred. It was deemed advisable to have target practice for the naval gun crew, and a target was placed at a distance from the ship and several shots were fired at it. The first of these burst about twenty yards from the muzzle of the gun. Other shells were in perfect condition and the target was smashed.

The Navy Department has not been able to discover the reason for the defects in these shells, according to the statements of naval officials. The investigation is said to be still in progress, and it is expected that the tragedy on the Mongolia will bring the matter to a head and result in a more searching inquiry of a formal character.

The affair of the St. Louis was known to several members of Congress, but they refrained from making public statements or inquiries on the subject because they did not want to embarrass the Navy Department. It is now conceded by officials of the Administration that the killing of the two nurses on the Mongolia has made plain that there is something wrong with the ammunition used in the navy, and it is useless to conceal the facts any longer.

The facts concerning the St. Louis and the St. Paul have been known to some newspapers, the THE NEW YORK TIMES among them, but publication had been withheld at the suggestion of the naval authorities, who now feel, however, that the facts might as well be told.

As far as known, a suspicion that the defective shells had been tampered with by German agents was not confirmed by technical examination and inquiry. This suspicion was based on nothing more than that the shells were defective, and all the circumstances went to show that if there had been any tampering it must have taken place after the shells were placed on board the St. Louis and probably just prior to the time the shells were taken on deck to be fired.

This surmise was based on the fact that all the shells taken from the St. Louis and Mongolia and tested at the Indian Head Proving Grounds were found to be in perfect condition. Nothing was discovered through the investigation made on the St. Louis to indicate in any way that any one on board the vessel had been guilty of tampering with the defective shells.

The Navy Department is not yet ready to make known all that it has learned about the history of the defective shells from the time of their manufacture.

It is realized that the situation arising from the incidents of the St. Louis and the St. Paul might become serious if remedial steps are not taken, and while there is no official statement on the subject, all that has been said by those in a position to know indicates that the matter has not been overlooked. Nothing has come to light in the investigations of the Navy Department subsequent to the St. Louis affair, it is said, to indicate that the defects in naval ammunition is general.

HOUSE REJECTS TAX ON COTTON

Continued from Page 1.

place of any item that the House may strike out.

"Is the Congress to this, the greatest crisis our country has ever known, going to permit itself to be helpless to legislate and powerful only to veto? Does the Chairman think that the Committee on Ways and Means should be greater than the House?

"I want to remind the gentlemen that this rule is Democratic handiwork. The situation never could have arisen when the Republicans were in power. And now, when it is working such a great injustice, is it too much to ask of you Democrats to amend this rule so that the House may be permitted to exercise its will?"

Consideration of the amusement tax section was under way when the House adjourned. A $10 annual tax on theatre boxes, designed particularly to reach grand opera box holders, was adopted.

The Ways and Means Committee failed today to agree upon a second class mail rate plan, but some sort of proposal will be decided upon tomorrow. Sentiment apparently is growing in favor of a graduated zone rate running from a cent and a half to five cents a pound on second class matter.

HOOVER SUGGESTS FOOD-BUYING FUND

Continued from Page 1

ation of State food administrators to work in co-operation with the national organization.

Beginning tomorrow morning, the Department of Food Administration will take over offices in the Department of the Interior Building and accomplish what it can pending the Congressional action which it is expected will grant the powers requested. Mr. Hoover has his scheme formulated for the democratic regulation of foodstuffs, and is prepared to go ahead.

The plan as outlined calls upon all of the States to co-operate with the national organization and for all of the people to do their part in working out the problem and proving the efficiency of a democracy in such a crisis. Both the President and Mr. Hoover have indicated that they are not seeking autocratic power and that no plan is contemplated which will make food administration either a necessity or advisable after the conclusion of the war.

The Department of Agriculture today made it plain that it was in thorough accord with the plan for a system of food administration along the lines suggested by the President, and that the belief was held among all of the officials affected that it was important definite action should be taken with as little delay as possible.

It was intimated today that officials of the Department of Agriculture and other administrative representatives were of the opinion that the new department of food administration would be able to cope amply with the prohibition question without a definite prohibition law by Congress, dependent upon the conditions which arise, but no direct statement was made in this connection.

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Churchill's Patriotic Review—its beautiful girls—brilliant effects—unexpected and startling novelties—adds infinite pleasure to the enjoyment of an evening of refined entertainment.

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ARMY OF SALESMEN OUT TO BOOM LOAN

Four Hundred, Led by 7th Regiment Band, Parade and Begin House to House Canvass.

OVATIONS THROUGHOUT CITY

Greenwich Savings Bank and International Mercantile Co. Subscribe for $2,000,000 Each.

Four hundred bond salesmen, in military fashion and with the accompaniment of a brass band, started out from 50 Wall Street yesterday to make a house-to-house canvass in the interest of the Liberty Loan. On their return to headquarters late in the afternoon the salesmen had many interesting stories to tell of their experiences. While no figures were announced, the Captains to whom the squads made their reports were unanimously of the opinion that the work had been successful and encouraging. The canvassers will go out again this morning and will continue their campaign every day until June 15, when subscription books to the two-billion-dollar loan are closed.

Among the large subscriptions reported to the Liberty Loan Committee were: $2,000,000 by the Greenwich Savings Bank, $2,000,000 by the International Mercantile Marine Company, $1,000,000 by the Scoville Manufacturing Company of Waterbury, Conn.; $1,000,000 by the Brier Hill Steel Company of Youngstown, Ohio; $750,000 by Morris & Co., Boston; $500,000 by the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, $500,000 by the Market and Fulton National Bank, $300,000 by the Harlem Savings Bank, $100,000 by the National Savings Bank of Albany, and $100,000 by the Friars' Club. It was announced that the Greenwich Savings Bank and Boissevain & Co. had each subscribed to $1,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness.

It was just before 10 o'clock that the trained army of salesmen gathered to receive final instructions for field work. They were all decorated with red, white, and blue badges, and were equipped with engraved cards, subscription blanks, and a mass of Liberty Loan literature. Sharply at 10 o'clock the 400 started on the parade through the city's busiest streets, headed by the Seventh Regiment Band. They marched up Wall Street to Broadway, and then up that street as far as Twenty-third Street. Then they turned back by way of Fourth Avenue and Lafayette Street until they reached Canal Street, where they disbanded, each squad going to the block that had previously been assigned to it. As the salesmen paraded they received ovations.

Employers Welcome Visitors.

The work of soliciting subscriptions and getting employers interested in the loan was confined yesterday to sections west of Broadway. In the dry goods district there were forty men to the block, twenty on each side of the street. Office after office, factory after factory was visited, and in practically every case the men were received cordially. Most employers were glad to receive information about the loan, and particularly about arrangements for carrying the bonds for their employes on an installment plan. In many places there were impromptu meetings, and the salesmen delivered short speeches about the Liberty Loan bond, pointing out the desirability of the investment and the necessity for the public making generous subscriptions.

One salesman told how he had been stopped by a truck driver, who said he wanted to know all the facts about the Liberty Loan, and after being told signed a subscription for $50. Another salesman visited an Italian barber shop in Worth Street, where two of the barbers stopped shaving their customers when they heard about the Liberty Loan. Both barbers said they were familiar with Government bonds, and one signed a subscription for $50, and the other signed for $100. A well-known bond expert, who is now a "private" in the bond army, said he had talked about Liberty bonds to a waiter in a restaurant whom he tried to induce to subscribe to a fifty-dollar bond. Much to his surprise, the waiter signed a subscription for $1,000.

The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, started yesterday afternoon on his speaking tour under the auspices of the American Bankers' Association. He was accompanied by Lawrence Chamberlain of the firm of Hemphill, White & Chamberlain, who will explain the investment features of the Liberty Loan bond issue, and Michael J. Hickey of the National Association of Manufacturers, who will have charge of arranging the meetings. Dr. Hillis will reach Dayton, Ohio, today, where he will address the employes of the National Cash Register Company, and the Delco Lighting System, and a joint meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. He will also address a public meeting in the evening. From Dayton Dr. Hillis will go to Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Little Rock, and New Orleans. His tour will end June 15.

McAdoo Thanks Movie Men.

Secretary McAdoo, having been informed of the preliminary campaign that has been mapped out by the Motion Picture Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, sent a telegram from Milwaukee to William A. Brady, President of the National Association of Motion Picture Industries, yesterday thanking it for the "spirited and patriotic work undertaken in behalf of the loan." The work will be started this week.

At the invitation of Walter E. Frew, Chairman of the sub-Committee on State Banks of the Liberty Loan Committee, about 100 officers of State banks met yesterday afternoon at the Clearing House to discuss plans for pushing the loan. Shephen Baker, President of the Bank of Manhattan Company, said that replies received to circular letters sent out by his bank were discouraging, and he urged that greater efforts be exerted in working up enthusiasm. He pointed out that in order to make the loan a success it was necessary that it should be greatly oversubscribed.

Moreau Delano of Brown Brothers & Co. said that if the rest of the country subscribed to one-half of the loan he was ready to underwrite the other half, so confident was he that New York would take $1,000,000,000.

City Officials on Committee.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that he would be Honorary Chairman of a committee of city and county officials which he had appointed to promote the sale of Liberty Loan bonds among city and county officials and employes. Controller Prendergast will be Chairman of the committee and the five Borough Presidents Vice Chairmen.

"The salary payroll of the Government of the city and of the counties runs into millions of dollars," said the Mayor. "I have no doubt that the rank and file of employes of the city and of the counties will be glad of this opportunity to do their share in financing this loan. Arrangements will be perfected by which payments for the bonds can be made in installments in such way that the subscription for them will not involve the slightest hardship. I am hopeful that several millions will be subscribed for in this way. I have asked the members of the committee to meet tomorrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5 o'clock, in the Mayor's Reception Room, City Hall."

A committee representing the printing trade has been formed as a subcommittee of the Liberty Loan Committee. Charles Schweinler is Chairman, and other members are Charles Francis, Isaac H. Blanchard, John Clyde Oswald, and Floyd E. Wilder. The committee held a meeting yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt and heard an address by W. R. McKee, Vice President of the National City Company.

A Liberty Loan meeting will be held at the Robert Treat Hotel in Newark this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Addresses will be made by President F. A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank and Dwight L. Morrow of J. P. Morgan & Co. W. H. McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark will preside. Thus far Newark has subscribed $15,000,000 for the Liberty Loan.

Typographical Union No. 6 announced a subscription of $5,000. Lucius M. Boomer, Managing Director of the McAlpin Hotel, and President of the Hotel Claridge and Café Savarin, stated that more than $20,000 had been subscribed by his employes. The bell boys employed at the two hotels had devised a plan, it was said, to buy some of the bonds by pooling their tips.

RUSH FOR LIBERTY LOAN IN DEPARTMENT STORES

$30,000 Subscription the Largest —Many Apply for the $50 Bonds.

The taking of subscriptions for the Liberty Loan bonds started by the merchants of the city yesterday added many thousands of dollars to the total. It was not possible last night to estimate the results of the first day, but it was predicted that the amount subscribed for would be greater even than had been expected.

Seventeen of the largest department stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn began to take subscriptions, under the direction of special corps of salesmen lent by some of the well-known banking institutions. The largest single subscription was reported by James McCreery & Co., through Louis Stewart, Jr., son of the President of the company. It was from a woman, who applied for $30,000 of the bonds.

"I cannot tell you her name," said Mr. Stewart with a smile. "All I can say is that she is an old customer of the store. In addition to the many who have already subscribed for bonds, a great number of our customers have promised to make liberal subscriptions, not only because it is a patriotic thing to do, but because they feel they could make no safer investments.

Mrs. Thomas Cockerill of 432 West Twenty-first Street told E. J. Carroll, Jr., representative of the Liberty Loan Committee at Saks & Co.'s, that she wanted two of the $50 bonds.

"This is the money saved by my nine-year-old son," she said, emptying a small sack containing $50 in nickels, dimes, and quarters on the counter, "and I'll pay cash for his bond. I'm not able to pay cash for the other, which I am buying for my seven-year-old child, and I'll buy his on the installment plan. I feel that it is a good investment, and, besides, I want to help."

A similar incident was reported by the bond salesman at the store of James A. Hearn & Son.

"I'm 70 years old," a woman told him, "but I want to buy one of those bonds, even though I may not be alive when it matures."

The salesman started to explain the terms under which the bond would be sold, but the gray-haired woman, who was plainly dressed and apparently in modest circumstances, said explanations were not necessary.

"I guess I can trust Uncle Sam," she said, "and, anyway, I want to pay cash."

As in the case of the woman at the store of Saks & Co., she paid her subscription for a $50 bond in currency. The bonds, although subscribed for on the premises of the department stores, belong to various financial institutions of the city, which will distribute them after they are fully paid for. They are of all denominations, but the majority of those taken yesterday were for $50.

Following are the department stores which are taking the bond subscriptions: Stern Brothers, Gimbel Brothers, James McCreery & Co., B. Altman & Co., Franklin Simon & Co., Lord & Taylor, Abraham & Straus, Frederick Loeser & Co., Greenhut Company, James A. Hearn & Son, Oppenheim, Collins & Co., Saks & Co., Arnold, Constable & Co., Best & Co., Bonwit, Teller & Co., Bloomingdale Brothers, A. I. Namm & Sons.

Placards announcing the bond offerings had been placed in the display windows of all these stores, and in a majority of them, booths, decorated with posters and American flags, had been erected near the main entrances. One of the most attractive of the posters was decorated with a painting of the statue of Liberty, at one side of which, in a green field, were the words: "Have you bought your bond?" and on another poster appeared a painting of the U-53, which sank ships off the American coast several months ago. Under it was this legend:

"Is rightly called a 'U' Boat for it puts it up to You!"

Persons inquiring at the booths at Altman's and at the other stores which had been provided with salesmen by the Bankers Trust Company, received the following appeal:

Our Country Needs Our Money.
Shall we not Respond, Promptly, Cheerfully, Liberally?

War requires men. War requires money. The young men of the nation will be quick to respond in great numbers. If they are prepared to give themselves, shall we be less prompt to offer our money, which will be needed in great sums to provide for their proper equipment and maintenance, for fleets of ships and airplanes and for guns for coast defense?

This war must be decisive, and the defeat and overthrow of German militarism with all its ruthlessness and barbarity must be thorough and final.

Until our armies are trained and our man power is effective we must, as our contribution to the success of the war, be prepared to supply our allies, (who have been fighting for nearly three years this battle for civilization—for us quite as much as for themselves,) with food, guns, ammunition, and other equipment of many kinds. It has taken us a long time to awaken to the fact that only by the control which England has been able to keep of the seas, have we been saved in our unprepared state from possible bombardment and invasion, and consequent loss and suffering.

We must mobilize our dollars to help our men and our allies win a great and permanent victory for civilization. This is a duty we cannot evade and would not if we could. The most effective way to give this help is to buy bonds of the new war loan.

In lending to our Government we lend to the Government of the richest people on earth. We lend to preserve the liberties which our forefathers fought to establish and preserve. We lend for the cause of humanity and to stamp out forever this threat to all mankind. Do your part in this crisis by taking your share of the bonds.

The bonds offered at the department stores may be subscribed for on the installment plan on the following terms:

Two per cent. payment on application, (amounting to $1 in the case of a $50 bond.)
Eighteen per cent. on June 28.
Twenty per cent. on July 30.
Thirty per cent. on Aug. 15.
Thirty per cent. on Aug. 30.

Allotments, it was announced, would be made as soon after June 15 as possible. The Secretary of the Treasury reserves the right to reject any subscriptions, or to make allotment of part of the amounts subscribed for, and to allot upon application for smaller amounts of bonds, even though it may be necessary to reduce allotments on applications for larger amounts, should such action be deemed to be in the public interest.

Most of those who made out subscription blanks at the department stores yesterday seemed to understand the terms. Two clerks were needed to handle the crowd that thronged about the booth at Altman's, many of those making inquiries being out-of-town residents who were in the city on shopping tours. Inquiries were received by mail from customers of the store living in Brookline, Mass.; Minneapolis, Minn., and Providence, R. I. Although many men were in the crowd that gathered about the booth, by far the majority were women, as was also the case at the other department stores.

"A department store is the natural place to sell Liberty Loan bonds to the women of this country," said Louis Stewart, Chairman of the New York Retail Merchants' Liberty Loan Committee, "because a department store is one establishment in which every woman feels at home. She does not feel any of that timidity and hesitancy which some women feel in going into a bank or the office of an important trust company. That is way, through the department stores, we will reach women in this bond sale who possibly could not be reached in any other way."

Mr. Stewart said the department stores would further facilitate the taking of subscriptions by permitting purchasers who had credit at the stores to charge the subscriptions to their accounts.

A large force of clerks and assistants was detailed to the headquarters of the Retail Merchants' Loan Committee, and plans were made not only to advertise the taking of subscriptions at the booths but to encourage department store employes to subscribe. One of the plans for promoting interest at the booths is the recruiting of prominent actresses and suffragists to assist in the campaign. A large banner will be stretched across Fifth Avenue, just above Thirty-fourth Street, calling upon the public to subscribe.

TREASURY WILL AID SMALL BOND BUYERS

New Terms to Assist Savings Banks Depositors—$750,000,000 Allotted to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—In order to facilitate the purchase of Liberty Loan bonds, Secretary McAdoo, who is still in the West, has authorized an arrangement by which savings bank depositors may draw checks payable not later than July 5, which date would carry their accounts past July 1, when savings banks interest periods terminate in many banks.

In approving this arrangement, Mr. McAdoo said that large numbers of savings banks, acting in the interest of the Liberty Loan, had provided that depositors should not lose their interest which otherwise would result from withdrawals prior to July 1. In behalf of depositors in savings banks which have not adopted this practice, Secretary McAdoo will permit them to make the first payment on their bonds, by giving on June 28, an order drawn to the credit of the Federal Reserve Bank of their district, payable not later than July 5. This exceptional ruling applies only to payments on individual allotments not exceeding $500 of bonds.

Definite allotments of Liberty bonds have been placed tentatively by the Treasury Department opposite the names of the chief cities of the country, varying from a few million dollars up to approximately $750,000,000 in the case of New York.

These allotments represent the sums which, in the opinion of Treasury officials, should be subscribed by the population of the various cities. They were obtained by computations, involving the total resources of all banks of the city, national and State, trust companies and private institutions, and make liberal allowances for the failure of any one community to take its full quota of the bonds.

Included in the allotments to the various cities are allowances for suburban towns and cities and the territory which is financially tributary thereto. Thus in the case of Pittsburgh, the allotment of approximately $50,000,000 includes the surrounding towns and cities, and Philadelphia's share of $175,000,000 is understood to include its suburbs.

J. P. Morgan, the New York banker, conferred today with Treasury officials about the Government's latest offering of $200,000,000 in Treasury certificates. Mr. Morgan pointed out that the certificates bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. and mature on July 30, paying a lower rate of interest than the Liberty Loan bonds. The difference of one-quarter of 1 per cent. on $200,000,000, Mr. Morgan said, during the forty-five days, would amount to about $60,000, which the banks would receive by taking Liberty bonds, but would not receive if they should buy Treasury certificates of indebtedness.

M'ADOO ADOPTS IOWA PLAN TO PUSH BONDS

Subscriptions by County Units Expected to Reach the Great Farming Communities.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 21.—A plan for subscriptions by county units to the Liberty Loan was approved today by William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who announced that he immediately would recommend its adoption throughout the country. The plan as formulated by the State Bankers' Association contemplates through organization of the State to sell a minimum of $100,000 in each of the ninety-nine counties, which, with $2,000,000 subscribed today by banks of this city in place of their original subscription of $750,000, would make the total Iowa subscriptions $11,900,000.

Mr. McAdoo heartily indorsed the county unit plan because of its simplicity and effectiveness and the possibility it offers of tremendous oversubscription of the nation's war loan if other States make proportional subscriptions. It was urged in behalf of the plan that it would reach especially a rural population holding large sums of money received from record prices of wheat, corn, and cotton during the last two years.

The announcement of the plan was made at a dinner which concluded the Secretary's visit to Iowa in behalf of the Liberty Loan. Mr. McAdoo left tonight for Denver, Col.

WILSON ENLISTS BOY SCOUTS.

National Organization Will Help to Get Subscriptions for Loan.

Colin H. Livingstone, President of the Boy Scouts of America, at a meeting of the Executive Board of the organization held yesterday at its headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, at which members from California to Massachusetts were present, read a letter written to him by President Wilson, which said:

It will be most gratifying to me as Honorary President of the Boy Scouts of America to have the Boy Scouts, their scout masters and leaders throughout the United States lend their aid to the Secretary of the Treasury in distributing applications and securing popular subscriptions to the Liberty Loan. This will give every scout a wonderful opportunity to do his share for his country under the slogan, "Every scout to save a soldier." I feel sure this request will find a unanimous and enthusiastic response from Boy Scouts everywhere.

The chief scout executive, Mr. West, was instructed to put into motion the machinery necessary to carry out the request of the President. The plan will involve the organization of all scouts and scout officials for a gigantic short-term intensive campaign of four days from June 11 to June 14, inclusive. Ten million appeals with a subscription blank attached will be distributed from house to house by scouts in uniform. A return call will be made at each home for the collection of filled-in application blanks which will be delivered at local banks to be specified by the subscribers.

NO COLLECTORS FOR THE LOAN

Salesmen Unauthorized to Receive Moneys, Committee Says.

A warning to the public against the payment of subscriptions for Liberty Loan bonds to any one soliciting for them was issued yesterday by the Liberty Loan Distribution Committee. The committee announced that all the bond salesmen operating under its direction had been specifically instructed not to receive any payments on account of subscriptions obtained by them. Such payments are to be made to the bank which the subscriber indicated on his application.

If the subscriber has no bank, it was explained, he will be directed by a representative of the Liberty Loan Committee to the most convenient bank to him where his payments will be received. Particular emphasis was laid on the fact by the committee that no individual whatsoever has been authorized to receive subscription money, whether he was an official representative of the Liberty Loan Committee or not. This course has been adopted, it was stated, in order to prevent money being collected fraudulently from the uninformed in the name of the Liberty Loan.

The official solicitors of the committee are provided with red, white, and blue badges, bearing the lettering "Liberty Loan, 1917, Representative Distribution Committee," and are provided with printed cards bearing across the top "United States Government 3½ Per Cent. War Bonds," in the centre "Liberty Loan Committee, 120 Broadway, New York," and in the lower left hand corner "Represented by ——" with the salesman's name. However, even these official representatives are authorized to do nothing more than solicit subscriptions and give information regarding the loan. Only banking institutions are authorized to accept money in any form, and that at their places of business.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AIDS LOAN

Railroad Enables Employes to Subscribe on Easy Terms.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced yesterday that it had made arrangements with the Mutual Benefit Association of its employes which would enable them to subscribe on easy terms to the Liberty Loan. The road and its affiliated lines employ 150,000 men and women, and circulars have been sent to each of them describing the loan and urging their co-operation.

The object is to mobilize at once the buying power represented by this army of 150,000 men and women," a statement issued by the company to its employes read. "Subscriptions may be made, without expense, through the Mutual Benefit Association by any employe, whether a member of the association or not. Bonds will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Employes desiring to avail themselves of easy payments may purchase the $50 bonds for $10 down and $10 a month until paid for. Bonds of the higher denominations may be bought on the installment plan on equivalent terms.

"Employes who so desire may have the monthly installments deducted from their wages, or, if they prefer, they can forward the remittances themselves, directly to the association. No commission or brokerage of any kind will be charged for the purchase of any bonds either bought outright or on the installment plan."

Pittsfield's Loan Campaign.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., May 21.—The City of Pittsfield will suspend all business between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M. on Friday next and devote its entire energy to selling at least $1,000,000 of Liberty bonds. The special organization for the campaign will include one thousand men divided into one hundred teams. They will use several hundred automobiles. The slogans of the campaign are "A Million from Pittsfield" and "An Hour for the Liberty Loan."

Buys Bonds with Fund for Blind.

CONCORD, N. H., May 21.—Governor Henry C. Keyes today invested the Nesmith Fund for the Blind, amounting to $80,000, in Liberty Loan bonds. The fund was received recently by the State in cash under a settlement of the estate of John Nesmith of Lowell, Mass.

STILL APART ON SPY BILL.

House Conferees Continue to Insist Upon Newspaper Censorship.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Further vigorous argument on the Espionage bill by Senate and House conferees proved fruitless today and the conference adjourned until Wednesday. Provisions still in dispute include the newspaper censorship, export embargo and search-warrant legislation, and the section authorizing use of the army and navy to prevent interference with foreign commerce.

The House conferees, despite the Administration's withdrawal of demands for newspaper censorship legislation, continue to press for adoption of some modified provision. The Senate members are stanchly opposing any censorship clause. The general opinion is that the conferees are not far apart on the embargo section, and indications are that the Senate provision, acceptable to the Administration, will prevail.

House Republicans will caucus tomorrow on the attitude to be taken toward the Senate's censorship amendment. There was strong opposition from the Republican side to the Administration's censorship plan when the bill was before the House.

A Gamble In Hope And A Certainty In $20 Suits

ASK yourself if this isn't the unvarnished truth—The man who pays $20 for a Suit always has $25 or $30 in mind. He may not *expect* to get such a value, but "hope springs eternal."

Therefore, I crowd the *utmost basic value*—staunch woolens, smart style, fine handiwork—into my Suits at $20, giving you a shade the better of the purchase and myself a shade the worse of the profit.

Why? Because I *know* that my first Suit at $20 will give such a capital account of itself for the price, that your second Suit will go a step or two up—$25 or $30.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

PRESIDENT CONFERS LONG WITH BALFOUR

British Mission, at Our Request, Drops Chicago Trip to Give All Its Time to Negotiations.

SHIPPING THE VITAL THEME

Entire Italian Mission Has Now Arrived in This Country — M. Tardieu at White House.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—President Wilson called on Mr. Balfour at the British mission this afternoon and spent nearly three-quarters of an hour with him discussing the matters under negotiation between the two Governments.

The President telephoned his desire to see Mr. Balfour, who replied that he would come to the White House. President Wilson, however, said he would visit Mr. Balfour at the mission and immediately motored up there.

Members of the mission were forced again today to abandon their plan for a trip to Chicago. The State Department expressed the desire that the commission spend all its remaining time in Washington in order to finish up the matters now pending.

The mission has twice postponed the date of its meeting with the Governor General of Canada to extend its time there.

The shipping situation, which underlies all other war problems, was discussed by Mr. Balfour at two meetings today, first with his own trade experts and later with Chairman Denman and General Goethals of the Shipping Board. British trade experts in conference with American officials have worked out accurately the amount of tonnage necessary to continue the life flow to the Allies, and the Shipping Board has a detailed program for meeting that need.

The British are understood to have supplied a priority schedule of the order of importance of the various exports with the minimum amounts necessary. At the same time they have supplied the Shipping Board full figures of their total tonnage, new construction, and rate of depletion. The American officials spoke optimistically today of their plans for increasing ship production by means of wooden ships and standardized steel ships.

Mr. Balfour also talked over with J. P. Morgan the future relations of the British Government with the Morgan firm. Just as the firm has given up placing loans now that the Government is doing that work, it is likely that it will also give up the purchase of munitions and other supplies, when the detailed arrangements for a central buying committee are completed.

Mr. Balfour took luncheon with E. R. Stettinius of the Morgan firm, with whom he discussed the question of munitions. This matter is the least settled of all those under negotiation. As yet there is no official in the American Government authorized to speak with full authority on that subject, and the British visitors have had trouble in making final arrangements for all the complicated questions of purchase, railroad transportation, and ocean shipment.

Christopher Phillips of the British Board of Trade will remain in this country after the mission goes. It is likely that Lord Eustace Percy, Judge Amos, Major Rees of the aviation corps and Geoffrey Butler of the Foreign Office also will stay and possibly others.

The Italian war commission, headed by Prince Udine, cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, will arrive in Washington Wednesday. The fact that the commission had landed safely on this continent became known officially today through the State Department.

The mission is coming on a visit of courtesy and to discuss especially with American officials co-operation in dealing with shipping and food problems and the adjustment of rates of exchange.

The mission is made up of Prince Ferdinando di Savoja of Udine, Enrico Ariotte, Minister of Transportation; Marquis Luigi Borsarelli di Rifreddo, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Guglielmo Marconi, Senator; Augusto Ciuffelli, former Minister of Public Works, and Francesco Saverio Nitti, former Minister of Agriculture.

Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the French commercial mission, was presented to President Wilson today by Ambassador Jusserand.

URGES DRY BILL FOR NAVY.

Army Drink Restrictions Should Be Extended, Daniels Writes Clark.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Daniels addressed a letter to Speaker Clark today urging that legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages to soldiers, incorporated in the Army bill, be extended to cover the navy. With 40,000 young recruits under military training in the navy and more to be obtained, Mr. Daniels said, the same safeguards are urgently necessary for them that Congress has provided for young soldiers.

A draft of a bill submitted by the Secretary would authorize the President to make such regulations as he deems necessary for prohibiting the sale of liquor near places under the jurisdiction of the navy or to naval officers or men, and would prohibit absolutely the sale or giving away of alcoholic beverages within the bounds of any station or place used for naval purposes.

GERMANY PLACATES SPAIN IN HER REPLY

Says She Will Aid Her Development After War in Response Over U-Boat's Act.

AMSTERDAM, May 21, (via London). According to a Berlin dispatch, the German Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs told a Spanish newspaper man that Germany's reply to Spain's note on the sinking of the Spanish steamer Patricio was handed to the Spanish Ambassador on Saturday. The character of the note was intimated by the Under-Secretary in declaring that Germany was actuated by a desire for the friendliest feelings to exist between Germany and Spain.

The official said that the sinking of Spanish ships should be blamed on England, because that country had delayed the departure of the vessels from English ports. He said that Germany wished Spain to be strong, and was prepared to encourage her development after the war by every possible means. He added that plans had been made to organize steamship lines between Hamburg and Spanish ports and that Germany had also organized a company to buy Spain's whole fruit crop.

James F. Case, an American business man who has arrived here on a steamship from Spain, said one-sixth of that country's merchant marine had been destroyed by submarines and that Spanish shipyards were unable to replace the losses.

MADRID, May 21.—The German Consul at Corunna, acting under instructions from the Ambassador at Madrid, proceeded to Ferrol and presented condolences and 3,000 pesetas to the widow of a mechanic killed on board the Spanish steamer Patricio when she was torpedoed by a German submarine. El Pais, commenting on this, recalls similar action in connection with the victims of the Spanish steamer Triana and several fishing boats, which also were sunk by submarines, and says:

"If the Consul's acts were due not to the personal initiative of the Ambassador but to orders of the German Government, which seeks to wipe out blood, dry tears, and buy friendship or avoid the anger of Spain, such an act is as humiliating to the giver as to the receiver. A State above all, when it is a powerful one, ought to give ample and noble reparation for injuries it has caused, but to offer miserable alms to orphans and widows and then immediately to commit further exploits is to place a very low price on the lives of Spaniards."

Mob Pro-German in Spain.

MADRID, May 21, (via Paris).—Manifestations in which violent incidents occurred are reported from Saragossa, 175 miles northwest of Madrid.

The disturbances were started by a person on a street car cheering for Germany as the car passed a demonstration which was being held in favor of the Allies. A crowd promptly attacked the car and a free fight followed between the supporters of the Allies and adherents of Germany. Eventually the police dispersed the rioters, but not before many of them were injured.

SWISS MOB RESCUES SOCIALIST FROM JAIL

Riots Break Out in Chaux-de-Fonds, but Troops Soon Restore Order.

CHAUX-DE-FONDS, Switzerland, May 21.—Paul Grabe, a Socialist National Councilor, was freed from jail yesterday by a mob of sympathizers after he had been sentenced to eight days' imprisonment by a court-martial. Grabe was convicted of libel in connection with an article which appeared in his newspaper, La Sentinelle.

At the request of the Council of the canton of Neuchâtel the General commanding the district has occupied Chaux-de-Fonds with a regiment of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. A mass meeting was called by the Socialists on Sunday evening and some rioting occurred, but calm was eventually restored.

Chaux-de-Fonds is nine miles from Neuchâtel and is one of the centres of the watch-making industry in Europe. Its population in 1901 was 36,388.

ASSAILS EMERSON'S OFFER.

Yacht to be Kept Out of Danger, Mann Sarcastically Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—An alleged offer by Captain Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore to place his yacht at the disposal of the Government, with the stipulation that it be used to patrol only Maryland waters during the war, was made the subject of an attack on the floor of the House today by Representative Mann, the Republican floor leader.

Mr. Mann described the offer sarcastically as one designed to keep the yacht and its crew out of danger, and declared that if the report was true, Secretary McAdoo's son, who was to command the yacht, was to have a "fat job to keep out of danger," while "men and women's children, their sons, are to be drafted into the army as private soldiers." He asserted that "some one is due to deny the newspaper statement."

"In the midst of the war activities," Mr. Mann exclaimed, "this fine gentleman, to whom credit is due, offers his boat to the Government to get it behind where an enemy's fleet cannot possibly reach it, and have it in safety during the war."

"At the expense of the Government?" interrupted Mr. Madden of Illinois.

"Of course the Government pays the expenses of the Government officers on the boat." Mr. Mann continued. "I do not believe the statement contained in this article to be true."

JUNE 11-25 THE DATES FOR STATE'S CENSUS

Whitman Will Issue Proclamation on Day Following the National Draft Registration.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—New York State's census and inventory of military resources will be taken between June 11 and June 25, Governor Whitman announced today. The Governor will issue his census proclamation on June 6, the day after that set by President Wilson for registering all men between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, who are subject to draft.

"New York State will go right along with its program of preparedness," said the Governor. "The machinery for taking the State census has been ready for some time and will be put in motion as soon as the Federal draft registration is out of the way. Our State census would have been nearly completed now if it had not been held up to permit the completion of the Federal draft registration. No one can say how long this war will last or to what extent the population will need to be mobilized before it is over. New York State will continue its policy of anticipating preparedness requirements."

The Federal registration returns will be in Washington by June 7, at the latest, and then the census-taking machinery will be ready to take up its work of listing all men and women in the State between the ages of 16 and 50, of whom it is expected there will be 5,000,000. Nearly 50,000 volunteer census takers and other assistants will be needed for this work, which will be carried on through the Home Defense Committee and Directors of the census in each county.

James McCann, Yonkers, N. Y.
H. Lansing Quick, Architect.

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NEW YORK CITY

WANTS GUARD TO GO TO FRANCE AS A UNIT

Gen. O'Ryan Thinks New York Militia Will Be Ordered to the Front Intact.

LONG TRAINED AS DIVISION

Commander Predicts Regiments Will Recruit Full War Strength by July 15.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan expressed the opinion yesterday that the New York National Guard, which is to be mobilized for Federal service on July 15, probably would be sent to France as a division unit. While no official notice to this effect has been received from Washington, General O'Ryan believes the War Department will readily appreciate the military importance of utilizing the New York Guard as a technical unit, all of its complements, infantry, artillery, and cavalry, having been fully co-ordinated and trained to operate as an army division.

According to General O'Ryan, it would be a serious mistake to disturb the military efficiency of the guard as a whole by breaking it up and detaching regiments that have been accustomed to work in unison. For the last five years, he said, the organization of the guard has been developed on the basis of a division. In all the manoeuvres in that period, including the service on the Mexican border, the officers were trained to regard their regiments not as individual commands but as inseparable parts of a military machine organized and moving on the principles of a division unit.

Only by this procedure, said General O'Ryan, had the guard developed the "team play" for which it is conspicuous, and which has made it one of the best trained military organizations in the country. Inasmuch as it was principally "team play" that made the German military organization so successful, the co-ordination should be adopted and encouraged in the military system of this country.

General O'Ryan said the militia of this State undoubtedly would be put on a war footing by July 15. Approximately 8,500 men will be required to increase the guard to war strength.

"The New York division has not been idle," the General added. "From the moment we received orders not to recruit above our peace strength, we have been busy enrolling men without enlisting them. In the last month, it is estimated, 20,000 men have been so enrolled and physically examined. Out of this number about one in every five has been selected."

General O'Ryan specified reasons why, with conscription in force, young men should hasten to enroll in the militia. In first place, he said, the guard enabled a man to fight on the fields of France side by side with men who were from his own State and to whom he would naturally feel most akin. This locality spirit, he pointed out, was entirely lost in the regular army, and yet it was bound to have a pronounced and beneficial influence on the morale of the troops.

For this reason, General O'Ryan said, the slogan of the recruiting officers of the guard has been, "Go to war with New Yorkers in a New York regiment." As a further argument in favor of enlistment in the National Guard, he pointed out that after the term of enlistment was up a man continued to be identified with the regiment in which he served through the veteran organizations attached to the National Guard.

40 YEARS IS ARMY LIMIT NOW.

Recruiting Broke All Records Yesterday, with Enlistment of 200 Men.

Major John H. Hughes, who is attached to the army recruiting headquarters at 280 Broadway, issued an order to all recruiting officers yesterday directing that the age limit of applicants for enlistment in the regular army be raised from 17 to 35 years to 18 to 40 years. The order stated that first papers were not required excepting from Germans, Austrians, Bulgars, and Turks. Applicants are not required to read or write English, but must be able to speak the language. The enlistment is for the period of emergency. The pay of the enlisted man, under the recent increase, amounts to $30 per month.

Recruiting for the army broke all records yesterday with the enlistment of 200 men. Colonel Walsh, who is in charge of recruiting for the New York district, said he attributed the increase to the fact that young men were beginning to realize they had a serious duty to perform.

The First Reserve Engineer Regiment enlisted more than 100 men yesterday, bringing the total enrollment to 820 men. Only 240 more are needed. The first company, consisting of 160 men, will go to Fort Totten today and break ground for the rest of the division, which will follow at the end of the week. Among those enlisted yesterday was Howard H. Williams, a Harvard graduate of the class of '13. All of the officers for the company have been selected, although not all of them have been definitely assigned. The company is still in need of cooks and buglers.

The United States Marine Corps enlisted twenty-eight men from this city yesterday, and the navy fifty men. Within the last ten days more than 400 men have enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps.

ROOSEVELT STATES PLANS.

Intends Still to Aid in Sending Forces Promptly to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., May 21.—In declining an invitation to open a bazaar for the allies at Buffalo on Wednesday, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt said today he intended to concentrate his activities along lines calculated to aid in the prompt placing of adequate American forces on the firing lines. Relief funds and similar endeavors, he added, could be attended to later. The invitation was in the form of a petition signed by 11,000 Buffalo business men. It was brought by Irving Williams, Jr., and Henry Bosworth, senior "Eagle" boy scouts of Buffalo.

The headquarters at 753 Fifth Avenue of the volunteer army divisions which Colonel Roosevelt had proposed to raise remained open yesterday. Captain W. E. Dame, who has been in charge, said they would be open a week or two longer in order to complete the work of disbandment, which began with Colonel Roosevelt's announcement on Sunday that he would abandon his plans in accordance with the decision of President Wilson.

Captain Dame received requests from several branches of the Reserve Corps for the transfer of groups of the enrolled Roosevelt force to them. This was done in the case of the enrollment of engineers. The entire enrollment of about 800 engineers from all over the country was transferred to the First Reserve Engineer Regiment, which is being recruited at 190 Sixth Avenue. Captain Hogan, in charge of recruiting for this regiment, said that of the total number enrolled on the Roosevelt list only 200 lived in the vicinity of New York. He doubted whether he could use them, because his regiment was almost complete and there was no time left to circularize the Roosevelt men, but he would be glad to examine them if they came forward of their own accord.

A call for cooks and mechanics for service in the Aviation Reserve Corps was also received by Captain Dame. He said the Roosevelt division had also found difficulty in enrolling cooks, and that, so far as he knew, not more than six had been enrolled. As for the mechanics, he said most of the men of that type had enrolled from Detroit and other manufacturing centres far from New York, and therefore were not immediately available.

WEEK-END RECRUITING SHOWS LITTLE ADVANCE

Only 1,306 Enlisted for Army on Saturday and Sunday—New York Furnishes One-Third of Its Quota.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Army recruiting figures for Saturday and Sunday made public this morning showed that the slump of the last few days had continued in volunteering for service in the regular army. The total recruits obtained for the two days of the week end was 1,306, and brought the total up to 76,563 since April 1. New York State maintained its average better than any other State by turning in 126 recruits Saturday and Sunday. Pennsylvania led with 149.

The recruits obtained in New York on Saturday and Sunday brought the total for the State across the 6,000 mark, or one-third of the total of the 18,226, which is the State's quota. The daily statement of recruiting issued by Adjt. Gen. McCain follows:

	Obtained May 19 and 20.	Total to May 20.		Obtained May 19 and 20.	Total to May 20.
Alabama	30	879	Nebraska	38	1,490
Arizona	2	123	Nevada	2	398
Arkansas	15	659	N. H.		213
California	41	2,493	N. J.	22	1,994
Colorado	19	722	N. M.	7	131
Connecticut	3	556	N. Y.	126	6,068
Delaware	1	45	N. C.	25	687
Dist. of C.	12	182	N. D.	25	261
Florida	25	586	Ohio	38	2,661
Georgia	35	2,184	Oklahoma	31	1,158
Idaho	6	461	Oregon	17	1,616
Illinois	80	7,700	Penn.	149	8,422
Indiana	26	5,2	R. Island	8	234
Iowa	31	1,42	S. C.	8	495
Kansas	32	2,05	S. D.	14	504
Kentucky	27	1,550	Tennessee	17	1,067
Louisiana	10	898	Texas	40	3,153
Maine	13	730	Utah	17	807
Maryland	2	165	Vermont		40
Mass.	77	2,408	Virginia	10	738
Michigan	96	3,910	Washington	17	846
Minnesota	26	1,642	West Va.	8	789
Mississippi	5	588	Wisconsin	9	911
Missouri	48	3,542	Wyoming	10	218
Montana	5	307			

Note—Obtained.
Total quota, 183,895.
Total obtained for May 19 and 20, 1,306.
Total obtained since April 1, 76,563.

JUDGE HAS 3 SOLDIER SONS.

Keoghs' "Afire with Patriotism," Says Father.

Supreme Court Justice Martin J. of New Rochelle is proud of three of his sons who are doing their bit in the war. "Jack" Keogh, 18 years old, will sail in a short time to become an ambulance driver in France. He has been ordered to Verdun. His brother, Grenville Temple Keogh, who was wounded twice while driving an American ambulance at Verdun has been decorated for bravery under fire and has been transferred to Greece.

Richard Keogh, 17 years old, has just enlisted in an armored motor battery. "My sons are all afire with patriotism," was the comment of Justice Keogh.

PLATTSBURG STUDENTS DRILL WITH RIFLES

Regiments Take Short Hike with Weapons—Many New England Guardsmen Fail to Show Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., May 21.—Only 271 of the 460 National Guardsmen expected from New England arrived today. The guardsmen who did report, however, created a favorable impression. Most of them were out on the Mexican border last Summer, and their addition to the training camp undoubtedly will put the Federal Reserve students more on their mettle than ever.

Five more officers arrived today, having been detailed for service at the camp. They are Captain Philip Matthews of the Coast Artillery Corps, Captain H. J. Watson of the Coast Artillery, Captain John F. Barnes, infantry; First Lieut. C. C. Griffith of the Coast Artillery Corps, and Captain M. V. R. Wyant of the Quartermaster Reserve Corps. Captain Matthew was one of the officers in charge at the New York office of the Plattsburg camp. He also was a member of the board at Governors Island last Winter which examined candidates for commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and he conducted the drills of the Columbia Training Corps and the newspaper men's training corps. Lieutenant Griffith compiled Captain Ralph M. Parker's "An Officer's Notes," a book widely used by men studying for reserve officers' examinations. Captain Wyant will assist Captain J. M. Malling, the camp mess officer.

Fresh from yesterday's holiday, the students were worked harder today than since they came to Plattsburg. Regular instruction with rifles began today, and the men drilled both by squads and by companies. The half hour's bayonet practice sheduled for today was omitted, and instead most of the companies took short hikes under arms. At retreat, late this afternoon, many of the companies turned out under arms, but the entire camp will not appear on the parade ground at retreat until the students become more proficient in close order drill.

Learning that the company headquarters was unable to obtain enough stenographers, the commercial department of the Plattsburg Normal School offered its assistance. There are now twenty girls, senior students at the Normal School, at work at headquarters. Although the graduation date of the school is not until June 22, all those working at the camp will receive full credit for their work.

Two New York and three Boston men were discharged from the camp today on account of physical disability. Lieutenant A. C. Rothwell of the Officers' Reserve Corps received a leave of absence to testify in a case in the New York Supreme Court.

HINDENBURG LINE BREACHED AGAIN

Continued from Page 1.

with deep caverns in which hundreds of men and machine guns were hidden. The artillery fire was so effective, however, that the enemy shelters were found to have been blown to pieces while the ruins were piled high with dead.

The importance of the advance is indicated by the persistency of the German counterattacks, in which they suffered heavy losses. Today the Germans directed a violent artillery fire against the positions they lost yesterday, but made no further attacks.

Yesterday's assault was accompanied by concentrated attacks from the air on important points behind the front. Over 2,000 kilograms of explosives were dropped on the railroad stations and bivouacs in the region of Epoye and Bethenivile. Numerous projectiles were dropped also at Pont-Faverger, four miles north of Moronvilliers.

The text of the afternoon statement from Paris follows:

On the Chemin-des-Dames the artillery fighting continued during the night in the region northwest of Braye-en-Laonnois and on the front between Cerny and Hurtebise. A German attack near Froidmont Farm was checked before the enemy was able to reach our lines. The enemy undertook no further attack after the complete check of his general assault undertaken yesterday.

There were brief but violent artillery actions between Miette and the Aisne and northwest of Rheims. In the region of Chevreux we made progress and took prisoners.

In Champagne yesterday evening we carried out in two sectors of the heights near Moronvilliers an operation which resulted in an important and brilliant success. Our troops captured several lines of German trenches on the slopes north of Carnillet, at the Casque and at the Teton. Furthermore, all important observation points in this region are now in our hands. German counterattacks were taken under our fire and thrown back with heavy losses. We took about 800 prisoners in these actions. The enemy shelters were found to have been blown to pieces and to be piled high with the dead.

The French War Office statement tonight reads:

The day was comparatively calm. The artillery actions were intermittent over the greater part of the front, except in Champagne, where the enemy violently bombarded the positions we occupied yesterday in the region south of Moronvilliers. There was no infantry action.

On the night of May 19-20 our airplanes dropped 2,200 kilograms of explosives on railroad stations and bivouacs in the region of Epove and Betheniville. On May 20 the aviation ground at Habsheim and bivouacs at Pont-Faverger and Betheniville were likewise bombarded with numerous projectiles.

The same day two German airplanes were brought down by our pilots, and a third by the fire of our special guns. Three other enemy machines were compelled to make a landing, having been seriously damaged.

FRENCH HOLD ALL HEIGHTS.

Have Clear Observation to North While Narrowing Rheims Salient.

By G. H. PERRIS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT, May 21.—The operations on the Moronvilliers plateau, which commenced April 18 with the capture of the first German positions, and were pursued on the western side of the plateau on April 30, were pushed forward by another successful action last night. The line of the principal heights is as follows from west to east:

A mile south-southeast of Nauroy village rises sharply Mont Carnillet, 683 feet. A mile and a half northeast of this stands Mont Haut, the crest of the plateau, 853 feet, and an equal distance beyond Hemiet Hill, 800 feet, and finally Mont Teton, 770 feet. When I add that the Suippe Valley and the neighboring lowlands have an elevation of only about 350 feet, the importance of these heights will be appreciated. They are now in French possession, but it is to be expected that the enemy will try hard to recover them, not only because of their value as observatories toward the north, but because they begin to make the German salient west of the line indicated decidedly uncomfortable.

ADMIT GAINS BY ALLIES.

Germans Withdraw Near Bullecourt and in Champagne.

BERLIN, May 21, (via London.)—The Germans on the Arras front yesterday maintained their positions except in one demolished trench, which was evacuated according to plan during the British attack Sunday on an eight and one-half mile front, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff.

The German announcement says the French yesterday obtained a foothold on Mont Carnillet and on Mont Keil.

Yesterday the Germans brought down fourteen Entente airplanes on the western front. The statement follows:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht—Yesterday's attacks by the British were made on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road on a front of eight and one-half miles. Wherever the enemy thrusting troops succeeded in leaving their trenches between the Scarpe and the Sensee brook they were shot to pieces by our destructive fire. Enemy troops which penetrated our lines east of Croisilles were driven back again by a strongly delivered counterthrust. Attacks repeated many times between Fontaine and Bullecourt during the afternoon, evening, and night met with the same fate. We maintained our positions with the exception of one completely demolished trench which we left in possession of the enemy in accordance with our plan.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince—While French local attacks at Laffaux were again unsuccessful, West Prussian Grenadiers at Braye-en-Laonnois and Bavarian troops at Cerny and to the west of Hurtebise Farm succeeded in improving their position by capturing trenches. They maintained their gains against enemy attempts.

In Champagne heavy fighting occurred again yesterday. The artillery battle, which had been increasing in intensity for days, was of the utmost violence from the morning onward, in the afternoon the French advanced in strong attacks against the hill position north of the Prunay-St. Hilaire le Grand road. After bitter fighting which continued into the night, the enemy succeeded in obtaining a foothold on Mont Carnillet, south of Nauroy, and on Mont Keil, southwest of Moronvilliers. We are established on the northern slopes of the height. Fighting for possession of other hillocks fluctuated, advantages at first obtained by the French being wrested from them in a prompt counterattack. The old positions here are in our hands. Enemy attacks which were resumed in the evening were repulsed in the recaptured lines. The losses of the enemy yesterday were again very considerable. The enemy also lost fourteen airplanes.

The evening official communication says:

In the morning English attacks at Bullecourt and French local attacks southwest of Nauroy, in Champagne, failed.

Throughout the day there were artillery duels of varying intensity on several sectors of the Arras, Aisne, and Champagne fronts, and also on the eastern bank of the Meuse.

TO SAVE NEEDED WORKERS.

Committee on Public Service to Arrange for Draft Exemptions.

Representatives of the Committee on Public Service met yesterday in the office of Public Service Commissioner Travis H. Whitney and named an Executive Committee to perfect a system by which all of the public utilities in the city may be kept in operation during the war and to save from military conscription men doing expert and vitally necessary work in the various plants.

Mr. Whitney is Chairman of the Executive Committee and Ivy Lee Secretary. The other members are John W. Lieb, New York Edison Company; Walter R. Addicks, Consolidated Gas Company; Carleton Macy, Queensboro Gas and Electric Company; George Keegan, Interboro Rapid Transit Company; Edward A. Maher, Jr., Third Avenue Railway Company; John J. Dempsey, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company; W. F. Wells, Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn; H. F. Thurber, New York Telephone Company; J. H. Jourdan, Brooklyn Union Gas Company; Wilbur C. Fiske, Hudson & Manhattan Railroad Company, and Frank R. Ford, Vice Chairman American Electric Railway Association.

Other committees appointed last week are co-ordinating the utilities so that each may help the other in case of need. At the meeting yesterday it was reported that the corporations were making plans for active participation in the sale of the Liberty Loan by encouraging their employes to subscribe.

One of the sub-committees is seeking to formulate a plan that will insure a continuous supply of coal and oil, and another committee is supervising the registration of the employes of all of the corporations, and arranging a method by which the places of men selected for military service may be filled quickly.

'TREASON' TO OPPOSE DRAFT

Magistrate Fuchs Warns of Prison Sentences for Offenders.

Julius Weinstein, 30 years old, of 603 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, a pharmacy student and member of the Manhattan Anti-Conscription League, who was arrested last Friday night on a charge of disorderly conduct for speaking against the selective draft law at Second Avenue and Houston Street, was found guilty last night by Magistrate Fuchs in the Men's Night Court. The Magistrate, suspending sentence and putting Weinstein on probation, said:

"I am satisfied you did not know on the night of your arrest that the Selective Draft bill had been signed by the President. I did not know it myself when I left the courtroom that night. It is treason to speak against conscription, and the United States District Attorney tells me it is treason of a very serious nature.

"You should be willing to uphold the freedom of institutions by which you have benefited so largely. I want to convey a warning to you and the members of the Anti-Conscription League that severe prison sentences will be imposed on future offenders."

ROOKIES IN TEN-HOUR DRILL.

Improvement Noted at Officers' Camp at Sacket Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

SACKET HARBOR, N. Y., May 21.—Refreshed by their day and a half leave, the student officers started today on their second week of training with a ten-hour drill period. From early morning the men marched and countermarched, ran through infantry formations, and in the afternoon took up the elements of the charge, running forward for a short distance, dropping, sighting, and firing volley after volley.

There is noticeable, after only seven days, a steady development of the men. Coming here for the most part utterly without military knowledge, the cadets are picking up their new profession in a way that brings praise from the instructors. Colonel Sample said he was satisfied with the men and that everywhere he had found a sincere desire to learn. Not was making the instructors' work easier. He was especially pleased with the scheme of some of the men who, when liberty is given, get out and drill voluntarily.

According to information at headquarters, the reason the New York National Guardsmen have received an extra week before reporting is that the Colonels have not completed the designations of the men to be sent.

With all the men showing the benefits of the outdoor life and regular hours, there have been only seven cases of sickness among the 2,250 students. The men ill were merely suffering slight fever as the result of the typhoid inoculation.

PART OF GERMAN LINE ENTIRELY WIPED OUT

British Guns Do Terrific Destruction to Hindenburg Positions Near Bullecourt.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1917, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 21.—The lull between the battles ended yesterday by the English and Scots attacking that portion of the Hindenburg line which goes between Fontaine-Les-Croisilles and Bullecourt. For a week past the heavy guns had been bombarding it, hurling thousands of heavy high explosives into the defenses, so that the trench system, which was perfect and strong early in May with good parapets and traverses and dugouts protected by broad belts of wire, became a mere mass of shell craters and upheavals of earth, with no trace of the line photographed by the young gentlemen in the clouds.

The German garrison here, mostly from Posen and Breslau in the Forty-eighth Reserve Division, were caught in this hurricane of shells and their only chance of life—and that was not a good one—was to stay below in the deepest dugouts economizing their rations, for no other food could reach them, and trying to deafen their ears and souls to that thunder of explosions above their heads and the quaking of the earth about them. This they did, as we know from prisoners. All human courage oozed from them. They became living fears and wrecks of men, according to that physical change which is wrought on men imprisoned under intense shelling with its continual concussion. Yet when the British troops went forward yesterday morning other Germans came up through communicating trenches and out of machine-gun emplacements, and fought fiercely. From dugouts in which the first line troops had taken refuge, the British brought out many prisoners.

That was in the front lines of the Hindenburg trench system. Further back in the support lines the British were held up awhile by isolated machine guns and snipers. A second attack was made in the evening, and penetrated the enemy's second line. In this network trenches they have taken something like 3,000 yards of the Hindenburg line on the left of Bullecourt, and on the right of that heap of ruins they hold about 600 to 800 yards, captured by the Australians with the desperate fighting I have described against a long series of counterattacks. Against the English troops in this new fighting, up to now, there have been no counterattacks, except that some bodies of men were seen massing eastward and were caught under the British gunfire and smashed.

The bombardment yesterday evening in several sectors of the front rose at times to the intensity of drum fire with that awful laboring and pommelling from the heavy howitzers which are like big drums of war to the rattle of lighter kettle drums, which are the field batteries. There was Summer lightning in the sky, which later, when darkness crept over the battlefields and over all the woods and orchards of the villages behind, flashed with short sharp stars of light, so like gunfire at night that it was difficult to distinguish them from shellbursts, except they were south and west as well as east and north, and we seemed to be encircled by battle.

"CHARLEY" TAFT ENLISTS.

Ex-President Accompanies Yale Athlete to Enrolling Booth.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21.—"Charley" Taft, the Yale athlete, this morning enlisted as a private soldier under the new army bill, declining a commission as officer in the United States Army which will go to France.

He was accompanied to the enlisting booth by his father the ex-President, and signed the enlistment papers with about twenty-five other Yale undergraduates, who also declined commissions. They will be sent to Fort Meyer, Washington, for training, and hope to be part of the first United States Army contingent sent across the ocean.

Young Taft is a member of the class of 1918, academic department, and has been on the football, track, and basket ball teams, captaining the latter for the two years. He stands close to the head of his class in scholarship.

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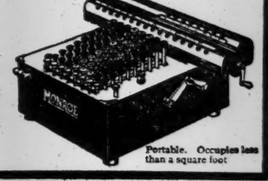

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ITALIANS EXTEND GAINS ON VODICE

Fight Their Way Forward on Ridge Despite Desperate Austrian Counterattacks.

TAKE HILL EAST OF PLAVA

Vienna War Office Asserts Invaders Were "Forced to Flight" and Made No Progress Anywhere.

ROME, May 21.—Italian troops yesterday took a hill between Palliova and Britovo in their offensive on the Julian front, and also extended their positions on the Vodice, says the official statement issued today by the Italian War Department. It reads:

In the Trentino the enemy artillery activity which began on Saturday grew more intense and more extensive yesterday. It was particularly violent between the Adige and the Terragnolo Valleys. Local attacks had already been repulsed on Satuday night, the 19th, at Guecel, in the Lepro Valley, and at Rio Freddo, in the Astico Valley.

The enemy attempts at a diversion were resumed yesterday, but again without success, in the Campo area in the Daone Valley, southeast of Lake Poppio; at Rio Cameras, in the Adige Valley, and on the Maso Torrent line in the Sugana Valley. Late in the evening masses of the enemy vigorously assaulted our positions on the Pasubio, west of Monte Dente. After heavy hand-to-hand fighting, the enemy, suffering severe loss, was completely driven back all along the line of the attack.

On the Julian front, enemy attacks on the northern slopes of San Marco, east of Gorizia, between Mounts Vuocgnacco and Faiti, and in the neighborhood of Hill 268 were repulsed. We took Hill 383, between Palliova and Britavo, east of Plava, and extended our positions still more on the Vodice. We captured some hundreds of prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material abandoned by the enemy in caverns.

Two enemy machines were brought down during the air fighting.

Say Italians Have Failed Utterly.

VIENNA, May 21, (via London.)—The War Office communication issued today says:

The enemy yesterday continued his attacks on the Isonzo, his main pressure being directed against our positions between the Vodice and Salcano. All the enemy's efforts were fruitless and he was unable to gain a foot of territory.

In the morning the enemy twice brought his masses forward to deliver attacks against Monte Santo. The first attack collapsed before it could properly develop under our destructive fire. During the second attack the enemy troops in the neighborhood of Monte Santo Convent forced their way into our trenches, which had been destroyed by drumfire. Our brave troops, including the Marburg Landsturm, drove the enemy back in a counterattack with the bayonet.

In the evening the Italians, refraining from any artillery preparation, advanced to a powerful attack on a wide front, which on this line was directed against the whole sector near Vodice and Monte Santo. At Vodice the storming columns, suffering heavy losses, succeeded in mounting the ridge. The veteran Forty-first Infantry Regiment then flung itself at the superior enemy and after a bitter hand-to-hand fight forced him to flight. The Italian divisions directed against Monte Santo were driven back into their own positions by our artillery fire.

During yesterday's battle 200 prisoners and a number of machine guns were captured. The exceedingly varied character of our Carso troops engaged does ont permit as yet of mention, according to regimental details and locality, of every single unit which especially contributed to the success of the day.

Our aviators brought down five Italian airplanes.

COLBERT SURVIVORS HEROIC

Helped In Rescue After a Patrol Drove Off Submarine.

PARIS, May 21.—The French steamer Colbert, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean on April 30, was on her way to Saloniki when she was sunk. The ship was struck by a torpedo below the water line and the engine room was immediately flooded. There was no sign of a submarine as the ship began to sink rapidly by the stern. The crew promptly took up their stations, but the bows canted up at such an axle that it was almost impossible to lower the boats.

The Colbert sank in five minutes, and after she had disappeared the submarine emerged and, as is the custom, her commander asked the name, description, and destination of her victim. Before he could get his information a French patrol boat appeared and opened fire. After four shots had been fired the U-boat submerged, just as a seaplane appeared on the horizon.

The patrol boat was a trawler and gave valued assistance in rescuing the men from the Colbert. Many heroic acts were performed. The Colbert's first officer, Rouille, went down with the ship but was rescued. No sooner did he reach the trawler than he took a dory and went to the help of four men who were clinging to a capsized lifeboat. Second Officer Gauthier, one of the last to leave the ship, was scarcely aboard the patrol when he noticed two soldiers drowning. He immediately dived and saved both.

REGRETS SWEDISH SINKINGS

German Envoy at Stockholm Calls on Foreign Minister.

COPENHAGEN, May 21, (via London.)—The German Minister at Stockholm is reported in news dispatches to have visited the Swedish Foreign Minister and expressed the deepest regret at the sinking of the Swedish steamers Vesterland, Viken, and Aspen.

The Aspen, Vesterland, and Viken were sunk in the Gulf of Bothnia, several members of the crews losing their lives. The vessels were laden with grain, and released from British ports by the British Government under a reciprocal agreement. The news of their destruction caused intense indignation in Sweden.

TO FIGHT IN ITALY AS AMERICAN TROOPS

United States Government Plan to Have Italian Officers Enlist Compatriots Here.

SOLVES PUZZLING PROBLEM

Volunteers Will Be Absolved of Desertion Charge and Allowed to Choose Nationality After War.

It was learned yesterday from a semi-official source that as early as the middle of April the American Ambassador at Rome, Thomas Nelson Page, had inquired if it would be convenient for the Italian Government to send a group of Italian officers to this country in order to organize and drill a contingent of Italians or Italo-Americans.

This opened a discussion between the embassy and the Foreign Office, which was full of paradoxes and contradictions, the settlement of which is likely to establish once and for all the status of Italians in this country, who may or may not be American citizens. For there are possibly thousands here who, if drafted into the United States Army as conscripts, would be liable to arrest and imprisonment as deserters if they set foot in Italy.

Italy has continued to consider as subjects of the King all naturalized American citizens of Italian birth as well as the children of such citizens, who, although born in America, have not made the proper denouncement of their Italian identity before the consular authorities when under age. All such naturalized American citizens and their children are under the Italian military law, and if they have not responded when their various classes have been called are condemned "in contumacia" as deserters.

It has been found out that there are already serving in the regular army of the United States some hundreds of soldiers who are regarded as Italian deserters by the Italian Consular authorities here. There have also been appointed as reserve officers several naturalized American citizens who belong to the same category.

Mr. Page is understood to have pointed out to Baron Sonnino that naturalized immigrants have the full protection given other citizens, while all persons born in this country are considered ipso facto American citizens, unless they otherwise determine before they reach their majority.

The Italians in America, whether within the limits of military age—from 20 to 30 inclusive—or called to the colors, may be divided into three classes: Those who are recognized as American citizens by both Governments, those who are claimed by both Governments, and those, including the vast majority, who did not respond to the call to arms issued by Italy two years ago.

Many of the latter have not returned to Italy, it is said, not because they lacked loyalty to their native country, but because they were forced to choose between staying here and abandoning their families to want and misery.

The modus vivendi said to have been reached by the American Ambassador and the Italian Foreign Office is as follows:

The United States will ask Italy to send a number of officers to this country in order to persuade, with effective propaganda, Italian subjects to enroll themselves as volunteers. Such volunteers will be placed at the disposition of the United States Government, will be employed here on public works or instructed in military drill, according to the desire of the United States Government, and sent to the Italian front, where they will fight under the American flag.

In compensation the Italian Government promises to absolve all such volunteers from the charge of desertion and will allow them to choose permanent citizenship either in Italy or the United States after the war.

It has been unofficially announced that at the head of the group of officers who will soon arrive in this country for the purpose of inducing Italian subjects to enroll under the American flag will be Colonel Peppino Garibaldi, accompanied by two of his brothers.

SERBS REPEL FIVE ATTACKS.

Hold Captured Post Against Bulgar Attempts to Retake It.

PARIS, May 21.—Army Headquarters today issued the following report of operations on the Macedonian front:

Eastern Theatre, May 20.—An intermittent artilleiry action occurred along the whole front. The enemy attempted in vain five times on the night of May 19-20 to capture a post occupied by the Serbians in their latest attacks.

SOFIA, May 20, (via London, May 21.)—The repulse of further Entente attacks on the Macedonian front is announced by the War Office. The official communication follows:

After long artillery preparation the enemy launched several violent attacks east of Dobropolye. They broke down under our machine gun and rifle fire. Enemy parties which succeeded in approaching our lines were annihilated with hand grenades. Heavy losses were sustained by the enemy.

On other parts of the front heavy artilelry actions occurred.

BULGARIA TIRED OF WAR.

Returning Americans Tell of Conditions in That Country.

A number of Americans who have been in the diplomatic and Consular service in Austria, Germany, and Turkey have returned. In the same party were Miss Helen Scott and Miss Rachel Torrance of Chicago, who have been in Bulgaria two years. They said that the Queen, who has been in ill-health for some time, told them before leaving Sofia that the people were weary and sad over the war, and begged them to stay, because Bulgaria would never declare war against the United States.

"All the countries we passed through," Miss Hay said, "are tired of the war, but none more so than little Bulgaria, which has been battered from all sides. All the Bulgarians wish now to be left in peace."

E. Glenn Stewart and Rutherford Bingham, Second Secretaries of the United States Embassy at Vienna, declined to discuss conditions in Austria. Other arrivals were Henry C. A. Denham, former Consul at Aix la Chapelle; John Fletcher Hurst, from the Consulate at Barcelona, on his way to the Embassy at Petrograd, and Hernando de Sota, former Consul at Warsaw, and his wife; John S. Brewer, Consul at Wiesbaden, and Dr. Carl P. Huff, navy surgeon attached to the gunboat Scorpion, which has been interned at Constantinople.

RUSSIAN MASSES CHECKMATE COUNCIL

Continued from Page 1.

meeting in conference at Petrograd. The Cossacks are a fighting organization on the basis of land ownership and freedom from any of those petty forms of tyranny which kept the ordinary mujik in a state of listless apathy. They are trained to fight and can put into the field 5,000,000 fully equipped warriors mounted and unmounted, and also artillery. These 5,000,000 men unanimously declared themselves supporters of the Provisional Government with special reference to the restoration of order in Petrograd and in the country at large. As landowners they are opposed to agrarian violence. As soldiers they are thirsting for vengeance on the Hun.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates was speedily apprised of this momentuous decision. Their own influence over the soldiers at the front was on the wane and, at best, they had been working on a negative basis only. Deputations from large bodies—divisions, corps, and even whole armies—had spoken very bitter truths, while, on the other hand, only regimental deputations had expressed blind belief in the Council. Finally arrived a very large deputation of officers, sailors, marines, garrison and dockyard workers of the Black Sea fleet, speaking as one solid, united force whose revolutionary claims dated from 1905 and could not be denied. They spoke for vigorous prosecution of active warfare at the front and the sternest repression of anarchy in the rear.

There also came some 900 peasant deputies to a conference of their own at Petrograd. These did not join the workmen and the soldiers of the training cadres here, but early made plain that the mujiks of Russia wanted victory over the Hun and the restoration of order throughout the country. Neither the mujiks nor the Cossacks nor the sailors of the Black Sea fleet had any qualms about the use of arms to inculcate lessons that for the last couple of months had been impressed only by innumerable floods of words.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates could no longer truly pretend to represent all the Russias. The choice was given to them of defying the Provisional Government and taking the utmost consequences or accepting office in the new coalition Government. They have been allowed to save their face by practically dictating on this, as on all previous occasions of importance for two months past, the official declaration of the Provisional Government. Behind the text of this declaration stand men who will carry out its provisions.

The allies of Russia can now breathe freely for the first time for two months. By the united consent of the Provisional Government the Executive Committee of the Duma, the Generals commanding in chief of all the fighting forces of Russia, and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates of Petrograd, with in the background 5,000,000 Cossacks in fighting trim and many hundreds of peasant Deputies representing the voiceless millions of Russia, a new Government has been formed to defeat Germany and quell disorders at home. Such a combination should prove ample to carry Russia forward to victory in alliance with her allies and keep things running at home without too much friction until the Constituent Assembly can be formed.

PETROGRAD, May 21.—The Executive Committee of the Council of Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates has issued a call for a general congress on June 14 of representatives of all branches of the council throughout Russia and of the various military organizations.

The congress will discuss national defense, peace, conditions, land and labor problems, the projected constituent assembly, the country's financial policy, and conditions of military life.

LENINE STILL ALIVE.

Lenine, the Russian anarchist, who is suspected of pro-German activities and who the other day was reported to have disappeared from Petrograd, recalling the fate of the Monk Rasputin, is now believed to be alive. The Petrograd correspondent of The Jewish Daily Forward cabled the following yesterday:

"A court edict issued today orders Lenine and his followers to vacate the palace of the famous ballet dancer Ksheshinskaya, which was seized by them in the first days of the revolution. From the balconies of this famous palace Lenine and his followers used to address the crowds of Petrograd, urging them to fight against the Provisional Government."

RUSSIAN FRONTS INACTIVE.

PETROGRAD, May 21.—The following official statement was issued here today:

On the western and Rumanian fronts rifle firing and scouting operations occurred.

On the Caucasion front, west of Ardasi, a company of Turks made repeated efforts to attack our trenches, but was repelled. Half a squadron of Turkish cavalry endeavored to approach one of the heights about ten miles south of Banch, but was forced to retire.

Airplane Drops Bombs on Kishinev.

PETROGRAD, Tuesday, May 22, (via London.)—A German airplane has dropped bombs on the railroad station at Kishinev, capital of the province of Bessarabia. A soldier and two children were killed and five workmen injured.

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Sale of Men's
Shoes and Oxfords
At Important Reductions
NEW GOODS. ALL SIZES. NEW STYLES.

Oxfords at $3.24
Regularly $3.96
Tan and black. Long slender lasts with pointed toes, blind eyelets, Goodyear welted soles. Also black glazed kid on a straight last with broad toes.

Oxfords at $4.24
Regularly $4.96
Smart styles in "Cordo-calf" or black Gun Metal. Made on receding lasts with blind eyelets, Goodyear welted soles and medium toes.

Oxfords and High Shoes, $5.24
Regularly $5.94 and $6.49
Oxfords of genuine Cordovan leather; dark brown colored Pigskin, "Cordo-calf" and Gun Metal Calf—all in the new, up-to-date styles, so popular this season. High Shoes in "Cordo-calf" and Gun Metal Calf. Both boots and oxfords have Goodyear welted soles and blind eyelets.

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We call them sport coats because they have that roominess and freedom that a man needs in playing golf or any other outdoor game. Well tailored of blue or brown flannel in pinch back or belted models with patch pockets. Others of brown, gray, blue or heather green knitted fabrics. Still others of tan gabardine. $12.75 and $14.75
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There's no reason why a man can't practice economy in purchasing his golf equipment. Our Sporting Goods Department offers ample opportunity to save money. For instance Gibson's and Slazenger's Brassies and Drivers, $2.49. Irons, $2.24
Thistle's Drivers and Brassies, Horn's Irons, $1.49
Canvas Golf Bags $1.19 to $9.89
Leather Golf Bags $16.89
Spalding's, Wright & Ditson's, Whippet's, Worthington's and Colonel Golf Balls at "Lowest-in-the-City" Prices.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Men's Imported Golf Hose, $1.69
All wool, medium weight, with fancy roll tops. Colors include reddish brown, light brown, light gray, and heather mixtures. Sizes 10 to 11½.
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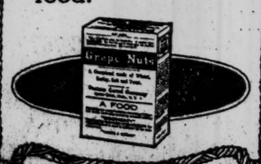
Men's Golf Oxfords, $8.24
Shoes of this sort afford maximum foot comfort and long wear to the golfer. Of gray buck and calfskin combination. Plain tips.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

Golf Trunks at $13.49
When you start away for the summer you should forward your equipment in one of these trunks. Well made of basswood, covered with heavy duck, fibre bound, brassed fastenings. Serviceably lined. Heavy webbing straps to hold sticks in place. 50x10x10½ in.
Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre, Rear.

Straws and Straws
All kinds of them in all the new shapes and braids. Of course, hats like these would cost more elsewhere. Splits and Sennits $1.89 and $2.74
Panamas $3.89, $4.89 to $42.75
Leghorns $4.89 to $6.89
Bangkoks $4.89 to $8.74
We are sole representatives for the well known "Simpson & Harvey" Imported Straws. Self-conforming, cushion-fitting styles.
Macy's—Main Floor, 34th St.

ECONOMY WITH GOOD LIVING
is excellently attained by adding to the daily menu a ration of
Grape-Nuts
Goodness—Energy—Ease of Digestion—Excellent Flavor—are all found in this truly remarkable wheat and barley food.



1,200 Directly Imported
Hand Embroidered
Japanese Crepe Kimonos
98c
Kimonos cut on straight, graceful lines—with square sleeves and tasseled obies. Prettily hand embroidered in rose, chrysanthemum, or cherry blossom designs.
Pink, blue, rose, Copenhagen, or lavender, embroidered in white.

Macy's—Third Floor, 34th Street

Third Floor 34th Street
R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE NEW YORK
Sale Begins Today 9 A. M.

GERMANS ADVISED NOW TO EAT GRASS

Prof. Weldner Says Red Clover and Alfalfa May Be Used to Make Tasty Dishes.

WASHINGTON HAS DOUBTS

Unofficial Word Comes That Food Shortage in Germany Has Been Purposely Exaggerated.

COPENHAGEN, May 21, (via London.)—Berlin is now feeling the potato shortage. The residents of the capital have been warned that it may be impossible to supply five pounds to everybody this week.

The supply of pork is short, and it will be sold only on Thursdays.

Another announcement says that a reduction in the present meat ration after Aug. 15 is being considered.

In view of the food shortage Professor Weldner, an agricultural expert at Passau, Bavaria, advises the people to follow the example of Nebuchadnezzar and eat grass. He informs them that red clover and lucerne (alfalfa) may be used for making tasty dishes for human consumption.

Insists Germany Won't Starve.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Information reaching Washington regarding the food situation in Germany tends to show that while the British blockade has caused a "pinch" in the Teutonic Empire, there is no dangerous food shortage yet, and in some respects conditions have improved through the scientific measures adopted. According to this information there is enough food in sight in Germany to prevent starvation in the next two years. There are 18,000,000 head of cattle available. It is also stated that Germany has all the coal and steel that is needed.

It is asserted now that the pessimistic reports regarding Germany's food situation have been inspired by the navy party, headed by von Tirpitz and the Agrarian Party.

This statement regarding food conditions in Germany is made by a person who formerly lived there and traveled there the latter part of April:

"An exaggerated impression regarding the shortage of food in Germany has been prevalent owing to the publication of pessimistic reports inspired by the Navy Party and the agrarians for the purpose of impressing on the German people the necessity of submarine warfare and owing to the reduction of the bread ration, which was found necessary chiefly as a result of the fraudulent issue of 5,000,000 bread cards and as a result of the power of the agrarians, who permitted 1,000,000 tons of the last grain crop to be fed to farm animals in order to keep up the prices of farm products. The agrarians also fostered general opposition among the peasants to distributing surplus supplies to the population of cities.

"However, no shortage of food was to be observed in country districts except in small villages near large cities. In the larger cities food shortage existed, but conditions were mending owing to improvements in distribution, loss of power of the agrarians, and the acquisition of fresh sources of supply.

"In Hamburg and other large industrial centres the bread cards were distributed so that the ration was not actually reduced. As a result of improved transportation facilities the potato ration was increased. This was also helped by the opening of stores which had been frozen underground during the Winter and by stopping the fraudulent issue of bread cards.

"Owing to the fact that the agrarians were no longer sufficiently powerful to prevent the killing of cattle, the meat and fat ration was doubled. Measures have been taken to check willfull waste by the peasantry, and 1,000,000 children have already been sent from the cities to the country districts, where they can secure better supplies of food.

"In the markets are found a greater variety of cereals than were previously to be had and temporary improvement has been worked by the arrival of fresh vegetables. A new food is being made from mussels, a large supply of which is found in the North Sea. This is prepared in special forms for consumption by the lower classes.

"From conversations with all classes a general impression is gained that the Government and the people are, on the whole, optimistic regarding food prospects, although great caution is generally advocated. The prospects for the new harvest appear to be improved."

GERMAN AIR BOMB KILLED H. SUCKLEY

Details Received Here of Death of American in Saloniki Ambulance Work.

Details of the death of H. E. M. Suckley of Rhinebeck, N. Y., who, as told in THE TIMES recently, was killed by a bomb dropped from a German airplane, when serving with the American ambulance near Saloniki in March, have at last reached Mr. Suckley's friends in this country in a letter from Reginald Signoux of Great Neck, L. I., who served with Mr. Suckley in the same section of the Ambulance Corps. The letter says:

"You have doubtless heard long before this reaches you of Henry's death. It was one of the saddest and most unnecessary—and yet the finest possible.

"We had got our first active service, and I regret to say were rather cracking under the strain of the long runs on these terrible roads with the new nervous tension of carrying real wounded, who groan and cry out at every bump. Henry had left the front, where we are stationed, and gone back to our base, when a Boche avion passed over the camp and dropped four bombs on it. When the first fell Henry hurried out to see if any one was hurt, and, as he left the tent, was struck by an éclat from the second which made a ghastly wound in his hip and thigh. Fortunately one of the ambulances was near and he was hurried to the hospital and operated on with all possible speed.

"This happened about 1 o'clock, and I did not get down from the post to the hospital until 4:30 with my wounded. I found him perfectly conscious and apparently not suffering. He seemed so strong and cheerful that I did not give up hope, although the doctor said he would die any minute, as the shock to his heart had been too great. Everything possible was done for him, and they allowed me to spend the night with him. He did not suffer at all, and talked rationally about the work of the section, and was much interested in the good news from France that just reached me. He lived until the next morning, and practically died urging me to go to bed so I could work as usual. You cannot imagine how his death broke up the Section, although I know you can appreciate how much he was loved by all who knew him. All the doctors and nurses were tremendously struck by his pluck. Never did he once groan or behave in any way except as a man. He was buried with full military honors of a French officer, and undoubtedly a design of honor will be given.

"As for our first real war stuff—unfortunately, I had a touch of the grip and was pretty well used up before our chance came. I managed, however, to stick it out for two days and nights, and on the third went to sleep at 3 in the morning while driving back to our post. The first thing I knew I was standing on my head, the car having run off the road and completely upset after falling down a twenty-foot bank. I must have had all the section's luck, for not only was I unhurt, but the car was absolutely uninjured when they turned her back on her wheels two days later. During the five days that I was running I carried fifty-two wounded for fifty kilometers a trip, so I no longer feel that all our time has been wasted. I was only able to get to the real front once during the time, and that time I did not enjoy it, as the Boches started shelling a French battery 100 yards from us, and one of their shells landed within 100 feet of where we were standing, while another landed on the gun immediately afterward and killed two men and wounded another before we could beat a retreat.

"There is some satisfaction in that the French really appreciated our work, which I thought had great room for improvement. The section is to be cited before the division at least, and probably a couple of war crosses will be given to the men who had been serving in France before. Better than that, however, I think, was a Captain who came up to me last night as he was waiting for his company to pass on their way back from the lines, and said that he wanted to thank personally a member of the ambulance for what they had done for his men."

A cable dispatch sent by General Sarrail to Mr. Suckley's uncle, H. E. Montgomery of 80 Broad Street, has previously been the only news of his death received here. He was in charge of the Stock Exchange unit of the American Ambulance Field Service. He was born in Orange, N. J., thirty years ago, and was a son of Robert B. Suckley of Rhinebeck, N. Y. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1910. His service with the American Ambulance dates back to almost the start of the war. His first work was in the Vosges. Early in 1916 he was transferred to Pont-à-Mousson, where he remained until June.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange adopted resolutions on March 28 expressing appreciation of the work done by Mr. Suckley, and profound regret over his death.

PRIORITY SHIPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED

Bill Giving President Wide Powers Over Freight Movements Reported to House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The Administration bill empowering the President to direct priority of shipment of certain classes of freight was reported today by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The measure, when enacted, will be a factor in the Government's control of the food situation. The bill not only provides that the President may require common carriers to expedite the movement of such freight as he may designate, but also provides for the punishment, by fine and imprisonment, of any person who retards or interferes with the movement of any train.

"It is the duty of the rail or water carrier," says the report, "to do whatever is necessary for the prompt execution of the President's orders, and failure to obey may, upon conviction, subject the offender to a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"The bill has no reference, as has been erroneously stated in some quarters, to disputes between carriers and their employes. Fortunately there is a truce on that subject during the war, and it is not the desire of the committee to make any reference to that subject at all; but as lawlessness in some form, inspired by the enemy or otherwise, might possibly obstruct the instrumentalities of transportation, it is deemed wise and important that the section in question be enacted into law.

"The second section provides, first, that the President, in person or through some person he may designate, may direct the preferential shipment of any freight according to his own judgment as to its relative importance to the public security and defense; second, provision is made for compensation to be fixed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"We did not limit the pay to the rates established and in force because the freight carried might be of a low classification and result in the postponement of the transportation of all first-class freight and double first-class freight, thereby entailing loss on the carriers unless higher rates were allowed. On the contrary, the freight carried might all be of a high grade and carry hight rates, and thus the carriers would require no increased transportation. On the whole, it was thought that equity and justice would be done by permitting the Interstate Commerce Commission to consider all of the circumstances and conditions and fix the rate.

"Third, it is necessary, in the judgment of the committee, to relieve carriers from penalties denounced by existing law against discriminations and preferences, else they would be liable in each case for violation of law."

39 QUESTIONS FOR RIBOT.

Renaudel to Ask French Government About Our Entry Into War.

PARIS, May 21.—Four more have been added to the avalanche of interpellations at the reopening of Parliament tomorrow. Thirty-five Deputies had already announced their intention of interpellating the Government respecting various questions connected with the war. Deputy Renaudel, managing editor of Humanité, now announces his intention of interpellating regarding the effect of America's entry into the war and the Russian revolution on the French foreign policy and diplomatic conduct of the war.

Premier Ribot and War Minister Painlevé appeared before the Military Committee of the Chamber today and gave a long exposition of the conditions under which the last offensive was carried out and the military situation generally in this respect. It is probable that the secret session necessitated by the nature of the interpellations will not be held until after the Ministers have appeared similarly before the principal committee of the two chambers. It may also be postponed until after the pending business is cleared, including bills dealing with war orphans, soldiers' pensions, indemnities for civil victims of the war, and for crippled soldiers, a bill fixing the method of settlement for rents unpaid since the beginning of the war, and an income tax measure, sent back from the Senate.

Russian Bark Sunk by U-Boat.

BOSTON, May 21.—The sinking of the Russian bark August by a German submarine 300 miles off the coast of Ireland three weeks ago was reported at an American port today by officers of a British steamer which rescued the crew. The August, a vessel of 1,400 tons, was bound from Galveston for Sharpness, England, with lumber.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

ATHENA
UNDERWEAR
FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN

You'll find when you put on a suit of Athena Underwear that it fits you perfectly without being stretched at any point, and with no wrinkling or bagginess anywhere.

All ATHENA garments are made full over the bust and narrow across the back. Cut low in front. Straps cannot slip down. Patent pocket-like seat stays closed and is always comfortable.

Athena Underwear is tailored to conform to the lines of your figure. There is not too much fabric at the waist, nor too little at the bust or hips. This is true of no other underwear that has ever been made.

Choose a suit of Athena Underwear of your correct size, and you will find that it fits you snugly and comfortably all over, affording free action of the arms and body. Athena Underwear is the only underwear that is cut to correspond with the outline of the human figure.

PRICES:

For Women—Vests and Tights...55c and 65c
For Women—Union Suits.....55c to $1.75

Marshall Field & Company, makers—
Saks & Co., sole New York distributors.

For soft, lustrous beauty and the perfect shapeliness that exacting fashion demands ask to see the nationally famous and wonderfully durable

PHOENIX SILK HOSE

Made only of pure-dye thread silk, in all shades
Women's Silk Hose—$1.10, $1.50, $2
Women's Lisle Hose, 55c
Men's Silk Hose—55c to $1.50
Men's Lisle Hose—30c
Mail or telephone orders receive immediate attention

SPECIAL
85c

WOMEN who can wear sizes 5½, 5¾, 7, 7¼ and 7½ will find the choice as tempting as this "closing-out" price. Glace and suede gloves in black, white and seasonable shades, formerly from 1.75 to 4.00. *Also a few of our very finest gloves with minor defects carefully repaired—these in all sizes.*

For Men
With Small Hands

Superlative bargains in sizes 6¾, 7, and 7¼—cadet and regular length fingers. A broken assortment of splendid gloves—white, black and good colors—at 85c.

Centemeri Gloves
at
NEW LOCATION
400 FIFTH AVENUE
(Opposite Tiffany & Co.)

Sale Begins Today, Tuesday

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.-BROADWAY-33rd ST.

Just Off 33rd & Broadway Entrance

Annual Sale of
MEN'S SHIRTS
15,000 of Them!
Choice 95¢ Each

According to Present Market Valuations
2400 are 1.25 Quality 9400 are 1.50 Quality
3200 are 2.00 Quality

15,000 Fine Shirts at 95c Each

A carefully planned event, unusually attractive this May because of the growing scarcity of merchandise. Wise men will buy them in dozens or half dozens.

Mercerized Pongees, Woven Cheviots, Silk Striped Pongees, Printed Madras, Cotton Crepes, Russian Cord Madras, Woven Madras, Dimity Striped Madras, and others

Smart New 1917 Colorings and Patterns—All Soft Cuff Negligees

All made with centre pleats and five pearl buttons—special points to note. All cut full,—all carefully tailored and made as good shirts should be.

Sizes 13½ to 18

Sale begins Today (Tuesday) at 9. A. M. on the Main Floor, 33rd and Broadway corner. Plenty of room for selection. Cash registers for quick "Cigar-Store" service.
Quick service—no waiting. Extra salespeople and extra selling space.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled as Usual.
GIMBELS—Main Floor

Balch, Price & Co.
Dry Cold
Fur Storage
$100 Value Costs $2.00
$500 Value Costs $10.00
$1000 Value Costs $20.00
2%

Summer Furs
The Greatest Variety of Individual and Exclusive Designs in Greater New York.

Fulton & Smith Sts., B'klyn
PHONE 5900 MAIN.

GREENHUT'S
"THE BIG STORE"
Meet me at the Fountain
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STREET

AN ARGUMENT BASED ON FACT

For over twenty years Greenhut's has been well and favorably known as "The Store for Everybody."

Its title was gained from the fact that it has ALWAYS furnished the great bulk of this community who are possessed of modest means with the best moderate-priced merchandise to be found in the markets of the world, and that in ample variety.

We argue thus: If, when conditions were normal we were able to serve you satisfactorily (and granted that through our foresight our stocks have been kept complete, our prices within reason)

Why Not Concentrate All Your Buying at "The Big Store"?

The printed word cannot tell the hundredth part of the economy story that one visit to Greenhut's will.

Come, then, and let us show you how we can help you solve YOUR war-time expense problems.

YOUR Straw Hat Is Here

No store in New York is better prepared than is Greenhut's with *The Newest Shapes, The Smartest Styles and The Most Fashionable Blocks*

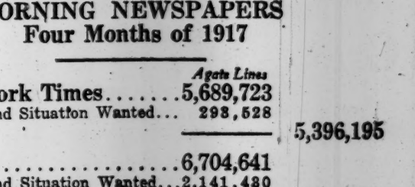
Comparison will demonstrate that for Straw Hat values Greenhut's is unbeatable.

Men's and Youths' $2 and $2.50 Straw Hats, To-day, $1.45

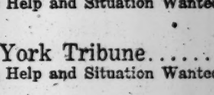
Sennits in rough fancy braids and finely woven straws in novel shapes. All are silk trimmed and have fine fancy linings.

$5 and $6 Genuine South American Panamas, To-day, $3.95

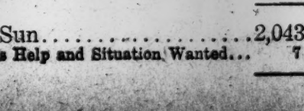
Fifteen different shapes, all finely woven and silk trimmed. A new and novel pattern to suit everybody in the collection. All sizes.



We give 2½C Green Trading Stamps as usual. Ask for them. Double 2½C Stamps till 12 o'clock. Single 2½C Stamps Thereafter. Single "Sperry" Gold Stamps all day



Mahogany Cocktail Tray, $4.50.



Mahogany Serving Tray, $3.25.

ALL year 'round, a good tray is mighty useful; and in the summer, it's indispensable. At Lewis & Conger's, you will find them as attractively designed, as they are attractively priced—and offering a wide assortment from which to select.

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The New York Times Leader in General Advertising

ADVERTISING RECORD OF NEW YORK MORNING NEWSPAPERS
Four Months of 1917

	Agate Lines	
The New York Times	5,689,723	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	293,528	5,396,195
The World	6,704,641	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	2,141,430	4,563,211
New York American	4,823,798	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	650,873	4,172,925
The New York Herald	4,086,108	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	779,341	3,306,767
New York Tribune	2,339,500	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	22,744	2,316,756
The Sun	2,043,254	
Less Help and Situation Wanted	7,905	2,085,351

YEAR FOR RINTELEN, LAMAR, AND MARTIN

German Captain Asks to be Treated as a Prisoner of War, but Faces Other Charges.

WHY HE DID NOT TESTIFY

He Says Government Broke "Gentlemen's Agreement," but Officials Declare It Was Never Made.

Captain Franz von Rintelen, David Lamar, and H. B. Martin, who were found guilty on Sunday night of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law in an attempt to prevent the shipment of munitions abroad, were yesterday sentenced to one year's imprisonment each by Judge Cushman in the Federal District Court. The Judge directed that Lamar and Martin be confined in the Mercer County (New Jersey) Penitentiary, and that Rintelen be held there "or in such other place as the Attorney General may designate." This qualification of the German's sentence left the Attorney General free, if he should so decree, to grant Rintelen's request that he be incarcerated in a military prison. The sentence imposed on each man is the maximum allowed by law so far as imprisonment is concerned, but the court could also have fined each prisoner $5,000.

Before sentence was passed upon Lamar his attorney, Michael Martin Dolphin, announced that on Saturday night he obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Supreme Court Justice Ford directing the Government authorities to appear in the Supreme Court before Justice Bijur at 11 o'clock this morning to answer Lamar's charge that he had been "kidnapped" from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, where he was serving a term for impersonating a Congressman, and brought to New York illegally for trial just ended. Lamar sought to have the verdict against him set aside by Judge Cushman on this ground, but his motion was denied.

Rintelen yesterday gave out a statement in which he charged that the Government itself was to blame for his not taking the witness stand and telling all he knew of the activities of Labor's National Peace Council. The statement, as written by Rintelen, read:

"The Government officials have to blame themselves if more light has not been brought into the activities of Captain Rintelen in reference to Labor's National Peace Council. In Mr. Massey's presence it was stated to Captain Rintelen by one representative of the Government that if he would be prepared to go on the stand there should be a gentlemen's agreement that no questions would be put to the Captain in regard to other activities of his during the Summer of 1915. Suddenly (immediately before Captain Rintelen was to take the stand) other Government officials declared themselves not bound by this gentlemen's agreement, and since Captain Rintelen cannot be expected to explain under oath matters that might have political bearing—now that the United States and Germany are unfortunately at war—Captain Rintelen will not again expose himself to such chaotic kind of handling of affairs by Government officials. He definitely decided not to go on the stand, much as he would wish to help the cause of his own Government thereby."

Special Assistant District Attorney Raymond H. Sarfaty was the Government representative who talked with Rintelen before the trial, but he emphatically denied that he had entered into any "gentlemen's agreement" with the prisoner. Other Government officials denied knowledge of any such arrangement.

Assistant District Attorney John C. Knox announced in court yesterday that Rintelen would be tried soon, probably in June, on two indictments pending against him, one for conspiracy and the other for perjury. Mr. Knox did not specify what these indictments charged, but it was said in the Federal Building that they were based upon Rintelen's activities in fraudulently obtaining a passport by which he tried to get from this country into Germany.

Ex-Judge Isaac R. Oeland, one of the Government attorneys who prosecuted the case against the seven defendants, said that the four upon whom the jury disagreed would be brought to trial again in the Fall. These are ex-Congressman Frank Buchanan, ex-Congressman H. Robert Fowler, Jacob A. Taylor, and Herman Shulteis.

It was reported that Rintelen would bring civil suits against Lamar and another American for the recovery of money which he gave them for pro-German undertakings, but no confirmation of this could be obtained. Rintelen was the first of the prisoners brought up for sentence. Albert Massey, his counsel, urged in his behalf that he was a prisoner of war and should be treated as such. Judge Cushman fixed bail pending appeal at $25,000, but Mr. Knox informed the court that, if Rintelen were released, he would be rearrested on one of the other charges pending against him. Rintelen was returned to the Tombs, from which it is expected that he will be removed today.

Lamar, when brought up for sentence, made a long plea, representing that he had spent many years fighting the money trust, and saying that he had not been "chastened" by his conviction, but would continue his war against capitalism. He will be held in the Tombs until 3 o'clock this afternoon, when he will be returned to the Atlanta Penitentiary to serve out his earlier sentence unless the habeas corpus hearing intervenes. His sentence to the Mercer County Penitentiary becomes operative only after he has completed his term in Atlanta. His bail was fixed at $10,000, of which he may take advantage after leaving Atlanta.

Martin told the court he had spent half of his life upholding the Sherman anti-trust law, and considered it an injustice that he should now be convicted of violating it. He was released in $5,000 bail pending appeal of his case. All of the defendants reaffirmed their belief that the trial had been fair and thanked Judge Cushman for his conduct of the court.

LEYLAND LINER WRECKED.

The Colonian Probably Will Be a Total Loss—Had Munitions Cargo.

BOSTON, May 21.—The Leyland liner Colonian was wrecked last night on the south coast of England, according to a cablegram received here today by John H. Thomas, agent of the line. The message said that the steamer, which was carrying a cargo of munitions, grain, lumber, and cotton from this port, probably would be a total loss. The cause of the accident and the fate of the crew were not mentioned.

It was believed in shipping circles here that the Colonian had lost her bearings and that the wreck was due to a mishap not connected with the perils of war. The fact that the English coast is not lighted was referred to in this connection. Mariners commented also on the fact that the Colonian had not missed a trip since she was placed in the service from Boston, early in the war. The steamer, with her cargo, was valued at $2,000,000.

It was considered probable that the Colonian landed part of her cargo, including munitions, at Plymouth before the accident, which occurred, probably, while she was bound for London.

A cablegram earlier in the day said the Colonian had arrived safely. The arrival announcement, in the opinion of Agent Thomas, was sent after she reached Plymouth.

The Colonian was a vessel of 6,440 tons. She was built at Newcastle in 1901, and was commanded by Captain John McDonald.

DENIES COSTA RICA "PLOT."

Gonzales Scoffs at Alleged Discovery by Tinoco of Pro-German Scheme.

Alfredo Gonzales, who was driven from the Presidency of Costa Rica in January by a revolt that placed Federico Tinoco at the head of the Government, denied yesterday that German money or influence had been employed in his behalf in a plot to overthrow President Tinoco.

Speaking of a dispatch from San José, printed yesterday, which said that the Tinoco Government had uncovered a plot for the former President's reinstatement in which $100,000, furnished by an unnamed German firm here and German agents in Costa Rica, played a part, Mr. Gonzales said:

"The whole story is false so far as it seeks to connect me with any plot to reinstate myself as President. I see in the dispatch a deliberate attempt by Mr. Tinoco to discredit me in my own country and the United States by exciting anti-German feeling against me. I am ready to believe that whatever apparent plot or activity has been discovered was arranged by the Tinoco Government itself."

5%
GUARANTEED MORTGAGES

Amount	Appraisal
$2,600	$4,200
4,250	6,500
5,000	7,500
12,500	19,000
20,000	32,000

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

MRS. MOONEY PUT ON TRIAL.

Charged with Murder in Connection with San Francisco Bomb Explosion.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 21.—Four talesmen had been accepted as jurors, subject to peremptory challenge, at the close of the first day's proceedings in the trial of Mrs. Rena Mooney, one of the defendants charged with murder as a result of a bomb explosion here last July. Judge Emmet Seawell is presiding in the place of Judge Frank H. Dunne, who withdrew voluntarily because of charges of prejudice by the defense.

The prosecution today challenged every talesman who said he would not inflict the death penalty. The defense asked if the talesmen would be influenced if a witness against the defendant appeared in court "under a cloud." Reference was to Frank C. Oxman, the principal witness against the defendant's husband, who was convicted and sentenced to death. Oxman is now awaiting trial on a charge of attempted subornation of perjury.

Mrs. Mooney is being tried for the murder of Mrs. Irene Van Loo, one of the ten persons killed in the bomb explosion. She met her husband as she entered court. They shook hands. Mooney was pale and seemed to show the effects of confinement.

Infant Paralysis Death at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., May 21.—Salvatore Pietroangelo, six-months-old child of Joseph Pietroangelo, died in the isolation hospital here today from infantile paralysis. The hospital was opened three weeks ago to care for the child after physicians had diagnosed the case, which was the first of its kind here this year.

An Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of 50 cents from "A Reader" for a widow with three small children for whom the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities appealed.

Lord & Taylor
38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

Important Notice

Another 150 of those

Wool Jersey Suits
For Women

that brought such an overwhelming response on Monday

Will be on Sale Today at

$12.75

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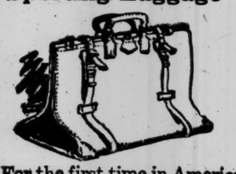

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INCREASE IN MILITIA TO ARMY OF 409,100

War Department Announces Its Plan, with Quotas for the Different States.

NEW UNITS TO BE RAISED

Orders Sent Out to All Adjutant Generals—Naval Reserves Are Not Included.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—THE TIMES herewith presents a summarization of the plan by which the War Department hopes to form an effective fighting force of more than 400,000 men through the expansion of the National Guard under the authority given in the National Defense act of June 3, 1916.

Under that act the National Guard may be expanded through enlargement of existing units and the formation of new units until it reaches a total of 433,800, including naval militia. This force is to be formed on the basis of 800 guardsmen for each Senator and Representative. For the 531 Senators and Representatives this allotment would give 424,800 men. Adding 9,000 for the insular possessions, and subtracting 24,700 reserved for the naval militia, gives a total of 409,100 for the National Guard. There are now fewer than 200,000 in the Guard. To obtain the increase the present units will be raised to full strength and new units formed.

In accordance with President Wilson's orders, Brig. Gen. William A. Mann of the General Staff, as Chief of the Division of Militia Affairs, has sent to each Adjutant General complete information about the quota assigned for each State, the units to be comprised, and the order in which the units shall be organized.

The allotment for the New York Guard is 36,000, from which must be deducted a naval reserve of 4,500, leaving 31,500. The letter to the New York Adjutant General lists the number and character of units and indicates the assignment of the various units to their proper place in the formation of the new National Guard force. The units needed are as follows:

One aero squadron, less one company, to complete the infantry division.

One headquarters train and one engineers train to complete the infantry division trains.

One regiment of cavalry, less one squadron and less one machine gun troop, to complete the organization of the cavalry division.

One brigade headquarters of field artillery and three regiments of heavy field artillery to complete the organization of the troops to be assigned to the proposed army corps into which the New York division will be fitted.

Plan for Co-ordination.

The War Department, in an explanation of what had been done, said that full information had been given to each Adjutant General and added:

"Notwithstanding such action some States have undertaken the organization of units which cannot be utilized in the formation of complete higher tactical units. While it is much to be desired to take full advantage of the patriotic interest stirring in the country, such advantage can only come through a co-ordination and regulation in keeping with a general and basic plan.

"The War Department and the Militia Bureau are vitally concerned in getting the best value from the National Guard and to that end have perfected, as far as practicable, definite plans, for which co-operation on the part of State officials and representatives is urgently desired.

"All persons desiring to offer their services in the National Guard, and especially those interested in raising new units, are requested to communicate with the Adjutant General of their State and to be governed by the wishes of the State authorities in carrying out the announced policy of the War Department in the organization and acceptance of such troops."

The War Department's plan, showing the divisions to which each State's quota will be assigned and the quota of each State, follows:

Fifth Division,

(Comprises Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Vermont.)

MAINE.

Allotment, 4,800; less Naval Militia, 600.

A—To Coast Artillery: Thirteen companies, with headquarters.

B—To Coast Artillery supports: One regiment infantry.

C—To army corps troops: One regiment Field Artillery, heavy, three battalions of two batteries each; two field hospital companies, two ambulance companies, one telegraph battalion, Signal Corps.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Allotment, 3,200.

A—To Coast Artillery: Four companies, with headquarters.

B—To Fifth National Guard Infantry Division: One regiment of infantry, one machine-gun troop of cavalry, one supply train, one field hospital company.

C—To army corps troops: Two battalions Field Artillery, heavy, battalions of batteries; one outpost company, Signal Corps; one wire company, Signal Corps.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Allotment, 14,400; less naval militia, 1,800.

A—To Coast Artillery: Twelve companies, with headquarters.

B—To Fifth National Guard Infantry Division: One Brigade Headquarters detachment, field artillery; three regiments field artillery, one regiment engineers, two Brigade Headquarters detachments, infantry; five regiments infantry, one division headquarters troop and enlisted personnel, one headquarters train, one engineers' train; sanitary, one headquarters, two field hospitals, two ambulance companies.

C—To cavalry division: One regiment of cavalry. (Organization of this regiment not desired at this time. The existing National Guard squadron of cavalry will be incorporated in the cavalry regiment for the Fifth Division as the first squadron.)

CONNECTICUT.

Allotment, 5,000; less naval militia, 700.

A—To Coast Artillery: Thirteen companies, with headquarters.

B—To Fifth National Guard Infantry Division: One Brigade Headquarters detachment, two regiments of infantry, one squadron cavalry, designated as Third Squadron, provisional cavalry regiment; sanitary, one field hospital company, one ambulance company.

C—To army corps troops: One battalion field artillery, heavy, of two batteries, one radio company Signal Corps.

RHODE ISLAND.

Allotment, 4,000; less naval militia, 500.

A—To coast artillery: Twenty companies with headquarters.

B—To Fifth National Guard Infantry division: One squadron cavalry, (designated as second squadron, provisional regiment,) sanitary, one ambulance company.

C—To army corps troops: One regiment of field artillery, heavy, regiment of three battalions, each of two batteries.

VERMONT.

Allotment, 3,200.

A—To Fifth National Guard Infantry division: One regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry. (Organization of cavalry squadron not desired at present; one infantry battalion should be organized in its place.)

B—To army corps troops: One regiment of field artillery, three battalions of two batteries each, (field artillery regiment to be organized first.) Sanitary, one headquarters of trains, two field hospital companies, two ambulance companies.

Sixth Division.

(Comprising New York.)

NEW YORK.

Allotment, 36,000; less naval militia, 4,500.

A—To Coast Artillery: Thirty-six companies, with headquarters.

B—To Sixth National Guard Infantry Division: One division headquarters; three brigade headquarters detachments; nine regiments of infantry; one regiment of cavalry; one regiment of engineers; one field battalion, Signal Corps; one headquarters of trains; one ammunition train; one supply train; one engineer train. Sanitary: One headquarters, four field hospital companies; four ambulance companies.

C—To Cavalry Division: One regiment of cavalry. (Completion of this regiment not desired at present.)

D—To Army Corps troops: One brigade headquarters detachment field artillery; three regiments of field artillery.

E—To Coast Artillery supports: One brigade headquarters detachment; four regiments of infantry.

Seventh Division,

(comprising Pennsylvania.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

Allotment, 30,400; less naval militia, 1,600.

A—To Seventh National Guard Infantry Division: One division headquarters; three brigade headquarters detachments; nine regiments infantry; one regiment cavalry; one brigade headquarters detachment field artillery; one regiment engineers; one field battalion signal corps; sanitary, one headquarters train, two ambulance companies, one headquarters train, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train.

B—To Coast Artillery supports: Three regiments infantry.

C—To Army Corps troops: One brigade headquarters detachment; three regiments field artillery, heavy, of three battalions of two batteries each; one telegraph battalion, signal corps; one field battalion, signal corps; one engineer train; sanitary, one headquarters and three field hospital companies, three ambulance companies.

Eighth Division.

Comprising New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia and Virginia.

NEW JERSEY.

Allotment, 11,200; less naval militia, 1,400.

A—To Coast Artillery: Four companies with headquarters.

B—To Eighth National Guard Infantry Division: One regiment field artillery, one battalion engineers, one outpost company of Signal Corps, one radio company of Signal Corps, one brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, designated as First Squadron.

Sanitary: One headquarters, one field hospital company, one ambulance company, one division headquarters troop and enlisted personnel, division headquarters.

C—To Army Corps Troops: One regiment field artillery, heavy, regiment of three battalions of two batteries each.

D—To Coast Artillery supports: Two regiments of infantry.

DELAWARE.

Allotment, 2,400.

A—To Coast Artillery: Four companies, with headquarters.

B—To Eighth National Guard Infantry Division: One battalion engineers, one headquarters train, one ammunition train; one supply train; one engineer train, one ambulance company.

C—To Coast Defense supports: One battalion of infantry.

MARYLAND.

Allotment, 6,400, less naval militia, 700.

A—To Coast Artillery: Six companies, with headquarters.

B—To Eighth National Guard Infantry Division: One brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments infantry, one machine gun troop cavalry, one battalion field artillery, one field hospital, one ambulance company.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Reserved for naval militia, 400.

A—To Coast Artillery: Two companies, with headquarters.

B—To Eighth National Guard Infantry Division: One battalion field artillery, one squadron cavalry, (Third Squadron,) one wire company signal corps; sanitary, one field hospital company.

C—To Coast Defense support: One regiment infantry.

VIRGINIA.

Allotment, 9,600.

A—To Coast Artillery: Ten companies, with headquarters.

B—To Eighth National Guard Infantry Division: One brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments of infantry, one squadron cavalry, (designated as Second Squadron,) one regiment field artillery.

C—To Cavalry Division: One regiment of cavalry, (cavalry division organizations not desired for present.)

D—To Army Corps troops: One regiment field artillery, heavy; two battalions of three batteries each, one field battalion signal corps.

Ninth Division,

(Comprising North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Allotment, 9,600; less naval militia, 450.

A—To Coast Artillery: Six companies with headquarters.

B—To Ninth National Guard Infantry Division: One infantry brigade headquarters detachment; three regiments infantry; one squadron cavalry, designated as First Squadron Cavalry, provisional regiment; one machine gun troop cavalry; one brigade headquarters detachment, field artillery; one regiment field artillery; one battalion engineers; one radio company, signal corps; one headquarters train; one supply train; one engineer train; sanitary, one field hospital company, one ambulance company; one division headquarters troop and enlisted personnel.

C—To Army Corps Troops: One regiment field artillery, heavy; three battalions of two batteries each.

D—To Cavalry Division: One regiment cavalry (not to be organized at present.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Allotment, 7,200; less naval militia, 500.

A—To Coast Artillery: Five companies with headquarters.

B—To Ninth National Guard Infantry Division: One infantry brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, (designated as second squadron, provisional cavalry regiment;) one regiment field artillery, one battalion engineers, one outpost company, signal corps; one ammunition train, one field hospital, one ambulance company.

TENNESSEE.

Allotment, 9,600.

A—To Ninth National Guard Infantry Division: One brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments infantry, one squadron cavalry, designated as third squadron, provisional regiment; one regiment field artillery, one wire company signal corps; sanitary, one headquarters, two ambulance companies, two field hospital companies.

B—To Army Corps Troops: one regiment field artillery, heavy; regiment of three battalions of two batteries each; one telegraph battalion, signal corps, one field battalion, signal corps.

C—To Cavalry Division, (not to be organized at present): one regiment cavalry, one headquarters train, one ammunition train, one supply train.

Tenth Division.

(Comprising Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.)

ALABAMA.

Allotment, 9,600.

A—To coast artillery: Four companies with headquarters.

B—To Tenth National Guard Infantry Division: One infantry brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments infantry, one regiment cavalry, one regiment field artillery, one battalion engineers, one radio company, signal corps; one headquarters train; one supply train; one engineer train; sanitary, one field hospital company, two ambulance companies.

C—To Army corps troops: One regiment field artillery, heavy regiment of three battalions of two batteries each.

D—To cavalry division: One regiment cavalry, (not to be organized at present.)

GEORGIA.

Allotment, 11,200.

A—To coast artillery: Four companies with headquarters.

B—To Tenth National Guard Infantry Division: One brigade headquarters detachment, four regiments infantry, one brigade headquarters detachment field artillery, one regiment field artillery, one battalion field artillery, one battalion engineers, one wire company signal corps; Sanitary, one headquarters, two field hospital companies, two ambulance companies, one headquarters of trains, one supply train, one engineer train, one division headquarters troop and enlisted personnel.

C—To cavalry division: One regiment cavalry, (not to be formed at present.)

D—To army corps troops: One regiment field artillery.

FLORIDA.

Allotment, 4,800, less naval militia, 700.

A—To coast artillery: Eight companies with headquarters.

B—To Tenth National Guard Infantry Division: Two regiments infantry, one battalion field artillery, one field hospital company, one infantry brigade headquarters detachment.

Eleventh Division,

(comprising Michigan and Wisconsin.)

MICHIGAN.

Allotment, 12,000; less naval militia, 1,000.

A—To Eleventh National Guard Infantry Division: One Brigade Headquarters detachment, four regiments infantry, one regiment field artillery, one battalion engineers, one field battalion signal corps; sanitary, one headquarters train, four field hospital companies, four ambulance companies, one headquarters train, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train.

B—To cavalry division: One regiment cavalry, (completion of cavalry regiment other than organization of two additional troops for First Squadron not desired now.)

C—To army corps troops: Two regiments field artillery, heavy; three battalions of three batteries each, one telegraph battalion, signal corps.

WISCONSIN.

Allotment, 10,400.

A—To Eleventh National Guard Infantry Division: One battalion engineers, one artillery brigade, headquarters detachment; two regiments field artillery, one regiment cavalry, two infantry brigade, headquarters detachments; five regiments infantry, one division headquarters troop, with enlisted personnel, division headquarters.

B—To army corps troops: Two field hospital companies, two ambulance companies.

Twelfth Division.

(Comprising Illinois.)

ILLINOIS.

Allotment, 23,200, less naval militia, 2,900.

A—To Twelfth National Guard Infantry Division, one regiment engineers, 1 brigade field artillery, one field battalion signal corps, three infantry brigade headquarters detachments, nine regiments infantry, one field artillery brigade headquarters detachment, one headquarters train, one ammunition train, one supply train, one engineer train, one sanitary train, complete, and one division headquarters troop and enlisted personnel.

B—To Army Corps troops, one regiment field artillery.

C—To cavalry division, one regiment cavalry, (not to be organized yet.)

Thirteenth Division.

(Comprising Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Nebraska.)

MINNESOTA.

Allotment, 9,600; less naval militia, 1,200.

A—To Thirteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One infantry brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments infantry, one battalion engineers, two regiments field artillery, one radio company signal corps, one headquarters train, one engineer train.

B—To Army Corps Troops, (Sanitary:) One headquarters train; two field hospital companies; two ambulance companies.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Allotment, 4,000.

A—To Thirteenth National Guard Infantry Division, two regiments of infantry.

B—To army corps troopsl, one field hospital company and one ambulance company.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Allotment, 4,000.

A—To coast artillery supports: One regiment infantry.

B—To army corps troops: One field hospital company, one ambulance company.

C—To cavalry division: One regiment cavalry not to be organized yet.

IOWA.

Allotment, 10,400.

A—To Thirteenth National Guard, infantry division: One battalion engineers, two regiments field artillery, one outpost company signal corps, one regiment cavalry, one infantry brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments infantry, one ammunition train, one headquarters sanitary train, two field hospital companies, two ambulance companies, one division headquarters troop and enlisted personnel of headquarters of division.

B—To army corps troops: One battalion field artillery, heavy, of two batteries.

C—To coast artillery supports: One regiment infantry.

NEBRASKA.

Allotment, 6,400.

A—To Thirteenth National Guard, infantry division: One infantry brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments infantry, one wire company signal corps, two field hospital companies, two ambulance companies.

B—To army corps troops: One regiment field artillery, heavy; regiment of three battalions of two batteries each.

Fourteenth Division.

(Comprising Kansas and Missouri.)

KANSAS.

Allotment, 8,000.

A—To Fourteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One brigade headquarters detachment, three regiments infantry, one regiment field artillery, one battalion engineers, two field hospital companies, two ambulance companies, one ammunition train, one engineer train.

B—To Army Corps Troops: One field battalion Signal Corps.

C—To Cavalry Division: One regiment cavalry.

MISSOURI.

Allotment, 14,400, less naval militia, 300.

A—To Fourteenth National Guard Infantry Division: Two regiments field artillery, one battalion engineers, one headquarters sanitary train, two field hospital companies, two ambulance companies, one field battalion Signal Corps, two brigades headquarters detachments, six regiments infantry, one regiment cavalry, one supply train, one headquarters train, one field artillery brigade headquarters detachment.

B—To Cavalry Division: One regiment cavalry, (not to be organized now,) one regiment field artillery, horse; one battalion engineers, mounted; one field battalion Signal Corps, one engineer train.

Fifteenth Division.

(Comprising Texas and Oklahoma.)

TEXAS.

Allotment, 16,000; less naval militia, 500.

A—To Coast Artillery: Five companies with headquarters.

B—To Fifteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One battalion engineers; two regiments field artillery; one regiment cavalry; one field battalion, Signal Corps. Sanitary: One headquarters, two hospital companies, two ambulance companies; seven regiments infantry; two brigade headquarters detachments; one headquarters train; one supply train; one engineer train; one division headquarters troop and enlisted personnel.

C—To Cavalry Division: One regiment cavalry, (not desired now.)

OKLAHOMA.

Allotment, 8,000.

A—To Fifteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One regiment field artillery; one battalion engineers; two field hospital companies; two ambulance companies; three regiments infantry; one ammunition train; one brigade headquarters detachment.

B—To Army Corps troops: One regiment field artillery, heavy; three battalions of two batteries each.

C—To Cavalry Division: One regiment cavalry, (not desired yet.)

Sixteenth Division,

(Comprising Ohio and West Virginia.)

OHIO.

Allotment, 19,200, less Naval Militia, 2,400.

A—To Sixteenth National Guard Infantry Division: Two regiments field artillery; one regiment engineers; one battalion signal corps; two brigade headquarters detachments; six regiments infantry; one regiment cavalry; one sanitary train, complete; one engineer train; one detachment brigade headquarters field artillery; one headquarters troop and enlisted personnel division headquarters.

B—To Coast Artillery Supports: Three regiments infantry.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Allotment, 6,400.

A—To Sixteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One brigade headquarters detachment; three regiments infantry; one regiment field artillery; one headquarters train; one ammunition train; one supply train.

B—To Army Corps Troops, (Sanitary:) One headquarters train; two field hospital companies; two ambulance companies.

Seventeenth Division.

(Comprising Kentucky and Indiana.)

KENTUCKY.

Allotment, 10,400.

A—To Seventeenth National Guard Infantry Division: One regiment field artillery; one battalion engineers; one field battalion signal corps; one sanitary train, complete; one brigade headquarters detachment; four regiments infantry; one headquarters train; one ammunition train.

B—To Army Corps Troops: One regiment field artillery, heavy; three battalions of two batteries each.

C—To Cavalry Division: One regiment cavalry, (not desired yet.)

INDIANA.

Allotment, 12,000.

A—To Seventeenth National Guard Infantry Division: Two regiments field artillery, one battalion engineers, one regiment cavalry, two Brigade Headquarters detachments; five regiments infantry, one Brigade Headquarters detachment, field artillery; one supply train, one engineer train, one headquarters troop and enlisted personnel, division headquarters.

B—To Army Corps troops: One regiment field artillery, heavy; three battalions of two batteries each, one field battalion Signal Corps, one sanitary train complete.

Eighteenth Division.

Comprising Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

ARKANSAS.

Allotment, 7,200.

A—To Eighteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One Brigade Headquarters detachment, three regiments infantry, one regiment field artillery, one outpost company, Signal Corps; sanitary, one field hospital company, one ambulance company, one headquarters train, one ammunition train.

B—To cavalry division: (Not to be organized yet;) sanitary, one field hospital company, one ambulance company.

MISSISSIPPI.

Allotment, 8,000.

A—To Eighteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One battalion engineers; 2 squadrons cavalry; one machine gun troops cavalry; one regiment field artillery; one radio company, signal corps; one brigade headquarters detachment; three regiments infantry; sanitary, one headquarters, two field hospital companies, two ambulance companies; one supply train; one engineer train.

B—To Cavalry Division, (not desired yet:) Sanitary, one headquarters, one field hospital company, one ambulance company.

LOUISIANA.

Allotment, 8,000, less naval militia, 650.

A—To Coast Artillery: Four companies with headquarters.

B—To Eighteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One regiment field artillery; one battalion engineers; one squadron cavalry; one wire company, signal corps; one field hospital company; one ambulance company; three regiments infantry; one brigade headquarters detachment; one headquarters troop and enlisted personnel division headquarters.

C—To Cavalry Division, (not desired yet:) One field hospital company, one ambulance company.

Nineteenth Division,

Comprising California, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, and Neveda.

CALIFORNIA.

Allotment, 10,400, less Naval Militia, 1,300.

A—To Coast Artillery: Twenty-four companies, with headquarters.

B—To Nineteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One brigade headquarters detachment; three regiments infantry; one regiment field artillery; one battalion engineers; one field battalion, signal corps; one squad cavalry; one machine gun; one troop cavalry; sanitary, one headquarters, two field hospital companies, three ambulance companies; one headquarters troop, and enlisted personnel division headquarters.

UTAH.

Allotment, 3,200.

A—To Nineteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One regiment field artillery; one field hospital company; one ambulance company; one headquarters train; one ammunition train; one supply train.

B—To Cavalry Division: One regiment cavalry.

ARIZONA.

Allotment, 2,400.

A—To Nineteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One regiment infantry; one squadron cavalry.

COLORADO.

Allotment, 4,800.

A—To Nineteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One battalion field artillery; one battalion engineers, two regiments infantry, one squadron cavalry, one brigade headquarters detachment, one field hospital company, one engineer train.

B—To Cavalry Division, (not desired yet:) one headquarters train, one ammunition train, one supply train.

NEW MEXICO.

Allotment, 2,400.

A—To Nineteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One battalion field artillery, one regiment infantry.

B—To Cavalry Division: Two squadrons cavalry, one machine gun troop cavalry.

NEVADA.

Allotment, 2,400.

A—To Nineteenth National Guard Infantry Division: One regiment Infantry.

B—To Cavalry Division: One squadron cavalry.

Twentieth Division.

Comprising Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming.

WASHINGTON.

Allotment 5,600, less naval militia, 700.

A—To Coast Artillery: Twenty companies with headquarters.

B—To Twentieth National Guard, infantry division: One regiment infantry, one battalion field artillery, one battalion engineers, one field battalion signal corps, one field hospital company, one ambulance company, one squadron, cavalry, one machine gun troop cavalry, one headquarters troop and enlisted personnel for division headquarters.

OREGON.

Allotment 4,000, less naval militia, 500.

A—To Coast Artillery: Twelve companies, with headquarters.

B—To Twentieth National Guard, infantry division: One regiment infantry, one battalion field artillery, one battalion engineers, one field hospital company, one ambulance company, one squadron cavalry.

MONTANA.

Allotment, 3,200.

A—To Twentieth National Guard Infantry Division: One brigade headquarters detachment, (to be organized only after two infantry regiments are completed;) two regiments infantry, one squadron cavalry; sanitary, one headquarters, one field company, one ambulance company.

IDAHO.

Allotment, 3,200.

A—To Twentieth National Guard Infantry Division: Two regiments infantry, one brigade headquarters detachment, one field hospital company, one ambulance company, one headquarters train, one engineer train.

WYOMING.

Allotment, 2,400.

A—To Twentieth National Guard Infantry Division: One regiment infantry, one battalion field artillery, one ammunition train, one supply train.

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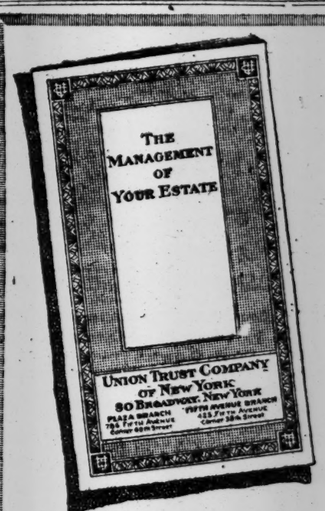

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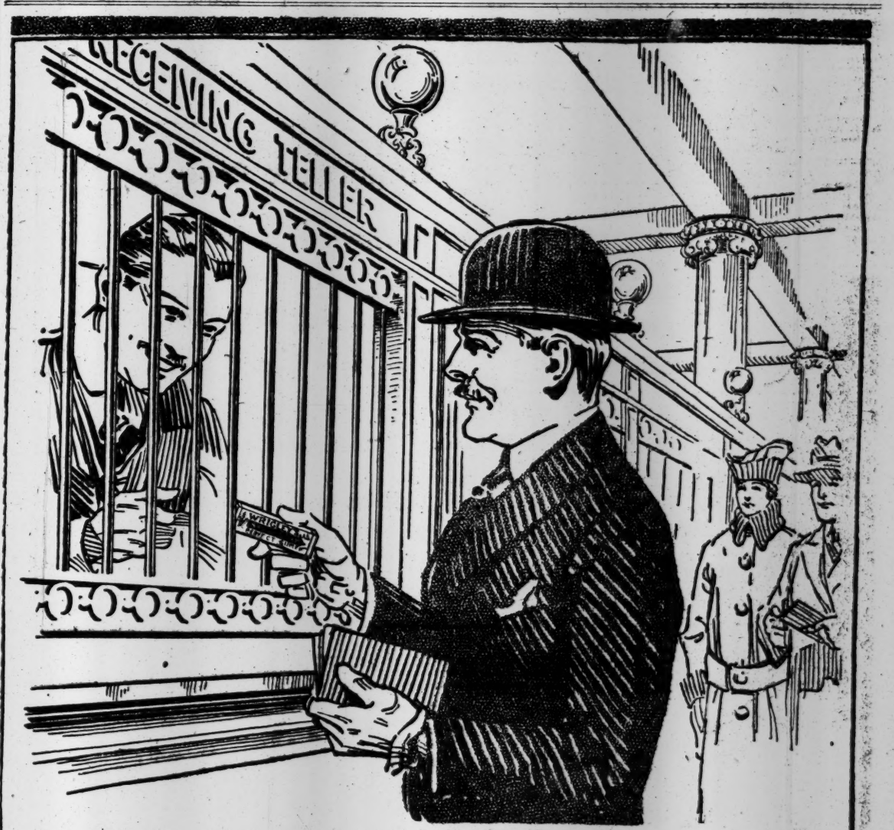

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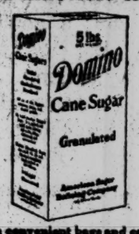

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HOW BIG WAR LOAN WILL AFFECT BANKS

National City Says Their Resources Should Be Used for Temporary Needs Only.

PLACE FOR NEW CAPITAL

Accumulations from Savings and Profits Must Be Diverted Into Government Treasury.

The National City Bank of New York, in its May bulletin, discusses at length various phases of the war situation, giving special attention to the forthcoming Government Liberty Loan of 1917. The bank enumerates the following four methods by which a subscriber may possibly provide the means for paying for the bonds: First, by using cash which he has hoarded; second, by checking against a bank balance; third, by selling securities which he holds, and, fourth by borrowing money from a bank.

How these various methods would affect the general banking situation is thus described by the bank:

"The person who has been hoarding cash and gives it up in exchange for a bond benefits the situation by bringing idle money into use, but the amount of such payments will be insignificant. The second method is by checking against a bank balance. The mere transfer of a bank credit from one commercial account to another, or even from one commercial bank to another, does not necessarily disturb the banking situation, although an extensive redistribution of deposits occasions more or less contraction of loans. Funds checked over to the Treasury and promptly disbursed in payment of Government purchases will be redistributed to the commercial banks, but deposits drawn from savings banks will not find their way back so readily. Withdrawals of important amounts from savings banks will probably compel them to sell securities, which will compete with the Government's offerings.

"A third method is for the intending subscriber to sell securities, which, while enabling him to buy, depletes the market of buying power in the same manner as when savings banks are forced to sell. The fourth method is by borrowing from a bank, which increases the total of bank loans and deposits, and when resorted to largely inflates the whole credit situation, compels the banks to carry larger reserves, and has the same effect upon prices and general business as an inflation of the currency. Subscriptions by banks have the same effect as subscriptions by means of bank loans, but are more objectionable, because subscribers who borrow from banks will feel inclined to reduce their borrowings by economies and by avoiding other investments, which will tend to bring the situation back to normal.

"It will be seen that the chief sources of supply are the unemployed deposits in banks and the ability of the banks to create new credit. There is a stream of new capital always accruing from savings and profits and constantly passing into fixed investments, and this stream must be diverted into the Government Treasury. This fund of accumulations is the only source of new capital, but it is possible to anticipate the accumulations to some extent by the use of bank credit, subject to the disturbance and risks which attend every unusual resort to credit."

If the Government loans are taken up out of current accumulations of new capital and without increasing bank loans, the business activities of the country will be directed and restricted to the employment of this capital for the Government's purposes, says the City Bank; but if the country undertakes to use accumulations for business expansion as usual and to provide the Government with funds by means of bank credit, there will be an attempt to employ purchasing power so much in excess of the supply of labor and materials that these will be forced rapidly higher.

"It is not that there is a conscious depreciation of the medium of payments," continues the bulletin, "but that the enormous demand, supplied with additional purchasing power, and acting upon a limited supply of the things wanted, forces prices higher. When all the forces of production are already in full action, more cannot be done merely by supplying additional credit. It is a question of more men, more equipment, and more materials. An attempt to use more purchasing power, whether it be credit or gold itself, exhausts itself in higher wages and prices all around.

"The foregoing statement must be qualified, however, by saying that under the continued pressure and stimulus of such extraordinary conditions there is a constant development of efficiency. Rising wages in the town industries draw men from the farms until the food supply is threatened, and this prompts extraordinary efforts to help out the farmers. The railways have taken extraordinary steps to obtain higher efficiency, and there are unusual inducements to install labor-saving methods everywhere.

"Undoubtedly there will have to be a large amount of at least temporary borrowing in order to handle the Government loans, but it should be impressed upon the public at the outset of this war-borrowing, which will be a steady thing as long as the war lasts, that resort to the banks by either the Government or the public should be for temporary needs only. Such loans should be paid up as quickly as possible out of income, to clear the way for future requirements."

FRENCH GUN SCHOOL READY FOR AMERICANS

Large Force of Instructors Assembled at Fontainebleau — Three Students Now There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, May 21.—A NEW YORK TIMES representative who has been able to visit the artillery training school at Fontainebleau describes the preparation the French military authorities are making in view of the training of American officers. Whereas otherwise a very stiff examination is necessary to pass into the school, in the case of Americans special facilities will be made. Four months will be required to fit the latter for the grade of what is called here aspirant, which is the grade preceding Second Lieutenant. Sixteen hundred American pupils are expected at Fontainebleau, and a special corps of English-speaking instructors has already been formed so new arrivals can start work with a scant knowledge of trigonometry, elementary physics and chemistry.

The ordinary procedure is to be assigned to a regiment of artillery. At the depot the men are equipped with uniforms and everything necessary, then sent to Fontainebleau as soon as possible. Men anxious to avail themselves of this opportunity might even come to Europe on their own initiative, for they would be looked after by the American Military Attaché and the Ministry of War, and would only require a very limited outfit, consisting of changes of Summer and Winter underwear and riding boots; if possible, also sugar, chocolate, and canned beef.

Three Americans have already begun training. They are Joseph Whitney Ganson, who passed in through the Foreign Legion, and Preston Lockwood and Stephens, both Rhodes scholars at Oxford, the former, who was once attached to the London office of THE NEW YORK TIMES, having joined the American Ambulance and later engaged in relief work in Belgium.

ROYAL ARCANUM WAR TAX.

Will Help to Pay Full Benefits to All Enlisted Members.

BOSTON, May 21.—A war tax will be levied on members of the Royal Arcanum. The Supreme Council today voted to pay full benefits to all members in the service of the United States or Canada. Upon the announcement by the National Secretary that $100,000 has been paid out in war time death funds, a tax of 5 cents will be imposed upon every member for each $500 of his insurance protection. No extra burden, it is stated, will be imposed upon enlisted members, and efforts will be made to provide for their families in case of need. In case of death, the Widows' and Orphans' Benefit Fund will be applied without distinction as to whether the member was killed in action or died of natural causes.

It was also voted to permit men over 65 years who let their policies lapse to retain membership in the order as "social members," with other benefits of the organization.

SUNDAY SPENDS DAY AT WIFE'S BEDSIDE

Except for Slight Rise in Temperature, Her Condition Is Satisfactory.

TRAIL HITTERS REACH 47,234

Total Collections for Six Weeks Are $49,880.77—Miss Frances Miller Addresses 2,000 Women.

Billy Sunday took a day off yesterday and placed his tabernacle at the disposal of Miss Frances Miller, who spoke there last night on the subject of "Purity" to women only. The men ushers worked until all the seats were occupied, and the audience saw to it that all the doors were closed as the last man went out. More than 20,000 tickets had been issued for this special meeting. The seating capacity of the tabernacle is less than 16,000. These were all occupied early and several thousand women were turned away.

Sunday spent the greater part of his regular day off at the bedside of his wife, in the Audubon Sanitarium, 8 St. Nicholas Avenue. Mrs. Sunday was much pleased with a message from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in session at Dallas, Texas, expressing sympathy and hope for her speedy recovery. It was signed by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, Moderator of New York. Sunday carried the message to his wife on his final visit to her last night.

Dr. J. T. Padgett, attending physician, said that while Mrs. Sunday's temperature showed a slight rise, her condition otherwise was satisfactory. He hopes for marked improvement within twenty-four hours. Mrs. Sunday's daughter, Mrs. Helen Haines, of Sturgis, Mich., is expected to arrive this morning.

The only recreation Sunday allowed himself yesterday consisted of an automobile ride with Dr. and Mrs. Paterno of 182 Northern Avenue, and a walk on Riverside Drive and upper Broadway, accompanied by Dr. E. J. Honeywell. Sunday will resume his sermons at the Tabernacle this afternoon and evening.

The financial and religious results of the Tabernacle work for the six weeks, as shown by the receipts and the numbers of "trail hitters," were announced yesterday. The total receipts are $49,880.77, while the trail hitters reached a total of 47,234. This is a few hundred less than the record for ten weeks in Boston, which was 47,903.

PARIS STRIKE SPREADING.

Milliners, Furriers, and Underwear Workers Join the Dressmakers.

PARIS, May 21.—The dressmakers' strike has broken out anew, the employers at a meeting today having rejected the provision for a Saturday half holiday. The strike is extending rapidly, the employees of numerous millinery establishments, furriers and undregarment manufacturers having joined the movement.

Eight hundred milliners attended a meeting at the Labor Exchange today, at which the conditions in many of the principal hat shops were denounced, the rank and file in these places being paid 23 cents a day, with dinner. Delegates representing the working girls and the employers had a conference this evening with M. Bourgeois, the Minister of Labor.

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A Historic Luncheon

The Prime Minister of England, Mr. Lloyd George, and Dr. Page, American Ambassador in London, at the great war meeting of the American Luncheon Club in London. Between them on the table is a bottle of Perrier, the great French Natural Sparkling Table Water which has conquered Europe and whose popularity is so rapidly spreading in America.

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BURLESQUE OPERA. Comic Duet. Collins & Harlan

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CIRCUS DAY IN DIXIE. Duet. Collins & Harlan

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IRISH CONVENTION PLAN SUBMITTED

Continued from Page 1.

presiding over and practically conducting the convention, which, in the light of all present indications, promises to develop a most serious conflict between the divergent interests, classes, creeds, and phases of thought in Ireland.

The name of General Smuts was frequently mentioned with that of Mr. Asquith, but there are obvious reasons against teh selection of either of these as Chairman of the convention; and the suggestion made by William O'Brien that an American citizen of Irish extraction be appointed Chairman is likewise open to grave objections. Other names proposed are those of the Duke of Connaught, Lord Donoughmore, and Baron Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

To Call a Convention Immediately.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 21.—It was announced by Premier Lloyd George in the House of Commons today that the Government proposed to summon immediately a convention of representative Irishmen in Ireland to submit to the British Parliament a constitution for the future government of Ireland. The Chairman of the convention, he said, would be nominated by the Crown.

"If a substantial agreement is reached regarding the character and scope of the constitution framed by the convention," said the Premier, "the Government will take the necessary steps to enable the Imperial Parliament to give legislative effect thereto. The convention will be held with closed doors."

The convention, said the Premier, would be representative of the local governing bodies, the churches, the trade unions, and commercial and educational interests, and would include Sinn Feiners, the two Nationalist factions, the Ulster Unionists, and the Southern Unionists. The delegates would be chosen by the respective bodies.

Immediately after question time Mr. Lloyd George arose to make his statement. The House was crowded with members, while the Duke of Connaught and many Peers, including Lord Stamfordham and Lord Macdonnell, occupied seats in the gallery.

Mr. Lloyd George said there was one thing common to the failure of all attempts to arrive at an Irish settlement—that the proposals had emanated from a British Government. The present Government, therefore, had decided to invite Irishmen themselves to put forward their proposals. Hitherto Great Britain had undertaken all the construction and Ireland all the criticism. Once Irishmen were confronted with the problem they would give due weight to the obstacles and difficulties. The Government proposed that Ireland should try her own hand at framing a plan. This method, he said, had succeeded in Canada, Australia, and South Africa, and he could not help thinking that what had been accomplished there could be achieved in Ireland.

Parties Pledged to No Conclusion.

The parties which entered the convention, Mr. Lloyd George said further, would be pledged to no conclusion, but every man who entered would be pledged to do his best to settle the controversy. No proposal would be shut out from consideration, and no one who participated would be committed to any scheme. If a substantial agreement should be reached as to the character and scope of the constitution to be framed for the future Government of Ireland within the empire, the Government would accept the responsibility for taking the necessary steps to make it possible to give legislative effect to the conclusions of the convention.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, speaking after the Premier had made his announcement, said that for the first time in her history Ireland has been asked virtually to settle a problem for herself.

"I take it for granted," he added, "that all sections of Irishmen feel it their duty to come in."

Four unsuccessful attempts, said Mr. Redmond, had been made by three successive Governments to reach a settlement, but the present proposal was entirely novel. Ireland was being asked herself to draft a constitution for her country. That proposal carried with it the implied obligation that Great Britain would be only too glad to accept the decisions arrived at.

Redmond Prepared for Compromise.

"I have the sure hope," Mr. Redmond continued, "that the result of the convention will be a blessed one for Ireland and the empire. With all my heart I hope the convention will be animated by the true spirit of conciliation among Irishmen."

Mr. Redmond said they must not shrink from a compromise, and if they could obtain a substantial agreement it would be worth all the heart burnings and postponements of the last thirty or forty years.

Mr. Redmond said the convention not only should be free, but should be representative of all classes and sections. County Councils, trade unions, the various churches, the teaching profession, Irish Peers, and the different political parties should be represented. He was willing to agree to a limited representation of the Irish Party, an equally large representation of the Ulster Party, and a generous representation of Sinn Feiners. He approved the suggestion that the Chairman should be nominated by the Crown. He hoped the Chairman would be a man of distinguished judgment, proved experience, and undoubted impartiality.

William O'Brien, leader of the Independent Nationalists, said no Irishman would discuss the proposal of the Government without grave and anxious consideration. A Home Rule settlement by the consent of all parties and by his countrymen of all persuasions had been the great object of his political life. The Government's plan might well make the ears of every Irishman who had fought with him tingle with satisfaction because it showed the Government had begun to find out that the only way of dealing with the Irish difficulty was by conference, conciliation, and consent.

Mr. O'Brien warned the Government that there would be grave difficulties to overcome in the election or selection of the members of the convention.

Unionist Whip is Pessimistic.

Sir John Lonsdale, Secretary and whip of the Irish Unionist Party, asserted that it was not a compromise the Nationalists wanted, but a surrender on the part of Ulster. It was his duty to say that the Ulster Unionists had not departed one iota from the conviction that Home Rule would endanger the Empire and subvert the best interests both of Ireland and the United Kingdom. Ulster would not be coerced or driven into Home Rule by Parliament.

He added, however, that the Ulster party would submit the proposal to the people of Ulster and recommend its careful consideration. He and his colleagues would not take the responsibility for closing the doors upon the experiment.

Ex-Premier Asquith commended the Government's proposals heartily.

"If the convention fails, then Heaven help us," he said. In that case it would have to be admitted that although problems similar in character and not less difficult had been settled elsewhere in the world, "we are so wanting in resourches of statesmanship that we cannot settle here at our own doors what is most vital both to our own interests and to our honor."

Asquith Hopes for Agreement.

Summarizing his impressions of the discussion, Mr. Asquith said he hoped and believed there was no party in Ireland that would be willing to assume the responsibility of repudiating the proposed convention which Mr. Redmond explicitly and whole-heartedly had accepted. He specially hoped that the Ulster Council would do nothing to discourage the proposal. Altogether, he considered that they had traveled a long way toward settlement, and, although there were many difficulties remaining to be settled in connection with the convention, it was important to realize that, so far as it was possible to discover, the Irish nation was not hostile to the proposal, while a large section of that nation heartily embraced it.

Carson Hints at Government Threats.

Sir Edward Carson, leader of the Irish Unionists, said he did not hesitate to assert that he found no reason to modify the opinion he had always held that the best solution of the Irish problem lay in maintenance of the Union. He did not know whether the Ulster Unionists would accept the Government's invitation, but he did know that no threats would have the slightest effect. Whatever decision they took—and he hoped it would be a wise one—he would be with them to the end. He had not the least intention of deserting them.

"I value my honor more than anything I can owe to the Government," he said.

Sir Edward explained that as a member of the Government he naturally was a party to the Premier's proposals, and he considered that by allowing six counties to remain out, while creating a general council and bringing all Irishmen together they would be making the best advance toward the ultimate reunion of all Ireland. That proposal had been rejected, but not by Ulstermen, who, he said, had been wrongly accused of rejecting all advances. As a matter of fact all the advances heretofore had been made by the Ulstermen.

He understood, and it was his wish, that the delegates should enter the convention perfectly free, without stipulated conditions; otherwise he would not be a party to it. If every one entered the convention with freedom and an honest desire to do his best for the country and the empire, it might be successful, while on any other terms it would certainly fail.

Joseph Devlin, Nationalist, said that if this attempt did not succeed in pacifying Ireland and bringing her freedom, it would at least have been an honest one.

Earl Curzon made a statement in the House of Lords similar to the Premier's in the House of Commons. He said the subject was one which called for restraint, moderation, and forbearance.

"It would be well," he added, "if on the present occasion no attempt were made to revive memories which are charged with painful and sometimes remorseful associations."

Earl Curzon said it was the war which had led the Government to try to solve the difficulty. In the war Ireland had been a source not of strength, but of weakness. Never a month or, even a week passed that the spectre of Ireland did not cross the Government's path. A settlement of this question would make it easier for America to throw her full weight into the struggle.

Speaking in a serious tone, he continued: "It will be a national misfortune if any one of the Irish parties stands aloof, and grave responsibility will rest on those leaders who should elect to abstain."

Urges England's Duty to America.

Lord Lansdowne spoke in a conciliatory tone.

"We have traveled too far on the road to Home Rule," he said, "to turn back abruptly, and, having regard for the views of the United States on the subject, our duty is to facilitate the task of those who are our friends in America."

Lord Lansdowne proceeded to criticise the Government's main proposal as falling short of success because it proposed a partition which at this moment, he said, was profoundly discredited in Ireland. The convention, he added, might do immense good, and if no solution was obtained the difficulty would be not with the Government, but with the Irish people.

Viscount Bryce, while welcoming the convention, expressed the fear that the proposed body would prove too large for practical purposes.

Lord Selbourne thought the convention the best proposal in the circumstances, but said that it would be wholly unwise and dangerous to establish a Parliament and Government in Dublin while the war lasted.

DUBLIN HAILS THE PLAN.

Both Nationalist Factions and Southern Unionists Favor It.

DUBLIN, May 21.—The proposed Irish Convention is warmly welcomed by almost all sections of the Nationalists. Mr. Redmond's speech accurately represents the views of his supporters in the Irish Party. The Constitutional Nationalists, who are now opposed to that party and who have marked their temporary dissatisfaction by voting for Sinn Fein candidates, are equally in favor of the convention.

Count Plunkett and other extremists repudiate the convention as a trap, but there is reason to believe that the Sinn Fein leaders now in jail disapprove of their conduct of the movement, so that they do not represent the real body of extremists.

The Southern Unionists express delight at the convention. They are strongly opposed to the partition of Ireland, which would isolate them, and are anxious for an opportunity to make claims for special treatment, which never so far have been definitely formulated.

The real crux of the situation is to be found in Northeast Ulster. The Orange newspapers there have been extremely hostile to the idea of any convention to shape a Constitution for Ireland. They declare themselves quite contented with Government from Westminster. But Sir John Lonsdale's speech in the House of Commons is regarded in Nationalist circles as indicating a conciliatory spirit, and it is contended that if Northeast Ulster rejects the convention the Government can hardly allow it to hold up all settlement. Some settlement is imperative from the fact that the Home Rule act is on the statute book and must come into operation at the end of the war, as was provided in suspending the act. Although it may be altered, it cannot be repealed by any Government.

If Ulster enters the convention, which is considered in well informed circles as doubtful, it is probable that terms could be arranged to meet its fears and thus render a continuance of irreconcilable opposition untenable.

Promptitude is regarded as essential, as, it is pointed out, delay would provoke the suspicion that the convention was merely designed to gain time. The proposal to give representation to all Irish interests, political and otherwise, is favorably considered. It is believed that there are enough men representative of all opinions available to form a really valuable deliberative body.

LONDON PAPERS SKEPTICAL.

They Favor a Convention, but None Is Sure It Will Be Held.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 22.—While most of the morning newspapers editorially welcome an Irish convention as a hopeful means for settling the difficulties in Ireland, none of them expresses confidence in its success, and none regards it as absolutely certain that the convention will meet. It is pointed out that, although the speeches in Parliament showed a remarkable change in the atmosphere, and although the outlook on the whole is encouraging, the crux of the difficulty, namely the exclusion of Northeast Ulster, remains.

Hope, however, is based in some quarters on the attitude of the Marquis of Lansdowne, who for many years has been an antagonist of Home Rule, and on the speech of Sir Edward Carson, which is regarded as a better augury than that of Sir John Lonsdale, Secretary and whip of the Irish Unionist Party. Satisfaction is expressed by several of the editorial writers that the settlement of the Irish question has been removed from Great Britain's hands, and that Ireland has now the opportunity to work out its own destiny.

The Times commends the Ulstermen for acting "with patriotism, courage and common sense," saying that, although they "cannot bend to their constituents without consulting them, they refuse to shut the door on the hope of a settlement, however slender they may think it is." This newspaper says it has little doubt that when the Ulster leaders lay the convention idea before the Ulster Council the latter will recommend its acceptance.

The Daily Telegraph interprets the general feeling of Parliament as recognizing that the convention, if it is held, may easily fail, but it asserts that the success of it is not out of the question, and that the experiment should be made with good-will.

The Daily Chronicle urges the convening of the convention at the earliest moment, saying that on the crest of the incoming tide it may be carried safely to land.

The Liberal Daily News, referring to the representation in the convention not being limited to politicians, but including representatives of the social, economic, and intellectual elements, says this variety of comprehensiveness contains a promise of a satisfactory issue for the situation.

The Daily Mail says that the probabilities are that the convention will meet, and adds:

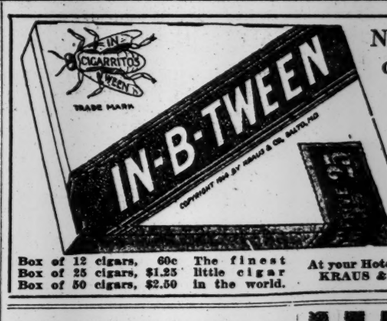
"It will put Ireland very definitely on trial before the British Empire and the world and test most thoroughly whatever capacity for constructive statesmanship she possesses."

The ultra-conservative Morning Post says that asking Ireland to devise a plan for her own Government may seem reasonable from the first view, but that it never must be forgotten that a Government for Ireland is not purely an Irish question, because the security of Great Britain largely depends on Ireland, which holds a position through which every enemy who ever fought England has tried to enter.

Elaborating the view that what in fundamentals is a British question cannot be settled by Irishmen alone, this newspaper contends that the British cannot carry into effect the convention's decisions unless they do not injure the interests and security of the kingdom.

Millions to Soldiers' Families.

From the beginning of the war to March 1, 1917, the municipality of Berlin paid out 240,000,000 marks ($57,120,000 at normal exchange) in war allowances to the families of men at the front, according to reports in the German press. The payments for this purpose during last February amounted to 12,150,000 marks.



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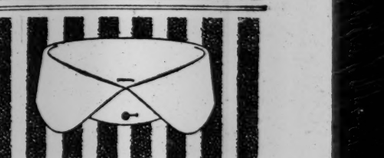

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Are the themes of many a rhyme.

But few have ever really known
And few would ever guess
What our country means by marking
All her chattels with U. S.;
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Or yet for Uncle Sam;
But there's still another meaning
To this simple monogram.

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And on our postal cards;
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Shadowed by Stripes and Stars,
In all our barracks, posts, and forts
It plays a leading part,
And the jolly sailor loves it
And enshrines it in his heart.

Now have you guessed the message
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Or recognized the untold good
They're spreading everywhere?
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And let the people know
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New England People in New York

will find in the Business Section of today's Public Ledger a staff correspondent's letter written from Boston outlining today's situation in New England's vital industries. It is a brightly written yet brief statement of the views of leading financiers, merchants and economists showing what the New England group of States is doing industrially. This BUSINESS NEWS of NEW ENGLAND appears exclusively in the Public Ledger's Business Section every Tuesday.

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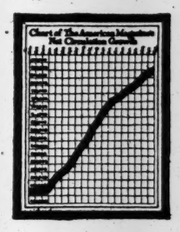


How The American Magazine doubled its circulation in 20 months and doubled its advertising volume in 12

The September *1915* issue was 463,501 net.

The May *1917* issue was 875,000 gross (and cut down to 875,000 because the presses could print no more). The gain has been at the rate of 20,000 a month for twenty months.

(*For the last six months The American Magazine has been 150,000 short—150,000 oversold—150,000 that could have been sold if they could have been printed.*)

Executives of sixty-two great industries (railroad, telephone, electric light, banks, etc.) asked and obtained permission to reprint articles from The American Magazine to distribute to employees or clients.

Requests for back numbers of the September *1915* issue were 992. Requests for the November *1916* number are already 3935.

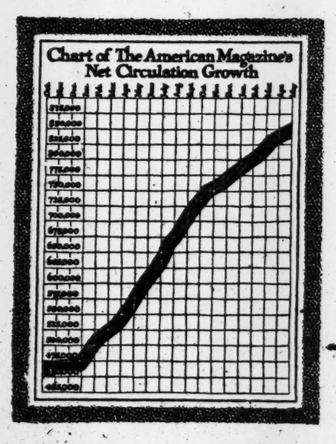
The first five issues of 1916, 275 advertisers used 85,936 lines. The first five issues of 1917, 349 advertisers used 127,393 lines.

What do these figures mean?

They mean life—vitality—growth. They mean an editorial policy that reaches out and lays hold of the interest of mankind.

(*Fifteen great life insurance companies reprinted and circulated at their own expense one article in The American Magazine. Another article caused a shop foreman to buy 25 copies to distribute to his fellow workmen.*)

They mean a staff trained to sell The American Magazine—to sell it for what it really is—for what is between the covers—unhelped and unhampered by any outside inducement. The new rate which went into effect with the May number was based on a circulation only three-fourths as large as that which is now straining at its leash and bursting its bonds to answer the call of an interested public.



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ACTORS' FUND FAIR NETS ABOUT $80,000

The Most Successful in the 36 Years of the Charity Ends with an Auction.

ACTRESSES' WORK PRAISED

Plan of Forming a Non-Professional Woman's Auxiliary to Fund Advocated by Mrs. Speyer.

The Actors' Fund Fair, which came to an end last night after its twelve days' existence in Grand Central Palace, was the most successful enterprise for the purpose of raising funds for the charity ever conducted by the Fund in its thirty-six years of life. Daniel Frohman, President of the Fund, said that the gross receipts would be in excess of $110,000, and the net profits approximately $80,000. In view of the present unsettled conditions due to the war, Mr. Frohman is highly gratified at the result.

There was a time during the early days of the fair when it seemed doomed to failure. After a gala opening that tested the capacity of the Palace the attendance dropped, and on the first days of last week was startlingly slim. But on Wednesday it began to pick up and throughout the remainder of the fair was large and the crowds spent freely. Mr. Frohman said the success was due in large measure to the women of the profession and their friends, who had devoted themselves unsparingly to the hard work of disposing of the merchandise.

Mrs. James Speyer, who had charge of the flower booth, said last night that her observations had suggested to her the advisability of forming a woman's auxiliary to the Fund, whose business it would be to offer their services on such occasions. Mrs. Speyer's idea was to have the membership of this auxiliary made up of women not connected with the stage who frequently benefit from the contributions of actors and actresses to various charitable enterprises. She said that it was her observation that the women who often called on the players for help throughout the year were conspicuous by their absence from the fair.

All of the goods on hand yesterday were sold, the greater portion at large reductions. There were auction sales at many booths, and by the middle of the evening the stocks were almost entirely disposed of. Some of the larger prizes, chances for which are still unsold, will be raffled off during the week at the offices of the fair in the Hotel Astor.

A supper dance for the helpers, which began at midnight on the mezzanine floor, brought the fair to a close.

SANTLEY AT THE PALACE.

He and Ivy Sawyer in a Musical Number—Ben Welch a Feature.

The new Palace program embraces a number of vaudeville favorites. One of these is Ben Welch with a new monologue in character in which there are more than the usual number of really funny things to laugh at. Homer B. Mason and Marguerite Keeler present again Porter Emerson Browne's amusing sketch "Married," and Stan Stanley uses both the stage and the auditorium for his novel performance. Then there is Henry Lewis, back from a flight in musical comedy.

Joseph Santley and Ivy Sawyer, who recently ended their season with Raymond Hitchcock in "Betty," are seen in a musical number called "The Girl on a Magazine." Some of the songs, some of the gowns, and some of the girls from various Dillingham productions have been thrown into one of those meaningless mélanges whose power to delight vaudeville audiences seems to be measured by the degree of their incoherence. "For Pity's Sake" is a laughable burlesque melodrama by Charles Withers, with the author as one of the principal players.

ATHLETIC BURLESQUE SHOW

"Frolics in the Air" Begins Its Summer Run at Columbia.

The Columbia Theatre, the home of burlesque de luxe, offered its Summer show yesterday. The piece is called "Frolics in the Air," and is presented by the Hip Hip Hooray Girls. As the excellence of a burlesque's show's title is supposed to vary directly with the nearness of its approach to the nomenclature of more famous attractions, this production may be considered to be singularly well named since it brings to mind at least three other shows—the Hippodrome's "Hip Hip Hooray," Mr. Ziegfeld's roof "Frolic," and the late "Castles in the Air."

The best portion of the new show is not the burlesque, but the specialties that punctuate it. One of these is xylophone playing by an ambidextrous quartet. The other two are designed to make audiences forget the heat when it finally comes. Six young women disport themselves in a tank of water, performing feats that increase in difficulty until a climax is reached in a plunge from a point up in the flies, out of the audience's sight, to which the diver has been elevated hanging by her toes from a trapeze bar. The expressively simple costume made popular by Annette Kellermann is used exclusively in this act.

The other feature is a skating ensemble. The stage is converted into an ice pond, and while its small size restricts the performers, they manage to give a fair exhibition of dexterity.

Italian Opera Begins at People's.

The People's Theatre on the Bowery was packed to fire limits last night when the Royal Italian Opera Company, lately in from Central America, started two weeks of the old favorites, beginning with Verdi's "Aida." Bettina Freeman led the cast, with Mmes. Cademartori and Haeseler, Messrs. Oppezzo, Viglione, De Biasi, Cervi, and Rossini, and Mr. Leotti conducted. The opera was well staged in a house recalling on a small scale the famous old Academy further uptown. Tonight's bill is "Rigoletto," and later "Carmen," "Cavalleria" and "Pagliacci," and "The Masked Ball."

Sarah Bernhardt Goes Riding Again

It was stated by Dr. Lee Buerger last night at Mount Sinai Hospital that Sarah Bernhardt's recovery had been more rapid than any of the physicians attending her had believed could be possible, and that if her condition continued to improve she would be able to leave the hospital next Sunday. Miss Ormsby, the actress's secretary, said that no definite arrangements had been made for the Summer. Mme. Bernhardt went motoring again yesterday in Central Park.

New Brighton Opens for Summer.

The New Brighton Theatre began its ninth Summer season yesterday afternoon. The theatre will follow its customary policy of vaudeville. On its opening bill are Bert Clark and Jean Hamilton in their familiar sketch, "A Wayward Conceit," Percy Bronson and Winnie Baldwin in songs, and Mme. Doro's operatic singers.

NOTES OF MUSIC.

"The Hymn of Free Russia," by the composer, Gretchaninoff, will be sung for the first time in America by George Harris, tenor, at Aeolian Hall this afternoon, in a benefit concert for Siberian exiles given by an orchestra under Ossip Gabrilowitsch.

The New York City Chapter of the State Music Teachers' Association will give a dinner in the ballroom of the Hotel McAlpin this evening, with Ignace Paderewski as guest of honor. Alexander Lambert is toastmaster, assisted by Warren R. Hedden and Frank Wright.

The Military Band of the Institute of Musical Art will give a concert Thursday evening at Corbin Hall, Fort Jay, Governors Island. A boat for invited guests will leave the South Ferry landing at 7:45 o'clock for Governors Island.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

William Gillette's present season in "A Successful Calamity" at the Booth will end Saturday night, June 2. The engagement will be resumed in the same theatre, Monday, Sept. 17.

A stock company organized to present musical comedies began a Summer season last night at the Providence (R. I.) Opera House. The company includes Florence Webber, Frank Moulan, Carl Gantvoort, Francis J. Boyle, Georgia Harvey, Dolly Hackett, May Francis, and Jack Squire. The first offering is the Hauerbach-Friml operetta, "The Firefly."

The annual meeting of the Actors' Fund will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Hudson Theatre. The election of officers for the ensuing year will take place and the committee chairmen will make their reports for the last fiscal year.

Bert Williams will be one of the principal comedians of the Ziegfeld "Follies" again this year. Vera Maxwell, late of the Century Revue, will have a part in the Summer show.

Richard Walton Tully's production of "The Masquerader" is scheduled for presentation here in September. The play reached its 100th performance at the Plymouth Theatre, Boston, last night.

May Neudain, who has not been seen here in a musical comedy for two seasons, made her first appearance in the prima donna role in "The Little Widows" at the Astor last night.

A new play by Alan Brooks, entitled "Dollars and Sense," was produced by the author last night in the Belasco Theatre, Washington, D. C. In the cast were Willette Kershaw, Justine Adams, Vivian Pell, Lucia Moore, Ben Johnson, William Raymond, and A. H. Van Buren.

An entertainment will be given next Sunday night at the Hippodrome to raise money for the fund The New York Herald is collecting to erect a Statue of Liberty in Russia.

The students of Hunter College High School will present Alfred Noyes's poetical drama, "Sherwood," in the chapel of the college next Tuesday evening. The author will be present and will read an original poem composed for the occasion.

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EVELYN NESBIT IN FILM.

"Redemption" Somewhat Resembles Actress's Life Story.

The first motion picture for which Evelyn Nesbit, who was Mrs. Harry K. Thaw, ever posed was placed on exhibition last night in the Cohan Theatre. It is called "Redemption," and while the story told does not coincide in many of its essential details with the actress's romantic life story, there are points of similarity.

Miss Nesbit's role in the film is that of an actress who has gained notoriety through some of her escapades, but who renounces her former mode of life when she becomes happily married. But a ghost comes to taunt her in the person of a wealthy architect who was one of her old admirers, and when she rebukes him publicly he seeks a revenge that results indirectly in the death of her husband and her reduction to poverty. The remainder of the film recites the story of her battle against overwhelming odds and her final victory.

Miss Nesbit showed a grasp of the technic of the screen unusual for a beginner. She managed to convey a sense of courageous womanhood grappling with an unjust foe that was not without its appeal. She acquitted herself with enough success to warrant the belief that she will be seen in movies again. Her young son, Russell Thaw, played a prominent part in "Redemption."

Some excellent pictures of the new life of the Chinese Republic are contained in Benjamin Brodsky's ten-reel record of a ten-year "Trip Thru China," shown at the Eltinge Theatre yesterday, and continuing there daily, matinée and night, with a late afternoon "extra" in between for children and teachers from the public schools of New York.

The sons of the late President Yuan in the Peking palaces last year, the Shanghai races and a typhoon of 1914, the old China still to be seen down South in Canton, were all truthfully shown. Lecturer Harry Dean, but for a slip as to former imperial ceremonies at the national Temple of Heaven, not to be confused with a private shrine of the Summer Palace, was as correct and brief in his comments as the real Chinese music between the acts. The theatre entrance was decorated in Oriental tapestries, and several Chinese natives were in the first audience here.

SPANIARDS IN LIGHT OPERA.

Season at Garden Theatre Is to Include Dramas Also.

Spanish light opera, Spanish dances and drama are comprised in a season opened at the Garden Theatre last evening with the operetta "Marina," known in the West, and a dancing afterpiece, "Escuela Flamenca," to be followed tonight by a version of "The Marseillaise," with Rouget de Lisle as hero, and later by a spoken play, "Don Juan Tenorio."

Jose Ortiz de Zarate and Luz Amelia Cerdio headed the singing performers last evening, with a new baritone, Jose Frances, and a popular comedian, Manuel Noriega.

The promoters hope to find a public for future seasons of productions in Spanish in New York.

Ethel Barrymore in Barrie Play.

Ethel Barrymore, who has been acting for movies exclusively for the last year, will return to the stage for charity on Friday night. Miss Barrymore will be seen in Sir James M. Barrie's play, "The Twelve Pound Look," at the Gimpire, where a program of one-act plays by this author is being presented for the benefit of the Stage Women's War Relief. "The Twelve Pound Look," which Miss Barrymore first acted at the Empire about five years ago, will be substituted for "Old Friends," which failed to measure up to the other two plays, "The New Word" and "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals."

Movie Actresses to Aid War Relief.

A dinner dance will be given next Monday night at the Hotel des Artistes in West Sixty-seventh Street, under the auspices of the motion picture players division of the Stage Woman's War Relief. A series of tableaux vivants in which fifty movie actresses will appear will be given. Among these will be Anita Stewart, Alice Brady, Alice Joyce, Dorothy and Lillian Gish, Naomi Childers, Constance Talmadge, Mae Marsh, Peggy O'Neil, Mollie King, Norma Talmadge, Ruth Roland, Jane Gail, and Leah Baird. Only 400 tickets will be sold.

Hoffman Plays the Lute and Sings.

Frederic Hoffman, playing a lute tied with the tricolor and perched with some informality on top of a grand piano, sang old French troubadour songs to an audience in one of the smaller music rooms of the Waldorf last night. He was assisted in 'cello solos by Enrico Leide and piano pieces by Harold O. Smith. The singer's program was novel in character and performance, an approach to the style of early days.

Form Patriotic Service League.

At the invitation of Professor Ellery C. Stowell of Columbia University, 250 persons living in the Nineteenth Congress' District met last night at Havemeyer Hall and organized the Patriotic Service League, to assist the Government during the war. Other districts will be invited to form similar organizations. The specific objects of the league include selling the Liberty bonds, aiding volunteer enlistment, affording relief to destitute families of soldiers and sailors, assisting in providing home defense measures, legal advice, and information on matters of public interest in connection with the war.

PASSED BAR EXAMINATIONS.

Committee Asks Information About Character of Candidates.

The Committee on Character appointed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to pass on the applications of candidates for admission to the bar who have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed examinations has announced the names of these candidates, and requests information concerning their moral character and qualifications.

Candidates are notified to file before next Saturday with the Clerk of the Appellate Division evidence of good moral character, which must include in each case at least two affidavits by attorneys acquainted with the applicant, such attorneys being known personally to a member of the committee. The affidavits must set forth in detail the facts upon which the knowledge of the attorneys is based and must not be on printed forms. Applicants who have had their names changed must notify the clerk of the Appellate Division of this fact, and each must file with the affidavits the certificate received from the State Board of Law Examiners and the form furnished by the Clerk of the Appellate Division on personal application. The list is:

Maurice L. Ahern, 324 Convent Avenue; Charles F. Bailey, 308 West Fifteenth Street; Otto Seller, 530 East Eighty-eighth Street; Carlyle R. Barnett, 1,021 College Avenue; Nathan Berk, 1,411 Stebbins Avenue; Coran D. Capshew, 90 Morningside Drive; William M. Church, 362 Riverside Drive; Adolph Cianchetti, 679 East 228d Street; Richard L. Davisson, Forty-fourth Street and Vanderbilt Avenue; Butler S. Disman, 622 West Fifth Street; Samuel E. Darby, Jr., 4,260 Broadway; Emil Drechsler, 917 Longwood Avenue; Max Dorf, 66 Eldridge Street; Louis Fischer, 180 Norfolk Street; William A. Farrell, 147 West Ninety-third Street; Edward Gordon, 59 East Seventh Street; Albert S. Hoffman, 1,067 Madison Avenue; Edward S. Hemphill, 818 West Fifty-seventh Street; Louis L. Hochstein, 150 Second Street; William C. Hecht, Jr., 169 East Eighty-third Street; Joseph Lorenz, 44 Morningside Drive; Martin Le Boutillier, 118 West Fifty-seventh Street; James J. Lyons, 1 East Thirty-ninth Street;

Arthur F. McKeogh, 62 East Ninety-third Street; John W. McKinnon, Jr., 503 West 121st Street; James H. McLaughlin, Jr., 15 Claremont Avenue; Bertram H. Mautner, 970 Park Avenue; Edwin S. Murphy, 25 Hamilton Terrace; Kenneth S. Neal, 901 St. Nicholas Avenue; Hugh Neill, 9 West Ninth Street; Emanuel A. Obstfeld, 75 West 128th Street; Frank A. Reid, 155 East Thirty-seventh Street; William J. Rosenthal, 237 West 118th Street; Hollace M. Reid, 155 East Thirty-seventh Street; Walter C. Russ, 1 Gramercy Park; John F. Schwieters, 268 West Ninety-eighth Street; Livingston L. Short, 1,155 Park Avenue; John B. Stanchfield, Jr., 1 West Fifty-eighth Street; Stafford Smith, 79 West Washington Place; Louis T. Sperry, 481 Riverside Drive; John S. Shaw, 79 Washington Place; Arthur D. Smith, 26 West Ninth Street; Stoddard M. Stevens, Jr., 1,120 Amsterdam Avenue; John W. Simpson, 24 West Fifteenth Street; Bernard Steuer, 177 East Ninety-third Street; Harry H. Thurlow, 44 Pinehurst Avenue; George F. Turner, 189 Claremont Avenue; John R. Thorne, 37 West 181st Street; Alexander P. J. Vincent, 845 East Ninety-third Street; Brantley A. Weathers, 118 West 173d Street.

The following applicants must submit, in addition to the other requirements, proof that they have pursued their course of law study by actually serving a clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney of the court for at least one year, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily:

Thomas A. Aurello, 337 Eleventh Street; James A. Conway, 203 West 103d Street; John J. Coyle, 103 East Ninetieth Street; Louis Dunst, 395 East Eighth Street; William J. Eiger, 118 West 120th Street; Sidney Forscher, 251 West 112th Street; Herman L. Falk, 957 Hoe Avenue; Samuel W. Fisher, 883 Kelly Street; Benjamin E. Greenspan, The Ridge Street; Rudolph Haffen, 385 Willis Avenue; Max Jaediker, 1,115 Boston Road; Edward Kuntz, 436 West 204th Street; Mortimer Kraus, 547 West 186th Street; Harold S. Kohn, 152 Ridge Street; Louis Lempel, 6 Columbia Street; Henry G. Littau, 700 East 163d Street; Aaron H. Marx, 907 Third Avenue; Jesse C. Millard, 600 West 140th Street; Benjamin R. Mittler, 186 West 142d Street; Willis T. Pierson, 2,433 Webster Avenue; Edward J. Poynton, 328 West Twenty-seventh Street; Hyman Pedelsky, 202 Sixth Street; Charles W. M. Randall, Jr., 215 West Twenty-third Street; Joseph Ritter, 1,595 Madison Avenue; Levi Rittenberg, 903 Kelly Street; Philip Schwarz, 621 East 179th Street; Anton Siegel, 671 East 158th Street; William E. Schramek, 582 West 182d Street; Nathan Silverman, 2,111 Daly Avenue; George C. Winne, 3,560 Park Avenue.

The Committee on Character consists of David Leventritt, Chairman, 111 Broadway; Howard Townsend, 27 Cedar Street; George W. Wickersham, 26 Liberty Street; John G. Milburn, 54 Wall Street, and James Byrne, 24 Broad Street.

CLARA WARD DIED RICH.

American Consul at Venice Denies She Was Buried as a Pauper.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., May 21.—Miss Ward Seitz, a relative of Clara Ward, has received a letter from B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., American Consul at Venice, saying that Clara Ward was well supplied with money and that there was no truth in the report that she died a pauper. The letter read in part as follows:

"Mme. Ricciardi was in possession of a very large income and lived in a manner befitting its possessor. At the time of her death she occupied the best suite at the Hotel Stella d'Oro.

"During her sickness she had the assistance of expert physicians, and everything that money and medical science could do in her last illness was done.

"Her funeral was elaborate and costly."

Although the will of Clara Ward, filed in the Probate Court in Chicago in December, made provision for the division of personal property valued at more than $1,000,000, it was reported from Rome in January that she had been buried in a pauper's coffin and that all she had left of her millions was a case of jewels worth only a few thousand francs. Creditors had seized the jewels to satisfy claims, it was said.

MUSEUM DIRECTORS MEET.

American Association Discusses the Education of the Worker.

Directors of museums in all parts of the United States met in the American Museum of Natural History yesterday for the twelfth annual meeting of the American Association of Museums. Meetings will be held in succession in all the New York museums. Education of the museum worker was one of the topics discussed. Knowledge of several languages and the history of art or science should be required, the directors thought, and all study should be completed with foreign travel.

The association will meet in the Metropolitan Museum of Art today. A meeting will be held in the Museum of Natural History on Wednesday. On Thursday the meeting will be adjourned for an inspection of the Brooklyn museums. On Friday the visitors will go to the Zoological Park and the Botanical Gardens in Bronx Park, and Saturday will be spent at the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences and the Newark Museum.

PLEA FOR JEWS OF JAFFA.

Driven Out by Turks, They Are Wandering in Increasing Misery.

A plea for relief for the Jews of Jaffa, driven fro mtheir city by the Turks, has been sent to all Jewish societies and newspapers in the United States by committees in England and Egypt. Ambassador Spring-Rice yesterday transmitted the plea upon request of the British Foreign Office.

During the Passover the entire population of the city, which is thirty miles northwest of Jerusalem, was driven northward by the Turks. Their homes were pillaged and all who resisted were hanged, the appeal said. Thousands were driven out of Jerusalem also, it was added. The Jews are wandering homeless in increasing misery. The appeal is concluded with these words: "British authorities favor the constitution of a special local committee to gather funds for the relief of the Jewish population, whose plight is lamentable."

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Passing Show OF 1917
Henry W. Savage: "The greatest show I ever saw. A credit, to any country."
CHARLES DARNTON, EVE. WORLD: "Dazzled blinking New York." Extra Mat. Decoration Day, Wed., May 30.

SHUBERT THEA., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 $1.50 Matinee Tom'w., 2:15. CLIFTON CRAWFORD Play with in HER SOLDIER BOY Music and Girls. "Hits the bull's eye."—Darnton, Eve. World. Good Seats at 50c, $1.00 & $1.50. ½ Rates to Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat., 2:20. LAST 2 WEEKS this Season of MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play "A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

ASTOR THEA., B'way & 45th. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w., 50c to $1.50 HIS LITTLE WIDOWS UP-TO-THE-MINUTE MUSICAL COMEDY

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat., 2:20. LOVE O' MIKE Like the breath of Springtime. Comedy with Music. SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

NORA BAYES and her DAMPHOOL Company of 40. 39TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Every Eve. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w., 50c. to $1.50.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Tom'w. & Sat., 2:15. OH, BOY! "Smartest of Musical Comedies."—Eve. Sun.

NEW BIJOU 45th St., just off B'way. Phone 430 Bryant. Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w. & Sat., 2:15. THE KNIFE By Eugene Walter. "The thrills of a lifetime crowded into a few hours."—Eve. Telegram.

Red-blooded! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

SEE THE 48TH ST. 13th CHAIR By Bayard Veiller Mts. Thurs. & Sat. Thea., E. of B'way. 2:20. Evgs. 8:20.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee Tom'w. & Sat., 2:15. Season's Musical Knockout! You're in Love

WASH'N SQ. PLAYERS COMEDY 110 W. 41st. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. MARY SHAW IN ENGAGEMENT AGAIN EXTENDED TO MAY 26TH TO MEET DEMAND.

MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-mor. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20 "Better Than 'Peg o' My Heart.'"—Eve. Sun. OLIVER MOROSCO Presents a New Comedy by and with MAUDE FULTON The Brat

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Pop. Mat. Tom'w., 2:30. WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of all Farces NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CORT West 48th St. Evenings 8:25. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30 OLIVER MOROSCO'S Great Laughing Success. Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Matinees Today, 25c & 50c. "Johnny Get Your Gun" with Louis Bennison

PARK THEA., Columbus Circle, 59th St. Contiuous, 2:30 to 11. Last Week GERALDINE FARRAR as JOAN THE WOMAN 25c 50c

CRITERION B'WAY & 44TH ST. TWICE DAILY Inc. Sunday, 2:20-8:20 TWO HOURS YOU WILL NEVER FORGET CHRISTUS
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Williamson Brothers' Love Drama of the Depths—Made at the Bottom of the Sea
LIBERTY Beg. next Sun. nt. 8:30. Thereafter Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30. 25c-$1 W. 42nd St. Seats on Sale Tomorrow.

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81st ST. THEATRE B'way & 81st. Phone Schuyler 3980. WM. DESMOND In a Stirring War Time Drama "PADDY O'HARA" Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE. Mat. Today, 10c, 15c., Ev. 15, 25, 50c.

RIALTO B'way & 42d 15, 25, 50c MADAME PETROVA in "The Undying Flame." Final Week. "Sailors of France." Drew Comedy. Rialto Orches.

Loew's New York Thea. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M. "Fatty" Arbuckle, "A Reckless Romeo." Dorothy Dalton, "Wild Winship's Widow."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., W. of 8'way Every Eve. at 8:15 Fatima, Lew Hilton & LaZar, Jos. All Seats Remington & Co., Belle Rutland, oths. Reserved Fatty Arbuckle, "A Reckless Romeo." $25, 35, 50

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mat. 25c-$1. Joseph Santley & Co., Mason & Keeler, Ben Welch, Stan Stanley, "For Pity's Sake"; Lady Agnes's Colleens, oths. & Harry Lewis.

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COHAN & HARRIS West 42 St. Evs. 8:20 Pop. Mat. Tom'w. LAST 2 WEEKS "THE WILLOW TREE"

REPUBLIC WEST 42D ST. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Tom'w. & Sat. at 2:20. PETER IBBETSON With John Barrymore, Constance Collier, Lionel Barrymore. A Drama of Dreams and Love

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917.

GETTING THE MEN.

Army preparations are not confined to the arrangements for the selective draft, but include also the immediate increase of the regulars and the National Guard and the organization of nine regiments of engineers, which are to be sent to France to rebuild and repair the railroads destroyed by the enemy. The machinery for the selective draft, to be put in operation June 5, when the enrollment will begin of about 10,000,000 men between the ages of 21 and 31 years, from whom at the start one in twenty will be chosen for military training in the thirty-two cantonments and others selected to carry on the agricultural and industrial work as needful to the successful conduct of the war as the soldier's, seems to be well devised. It may not work so well that the registration will be completed in five days, as is now hopefully believed, but if all is ready for the draft ten days after June 5 the country will be satisfied.

Meanwhile the recruiting for the regular army must be carried forward with more energy than has yet been exerted. Recruits for that branch know that foreign service is practically assured. In fact, unless the war ends earlier than now seems likely, we may have a million troops in France in the Summer of 1918, and the regulars will be in the van. The extension of the age limit for this branch of the service from 35 to 40 years was wise. There are many sturdy men between 35 and 40 fit for soldiering and without heavy home burdens to bear, who will be attracted to the service when the enlistments are made for the period of the war only and the pay for the first enlistment term has been doubled. There must be many men who have been waiting to join the Roosevelt army who will come forward now to enlist with the regulars. There is little doubt that with intelligent recruiting supervision the authorized number of regulars will be at the point by July 1.

With the extension of the National Guard there will be more difficulties to contend with. As a Federal force, the guard has never been on the right basis. There are not too many infantry regiments, there is room for many more, but the number of infantry now is out of all proportion to the number of artillery, engineer, and signal service troops. These units must be freshly organized and men of special fitness found to fill them. The response to the call is encouraging, especially in this State, where 30,000 new men are still required. It will be found, however, that to bring the National Guard up to its authorized strength of approximately 400,000 will be the hardest of all the military tasks that confront us in this period of rapid preparation. It is here that enthusiasm is required most of all. The services of "our best recruiting officer" could surely be utilized in this branch with good effect.

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

Of the call for the Irish Convention, which is expected to draft a constitution that will settle the Irish question for all time, Lord CURZON said in the House of Lords yesterday that the subject was one which called for "restraint, moderation, and forbearance." On the part of the English it calls, as well, for a cheerful acceptance of a radical departure from traditions, on the part of the Irish for a generous recognition of the fairness and sincerity the British Government has shown in calling this convention and the moderation and forbearance of the English people in their dealing with a domestic problem of this sort when a foreign war is making so great demands upon the nation. The convention is to be representative of the Irish local governing bodies, churches, trade unions, commercial and educational interests, and will include also the Sinn Feiners. The Chairman, appointed by the Crown, will be a presiding officer merely, an Englishman presumably, and, of course, without previous political association with Irish problems. Like the Speaker of the House of Commons, he will represent no party in the convention. It was a good idea of the Prime Minister thus to dispose of a matter which might have disrupted the convention at the outset. The choice of a Chairman, if a choice could have been made at all, would have caused a deal of unnecessary commotion.

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE has departed from custom and defied all British tradition in thus placing the settlement of the question, which has seemed hitherto impossible of settlement, in the hands of the Irish people themselves. He has boldly promised that "if a substantial agreement is reached regarding the character and scope of the constitution framed by the convention, the Government will take the necessary steps to enable the Imperial Parliament to give legislative effect thereto." Provision has been made to avoid any troublesome effect upon the public mind of possible dissensions during the proceedings. The convention will sit with closed doors. For the Nationalists, Mr. REDMOND has accepted the plan. He takes it for granted that all Irishmen will seize this opportunity to settle their troubles among themselves. The Ulsterites have not rejected the plan. It is scarcely conceivable that they will.

THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE PLACE.

There is neither politics nor favoritism in the selection of Mr. HOOVER to take charge of the food interests of this country. The President has approached this appointment in precisely the spirit suited to a war emergency. The opposition manifested in some quarters shows a child's perversity in refusing to profit by the experience of its elders. England tells us all the time: "Begin where we leave off. Don't commit our blunders over again. Let our experience be a lamp to your feet." And yet we want to learn for ourselves and pay the price.

If there is another man in all the country as good as Mr. HOOVER for this indispensable work, he would still lack Mr. HOOVER'S nearly three years of experience. And if a special school of experience had been established solely to train such a man, it couldn't have been better than that from which he has graduated with the highest honors. Mr. HOOVER was a very successful mining engineer when the war broke out. He dropped everything to take up the Belgian relief work. He plunged into it with such energy that he jarred the red-tape traditions of the European Chancelleries a good deal. But he won his way by sound sense and Yankee push, and long ago his acceptance was complete. He was perhaps the only man who had the confidence of both belligerents. Not only London and Paris hold him high, but Berlin respects him, while in Belgium his and WHITLOCK'S are names to conjure with.

Mr. HOOVER would make a mistake to refuse the salary that goes with the office for which he is named. It is no doubt from a generous and public-spirited motive, but others are not so placed as to maintain a like attitude, and would therefore suffer unfairly in the comparison; and the element of compensation is necessary in order to stabilize the relationship between the Government and the public servant.

RINTELEN'S INSTRUMENTS.

Something of much more importance than the fate of Captain FRANZ VON RINTELEN of the German Navy and his hired Americans was involved in their trial. It was the lesson to foolish Americans, who were not hired, that their vague benevolence has been massed and directed by ruthless and wicked forces, that too many of the pacifists were tools in the hands of militarists, tools that were manipulated to advance the cause of bloodshed, conquest, oppression, and tyranny. The lesson to them is that good intentions do not safeguard men from doing evil.

Captain VON RINTELEN is an officer who might have served his Kaiser in command of a U-boat, but it was thought he would be more useful organizing pacifists in the United States; thereupon he was assigned to that duty. His first duty was to find Americans who would take money to work for the Kaiser against the interests of their own country. How many he found is not known. He found two, DAVID LAMAR and HENRY B. MARTIN; as for the other defendants at the trial just concluded, the jury was unable to make up its mind whether they served the Kaiser knowingly and for pay or whether they served him unconsciously because they did not know any better.

However, the hired Americans and the unhired Americans with whom the German Captain got in touch proceeded to do his work in a way that left them undistinguishable from each other in the eyes of the Government prosecutors and left the jury puzzled. It makes no difference whether these men, two of whom were members of Congress, were conscious, like LAMAR, of what they were doing, or were unconscious of it, since their work was as like to his in method and results. From RINTELEN and his money, which was German money, proceeded pacifist meetings, agitation to boycott banks which bought bonds of the Allies, conspiracies for strikes in munition factories, the creation of a public sentiment against sending munitions abroad, and an infinite number of other activities. The most interesting was his sending of HUERTA to Mexico to start a new revolution. It must make certain eminent statesmen wince to think how they championed HUERTA'S cause and talked of him as the victim of oppression when the Administration clapped him into jail.

HUERTA was a hireling of RINTELEN, doing the Kaiser's work, but in his case what would help the Kaiser was war and bloodshed, so that was the work assigned to HUERTA. What was needed in the United States was pacifism, peace talk, lovely theories, appeals to the sentiment against war and to the sentiment against corporations. On the one hand, short-sighted people, who, because they dislike war, thought they could abolish war, were to be stirred up, and, on the other hand, people who dislike corporations must be incited against the munition makers. This was the sort of work RINTELEN paid out the Kaiser's money for in the United States, while in Mexico he paid it out for battle and slaughter. It was his money that kept the well-meaning pacifists going as well as the conscious traitors, for men who never received a cent from him or knew of his existence were doing the work of those who did.

He failed with HUERTA in Mexico and he failed with his hired and unhired agents in the United States. He came nearer making a success of it here than he did in Mexico, for his money and directing talents created a senseless and wrong-headed sentiment here that bedeviled our politics for a long time and frightened Congress into attempting to do many silly and un-American things. If he failed, it was not for lack of foolish Americans and corruptible Americans; it was because most Americans are not foolish and not corruptible. His most shining scheme, that to array organized labor in behalf of his Kaiser by a humbug shibboleth against munition making, failed because, while some labor men are foolish and some are corruptible, most labor men are not foolish and not corruptible. "Labor's National Peace Council" made a loud noise for a time, but organized labor as a whole looked upon it with canny skepticism, and it fell with a crash. Captain VON RINTELEN came here as an enemy to the United States, but he did not injure it; the only persons he injured were the gudgeons who are always ready to swallow any shining bait, and the only injury he did to them was in the plight in which he now leaves them; it was impossible for him, or any one else, to injure them in their own conceit.

CALIFORNIA IRONISTS.

THE TIMES has lauded the California Legislature for its didactic irony in composing an 8,000 and a 5,000 word constitutional amendment for the evident purpose of making the voters understand the usual absurdity of Constitution-tinkering. Now be that Legislature praised for its didactic irony in statute-making. It has passed gravely, and Governor STEPHENS has as gravely signed, a bill ordaining that every hotel room shall face outside.

This has been a vision of hotel perfectionists. It would be idle to make solemn commentary on the golden dream slapped upon the statute book. Enough to say that Rome, Athens, and Palmyra "in their palmiest days" never had a hotel all of whose rooms were outside. Persons who prefer inside rooms or who pay for a bed rather than a prospect and panorama will dislike California's new law.

POPULARIZING THE LIBERTY LOAN

The Treasury, the bankers, the bondsellers, are working to popularize the Liberty Loan. But the loan can be popularized only by the people. Fortunately, it can be done, but it will not have been done if the Treasury a month hence should announce—as it has said is its hope—that the $2,000,000,000 has been oversubscribed by some few hundred millions, according to allotments proportioned to the bank resources. The world would then know that the loan was a bankers' loan. Could there have been a deeper misconception of a popular loan than to put the lowest limit above the range of popular subscription, and then to put a premium on the loan in the hands of the wealthy by excessive taxes, tempered by exemption from taxation for the bonds? There's not the least doubt that the Treasury is putting its best efforts into its attempt to popularize the loan, but the people were ready, as appears from the fact that a billion was promised before the Treasury announced the terms of the loan and before Congress announced the taxes with which the loan is associated in inseparable relations.

If the people want to fire their biggest gun against enemies of popular government, they can do no better than to take the Liberty Loan away from the rich. The way to put the fear of God into the hearts of those who are driving the German people into the trenches is to have the Treasury announce that the loan is closed by oversubscription in multiples of the smaller denominations, and that the wealthy must bid up for the next few billions, or buy them away from the people who have made the loan theirs as truly as the war is theirs. The people's first chance to do this is their best chance, probably their last chance. If the bonds get into the hands of tax-exempt owners, they will never be parted with.

There never was a war so truly as this is a people's war on the part of those who are fighting with us, and who have fought for us through long and bloody years while we were accumulating wealth, and counting it to ourselves for virtue. There never was a war so truly against the interest of the peoples of every nation as this war. Put in the broadest manner, the question of the Liberty Loan is, Do Americans want to be Germanized? Or would they prefer that Germany should be Americanized, and thus brought into full fellowship with the world's democracies? The portion of the Liberty Loan now offered is but a trifling part of the nation's wealth, all of which is exposed to the German menace. Let the people take it. This week there should be an unmistakable answer to the question whether the Liberty Loan is a people's loan.

It is contrary to the rule of reason and conscience that Germany should rule the world. It is a bad trust among Governments and must be put under restraint. Do the people of America see it? That is the question at the bottom of the Liberty Loan. What shall the answer be? What will the harvest be if Americans do not see the meaning of the loan? The regiments of bondsellers who are firing our first big gun of finance naturally will emphasize the financial features of what they are trying to sell. But there can be no whirlwind of financial considerations. Finance does not act thus. There can be, there should be, eventually there must be, a financial expression of an organized, energetic campaign for those ideals which President WILSON has put imperishably before the country. The loan will be popular and unavailable to the rich tax exempts in proportion that Americans respond to that appeal.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

There are no indications that our coming crop of wheat will be equal to last year's, which was much below the average. Favorable weather may increase the Government's estimate of 366,000,000 bushels for the Winter-sown fields, but the needed gain of acreage and yield in the Spring wheat States cannot be expected. Recent reports show an acreage increase of 3 per cent. in Minnesota, with a decrease of about 12 per cent. in the two Dakotas. Canada lost 23 per cent. of her Winter area, and her entire wheat acreage falls below last year's. Exports have not been checked. Wheat from the two countries has been going out at the rate of more than 5,000,000 bushels a week. The prospect is that all of the available surplus will be shipped before harvest time, and that the new crop here will not exceed the quantity usually required for home consumption.

The natural effect of such conditions was a sharp advance of prices. By the action of the leading grain exchanges, trading in wheat for future delivery has been prevented, but prices remain at a high level. The summit for May wheat at Chicago before this interference was $3.25; those who have since bought wheat there for cash and immediate delivery have had to pay more than $3 for it, and the stocks on hand are very small. It has been asserted at Washington and elsewhere that the advance of prices was caused by powerful speculators. There is much evidence to the contrary. It includes the testimony of officers of the exchanges, who have shown a desire to co-operate with the Government in plans for regulating the supply of grain. The advance was due mainly to large purchases of futures by the Entente Allies. These they intended to exchange for the real wheat as opportunity for shipping it occurred. Conditions also stimulated buying by American millers. But the most potent influence was exerted by these attempts of the Allies to provide for their wants. It is reported that at the suggestion of our Government their holdings of futures have been reduced, but exchange for the grain is restrained by shortage of supply on hand. So far as wheat is concerned, denunciation of speculators and wicked cornerers of supply has been unwarranted. Grain exchanges and the Government should now work together for conservation and equitable distribution of the wheat we have and that which is to come. There must be regulation and also economy in consumption here if we are to give our allies in Europe what they need.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Unusual as Well as Cruel.

If it be true—and of course it is—that from the criminal law of any country one can deduce with certainty the crimes to which the people of that country are inclined, then it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that constitutional fatigue, or laziness, to speak plainly, prevails in West Virigina to a degree elsewhere unknown. For, so far as can be remembered, that State stands alone in both history and geography in having felt the need to pass a law providing that any able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 16 and 60 who of his own initiative does not work in every week at least four days of eight hours each shall pay the penalty of forced employment by his county or municipality.

This is a startling as well as a novel piece of legislation. Apparently it is applicable to the white as well as the colored brother, and it puts the rich and poor under the same obligation to prove a right to live by making themselves of obvious and practical use to the world.

Such advices as are now at hand do not reveal whether or not the statute accomplishes, or even attempts, the difficult task of defining "work" as understood in West Virginia. It is a word with many meanings, and there is nothing on which opinions vary more widely. What one man thinks work another often regards as worse than a waste of time, and most of us have had the experience of finding it the hardest kind of work to do nothing at all. At any rate, complete idleness is capable of producing a most painful form of weariness, and that is supposed to be the function of labor.

West Virginia is seemingly determined to abolish within her borders the gentleman of leisure, and to proceed against him with equal severity whether that characterization be applied to him in envious praise or in contemptuous irony. And what would have happened to the late HENRY THOREAU had he survived to this day and chanced to live in West Virginia? What to many another agreeable person who simplified life as he did, if not exactly to escape work, at least to escape as much as possible the activities to which that name is commonly given?

Still Early to Name This War.

From the narrow standpoint of the Pension Bureau the conflict in which the United States has at last become a participant may be "the War of 1917," and may receive that official designation. To other people than the bureau's beneficiaries, however—and perhaps to them also, though they will not say so—that title will be condemned as absurdly small as well as obviously inaccurate.

What name this war will bear in history is still to be determined, and there is little likelihood that the determining will be done officially or through the taking by anybody of definite thought on the subject. At present there is visible abroad a leaning toward "the Great War" as the proper designation, but that name ignores the possibility, denied only by dreaming optimists, of a still greater war to come some day after this one. "World War" has its advocates, or at any rate its users, but it is something of an exaggeration, as there are still a few neutral countries and more than a few million people, perhaps, to whom news of the war is still to come. Over in Europe, for the most part, they say and write simply "the war," and let it go at that as sufficiently definite for immediate purposes.

To find for this war a name on which everybody will agree as accurate and adequate will probably be as difficult as it has been for us to agree on a name for the fight between North and South that began in 1861. Both "Rebellion" and "Civil War" are still criticised, and even resented, below Mason and Dixon's Line, while above that imaginary frontier "the War Between the States," while not offensive, is held to be variously unsatisfactory.

Germany and Austria are sure to give the war a name entirely different from the one that suits Great Britain, France, and Italy, while Russia can be trusted to differ from her enemies and friends alike in describing what to her has been a revolution as well as a war.

Another Friend Is Lost.

By the sinking of three grain ships bound from England to Sweden, Germany has apparently strained to the breaking point the friendship of the one nation in Europe whose sympathy for her survived the invasion of Belgium, the destruction of the Lusitania, and all the other violations of law and right that wore out the patience of so many countries, including this one.

Just how much of Sweden's liking for Germany has been hatred or fear of Russia is a question not easily answered, but her neutrality hitherto has had more warmth than did our own, for instance, in the years 1915 and 1916, and she has been, to most intents and purposes, an ally of the Kaiser. She has had her reward, but she is not for that reason content to be treated without the special consideration which she thinks she has earned in addition to past profits.

Probably Germany holds the addition of Sweden to the ranks of her enemies a matter of no great consequence. Should she say so, the statement will add to Sweden's indignation, and it is more than possible that she will make her anger felt, if not now, at the table where the terms of peace will at last be arranged.

Like the United States, she has preferred to remain out of the war, but seemingly Germany wants her in it, and Germany has been successful in making enemies, if in no other way.

HUMOR AND JOURNALISM.

A Charge of Childishness in Serious Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that Americans have at last entered with heart and soul into this magnificent war for the defense of civilization, isn't it time that they should become a little more grown-up than they have been—that they should discard some of their marks of triviality? It has been too much the custom in this country to treat every subject that comes up for conversation in the tone of persiflage; continued serious talk is almost an impossibility. Some one is sure to break in with the light-minded aspect of any subject, with the perennial American joke. There is nothing, it is well known, that strikes a European as more foreign to his usual ways of thinking than this American habit of making light of everything. It may be due in the first instance to a nervous let-down of strain on the part of the tired business man, but whatever its cause it has become pure habit, and a habit which deserves to be broken up at once.

But in the serious times in which we are living this habit of conversational light-mindedness will doubtless take care of itself. It is different with the silly joke column of some of the newspapers; this ought to be ruthlessly cut out at once. It is most incongruous to see a half page of admirable editorials and a half page of strong letters to the editor (often the best part of a newspaper) separated by a whole column of inane attempts to find something facetious in every event of the day. The Chicago newspapers are the worst sinners in this respect; with poor editorials and trivial letters, if any, the editorial page seems to exist for the sake of the silly joke column alone. At least one can demand of one's newspaper that it relegate its jokes to an inside part of the paper, and leave its editorial page (if it has anything more than a perfunctory one) to create its effect undisturbed by this purely American habit of childishness.

CHRISTINE LADD FRANKLIN.
Columbia University, May 14, 1917.

Hoover Volunteers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Thinking that volunteers from the ranks of consumers, as well as from the ranks of producers and distributers, might be required by Herbert Hoover, in the general administration of his great undertaking, after reading this morning's NEW YORK TIMES, I sent him a letter volunteering my services. I hope that when his mail is opened tomorrow morning he may have sufficient volunteer offerings to enable him immediately to organize his administration in every State in the Union. NORMAN B. HARRIS.
Newark, May 20, 1917.

For an American Motto.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When General Pershing lands in Europe with his grand army and starts for the front he should carry a large banner at the head of his column inscribed, in German, "No Trouble to Show Goods."

G. O. SHIELDS.
New York, May 19, 1917.

THE GERMANS OF 1861.

Services to the North Worth Recalling Today.

New York, May 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your Saturday's editorial article "Take Care to Make Distinction" should be read and pondered. The distinction between enemy alien and alien enemy as therein set forth is exact.

May I ask you to go a little further? Our impulse is to view all men with German names as Germans. In 1860 a man who voted for Lincoln and Hamlin took his social, political, and even his religious life in his hand, that is, if he lived in Missouri. With a million and a quarter inhabitants, 115,000 of whom were slaves, the Abolitionist was far from popular, in St. Louis especially.

Colonel John McElroy in his "Struggle for Missouri" says that the 17,000 votes cast in St. Louis for Mr. Lincoln were mostly cast by "radical Germans," that is, exiles from Germany in 1848 and their friends. Governor Claiborne F. Jackson was a Secessionist. He and Sterling Price, the strongest leader in the State and later the hardest nut for the Union to crack, undertook to turn over 60,000 Enfield rifles and a million paper cartridges to the infant Confederacy. These arms and supplies were stored in the Government arsenal. Colonel Nathaniel Lyon (peace to his ashes) sent the hastily organized First Missouri out Locust Street, Colonel Frank P. Blair in command. Out Olive Street marched Colonel Franz Sigel at the head of the Second Missouri Infantry. These two regiments captured Camp Jackson, the stronghold of the Militia Confederates, and the arms and the State were saved to the Union. Three years later I acquired one of those muskets and toted it around for a spell.

Can any of your readers think for a moment that the sons and grandsons of Sigel, Schurz, Steinwehr, and Rosencrans would raise their hands against the flag! Nay, not so.

On Wednesday, May 30, the equestrian statue of General Sigel will be decorated in a small way by Lafayette Post, G. A. R. On the same day Ambassador Sharp will unfurl a flag over and lay a wreath on Lafayette's tomb in Picpus Cemetery in the name of the same post. We are grateful for past favors and hope no man may be crucified because of his name. G. W. STOKES,
Late Thirty-ninth Missouri Volunteers.

Failure of the Primary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Candidates for State offices in Missouri have been outspoken recently with respect to the failure of the primary system. I have watched the workings of the system for several years in Missouri with especial reference to the nominations for Judges of our Supreme, Appellate, and Circuit Courts. Under this system there has been a sad deterioration in the calibre of the men who have aspired to these judicial offices. The reason is not difficult to find. Political parties in Missouri have always made special effort to induce lawyers of known ability and integrity to stand for judicial office. Political parties under the convention plan called men to these offices—induced them to become candidates; under the primary system men call themselves to office.

The weakest man and the man with the quickest limitations is the man who is most apt to be ignorant of what his limitations really are, and such men call themselves to office in droves. The greatest man is most frequently imbued with a sense of his own limitations, and we never find that man calling himself to office; he must be induced to stand as a candidate for a party charged with the responsibility of making good nominations.

Psychologically the primary system is and in the nature of man must be a failure.

GEORGE H. WILLIAMS.
St. Louis, May 11, 1917.

Justice for Minneapolis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the dispatch in which you speak of Mr. McAdoo's visits in the West you left out the name of Minneapolis, a much more important city than any of the others, except Chicago. This sort of treatment isn't American. We know, of course, that St. Paul, in its hatred of Minneapolis, leaves our name off such things as railroad tickets and telegraphic reports, but we do not expect New York to forget us. We have St. Paul beaten off the map in everything except hours for sleep. We have the greatest population, the greatest bank clearings, a school enrollment of 52,000, the third largest university in the United States, and postal receipts of $3,000,000. Great Scott! St. Paul people come over to this city and are afraid to cross the streets on account of the traffic. They are not used to it. We cry for justice.

E. G. WALTON.
Minneapolis, May 18,1917.

John Adams's Wish.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first day of June, 1785, John Adams, our first Minister to the Court of St. James's, said to King George III.: "I shall esteem myself the happiest of men if I can be instrumental in restoring an entire esteem, confidence and affection, or, in better words, the old good nature and the old good humor between people who, though separated by an ocean and under different governments, have the same language, a similar religion, and kindred blood." To this the old monarch responded, "Let the circumstances of language, religion and blood have their natural effect." For the first time in the history of the two nations these wishes are realized.

CHARLES E. STOWE.
Forest Hills Gardens, May 14, 1917.

An American at Bullecourt.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been a resident of New York for sixteen years, and my only son came here at the age of five years. A year ago he was studying medicine in Buffalo and the call came. He enlisted in a Canadian regiment of infantry, and later went to France. On Thursday we received a telegram from Ottawa informing us that he had been seriously wounded at Bullecourt and taken to a hospital in Northern France. He is only twenty-one years of age. He was not forced to go, but the bugle called and he followed the flag. And there are thousands of American youths interested only in baseball and shirking a man's duty! R. B. KELLY.
Brooklyn, May 19, 1917.

MY VISION.

The world looks good to me today;
The sky is blue, the air is fine;
Unconsciously, my thoughts incline
Toward hopeful dreams, which, in their sway,
Drive clouds of sorrow far away
A little while. And yet I know
There is no peace in all the earth,
No sound of pleasure, joy or mirth,
Save that which thoughtless mortals throw
Upon the singing winds of May!
I know that in my hopefulness
I see but vision of an age
When all the present's sad distress
Lives only as a blotted page.
The world looks good, yet earth so fair
Lies steeped in blood of humankind.
Would that my eyes could still be blind
To tenure where such horrors stare—
Beholding only vistas where
Man shall have paid the bestial debt
And gained the purer, higher goals;
In this glad sight I can forget
The bolts of doom which carnage rolls.
May breathes beneficence so rare,
Such promises of sweet delight,
Would that my vision might be true,
And that it could be shared by you,
If only for a day, a night!

LURANA SHELDON.

THE LOCKWOOD BILL.

Mr. Taft Does Not Find the Ambiguity Mr. Willcox Complains Of.

New York, May 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The views of the President of the Board of Education concerning the Lockwood bill are entitled to consideration, and it is, of course, due to him, both personally and in his official capacity, that he should not be misquoted or misrepresented. If I was in error in describing his past attitude as to a small Board of Education, I am very sorry, as I intended to state only the facts. But whatever Mr. Willcox's views may have been before the matter was concretely presented in the Lockwood bill, his recent communications to your paper and what he is reported to have said to the Legislative Committee having charge of the bill do not create the impression that he has recently been a "consistent advocate" of a small board, or that he thinks it of vital importance to get rid at once of the present unwieldy body; and, in the practical situation now existing, where a carefully worked out measure of reform has been passed by both houses of the Legislature, which, among other things, reduces the board to seven, Mr. Willcox is publicly exerting his influence to prevent it from becoming a law.

Upon the merits of the proposed reform it may be suitable to notice what Mr. Willcox says in his communication in your issue of today with reference to the powers of the City Superintendent, as defined in the Lockwood bill. It is obviously intended by the bill to empower the Board of Education to determine on general lines the educational policy of the department, but to give to the City Superintendent the initiative in such matters. Precisely what Mr. Willcox means by saying that ambiguity in the act may lead to a conflict of authority between the City Superintendent and the board I do not perceive. Section 870 of the new bill defines the powers and duties of the Superintendent, but expressly makes them "subject to the by-laws of the Board of Education." Subdivision 1 provides that the Superintendent shall "enforce all provisions of law and all rules and regulations relating to the management of the schools and other educational, social, and recreational activities under the direction of the Board of Education." Subdivision 2 empowers the Superintendent to prepare and recommend courses of study, but they are to be "submitted to the Board of Education for its approval," and are not to go into effect until so approved. The Superintendent is to have the power only to recommend lists of text books to the board. The supervision and direction of the associate and other superintendents and the teaching force is to be "under the direction and management of the Board of Education." There are other provisions reserving in the Board of Education power to supervise the work of the Superintendent, but the foregoing instances are sufficient to show that the powers of the City Superintendent are, in many matters of educational administration, not to be exercised independently of the Board of Education. It may be that in a bill covering so many matters there may occur ambiguities, and that a conflict of authority beween the Superintendent and the board may arise, but Mr. Willcox fails to point out the particular danger he discovers, and I am satisfied from reading the bill that it is well drawn, and that if there shall prove to be ambiguities they are of minor importance and will not seriously interfere with the practical operation of the law. HENRY W. TAFT.

The Advance of Kultur.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. H. S. Brown's letter in THE TIMES for April 30 raises, by implication, an interesting point as to German progress along the path of Kultur since the seventeenth century—a Kultur robust enough in that century, but which had become weak, and must therefore be spelled with a small c, culture, by the time of Winckelman, Lessing, and Goethe. In our day it has again risen to its pristine strength, even surpassed it, and can be called Kultur with a capital K in very truth. The point in question relates to that prime tenet of twentieth century German faith and action, moral, political, military—"necessity knows no law."

At the time when the Germans destroyed the Parthenon (Mr. Brown cites that German authority, Baedeker, who has made the disgraceful fact known to the whole world) no German, high or low, had formulated the national credo, "necessity knows no law." Those Germans of 1687 who destroyed the consummate monument of Greek civilization were acting upon an as yet unformulated philosophy. But those Germans of the twentieth century who are so persistently working the destruction of the supreme monument of mediaeval civilization, Rheims Cathedral, are far more Kultured than their brothers of earlier date—a case of like kind but different degree—because they are putting into practice a philosophy and faith, a credo now clearly formulated since two and a half years by the great spokesman of the German nation, Bethmann Hollweg, the high priest of Kultur, vicegerent of the god of Schrecklichkeit, William II.

ALFRED M. BROOKS.
Bloomington, Ind., May 5, 1917.

The Biltmore Camp Site.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt has very generously offered 120 acres of the Biltmore estate at Asheville, N. C., to the Government for a military camp. Probably no better climate and section of country could be found than Asheville for health, and the water supply from Mt. Mitchell is of the best; but the proposed location on the bottom lands of the Biltmore estate at the junction of the Swannanoa and French Broad Rivers seems almost to invite a catastrophe, it being probably the worst possible location for a camp to be found in that section. Possibly this land would be useful as a drill ground, but the drownings at Biltmore itself in the smaller of the two rivers, the number of houses wrecked and swept away as well as ruined bridges and great uprooted trees piled up in the debris along the banks and in the bed of the French Broad River still plainly show the havoc wrought by the flood of July, 1916. The tract of land offered was covered with water many feet deep from 9 o'clock in the morning to 5 in the afternoon. The earth washed down from the hills covered a large part of this tract, and the riverside part of Asheville is a total wreck. The thirty-five houses located near the round-house at Asheville were destroyed, and none have been rebuilt on the site. It is all right to plant alfalfa or vegetables in this rich bottom land at Biltmore, but to locate a camp for our soldiers on this low land makes disaster possible. It is to be hoped that the errors in the location of camp sites of the Spanish-American War will not be repeated. A. F.
New York, May 15, 1917.

The Work at Farmingdale.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In pictures of our work at Farmingdale, printed in a recent Sunday issue, you have omitted to state that the work there is under the auspices of the Women's Section of the Navy League, at 50 East Forty-second Street. In the work at Farmingdale the New York branch of the Women's Section of the Navy League is in co-operation with A. A. Johnson, head of the New York State School of Agriculture.

MINNA S. ADAMS.
New York, May 18, 1917.

EVAPORATED PATRIOTISM.

A Strange State of Mind Said to Exist in the Middle West.

Amherst, Mass., May 19, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received from a friend in the Central West a letter in which I find the following paragraph:

> While it was a question of England as against Germany our sympathies have been with Germany, as has been the case with a large portion of the people hereabout. We have no sympathy for England. She would better have thought of Ireland than Belgium. Her blockade of Germany has been as wicked as the German submarine campaign. There is no enthusiasm among the men here for the course which President Wilson has embarked upon. Those who condemned La Follette while he was one of the "wilful twelve," when they now see what war taxes they will have to pay, are saying that "little Bob" was right.

The writer of this letter is a man of prominence, a minister, a university graduate, of English stock, with Mayflower ancestors, with no Irish blood, and he has wide experience, giving him more than usual opportunity for sensing public opinion. My own observation during last Winter at a college town in the West confirms his report. The Faculty and students of the theological department, with few exceptions, were extreme pacifists with decided anti-British and pro-German opinions.

The state of mind here revealed is truly appalling. The moral sense seems to have vanished, the reason to have gone into captivity, and the American spirit to have evaporated. What can we say of a conscience that sees no difference between sinking the Lusitania and opening our mail bags? Between the lawful blockade of Germany and the cruel and indiscriminate destruction of the ships of every nation, with no pity for the lives of innocent neutrals? The most amazing exhibition of the atrophy of moral feeling that the world has ever witnessed! To compare the state of Ireland with the condition of Belgium is simply moral lunacy. Why condemn the English treatment of Ireland and ignore the Prussian treatment of Poland—so much worse? Why hate England for what she did in Ireland several generations ago and ignore the recent treatment, so wise and noble, extended by Great Britain to South Africa? These people ought to know that the chief difficulty in Ireland has arisen from the actions of the various factions of the Irish people themselves. English statesmen would have given the Emerald Isle "home rule" long ago had it not been for the perversity of Irishmen. But aside from all this, what a mad and immoral position—to justify German brutality and to ignore the assaults of Germany upon American rights because England was unjust to some people in Ireland a century ago!

The widespread incapacity of our people for moral indignation is an alarming symptom of our time. What shall we think of men who, when they learn that the German Government offers a neighboring nation several of our States in compensation for co-operation against us, feel no danger and express no anger? Surely, patriotism has departed from their hearts. What shall we think of fellow-citizens who continue to hate England, when, if it were not for her navy, not a ship with the Stars and Stripes would be sailing the seas? Such hearts are surely incapable of gratitude, insensible to danger, and indifferent to their own country. What shall we think of those who, when the prospects of increased taxes appear (did the "boys in blue" who answered the call of Lincoln have such fears?) flock to the side of the apologist of Germany, even against his own country—La Follette—preferring to take orders from Berlin rather than pay a few dollars to make the world safe for democracy? Surely these are not true American citizens, but mere inhabitants whose attitude approaches disloyalty.

This letter, representing conditions which exist in various parts of our nation, is an ominous sign. It reveals "a state of mind" which is more dangerous than German submarines. It shows how true patriotism has vanished from many American hearts. We are not "a nation" if such feelings are widespread among us. Here is the real enemy to be feared—not the warships on our coast or the hyphens in our cities—but the moral incapacity in American hearts. The more such hearts there are the longer will be the war, the more bloodshed now the higher the taxes a generation hence, the more indecisive the outcome of this titanic struggle the less glory and security for America in the end. Our people must awake, do vast things at once, and do them with mighty enthusiasm.

JOSEPH H. CROOKER.

A Jewish Boy's Tribute to Freedom.

From The Boston Herald.

An extract from a letter received by the headmaster of a Boston high school from a Jewish boy who came to America three years ago, at the age of 17, with some education but no knowledge of English. He enlisted a few days ago in a cavalry division.

Permit me to express to you my heartfelt gratitude and appreciation for all that you have done for me during the three years that I have been a student at —— High School.

You have been, indeed, very kind and charitable toward me, and the atmosphere, the surroundings were so pleasant and so democratic that it truly overwhelmed me. Here I was made to forget the cruel lot of my people—the Jewish people—and I found myself to be in the midst of freedom and liberty and was granted the opportunities for the pursuit of happiness. For all this I am profo

$3,000,000 ESTATE TO CHOATE FAMILY

Famous Lawyer and Diplomat Also Left $60,000 in Bequests to Charities.

WILL EXECUTED IN APRIL

Widow Receives $250,000 and $75,000 Income, Besides City and Country Homes.

The will of Joseph H. Choate, filed for probate yesterday, disposes of an estate estimated at $3,000,000, the bulk of which goes to members of his family. The public bequests are $10,000 each to the State Charities Aid Association, the New York Association for the Blind, St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass.; the Stockbridge Library Association, the Legal Aid Society, and the Woman's Prison Association and Home.

Mr. Choate left $250,000 outright and $75,000 a year to his wife, Caroline S. Choate, besides the use of his residence, 8 East Sixty-third Street, and his country place, Naumkeag, at Stockbridge, together with all the furnishings of his city and country homes, and all his works of art and personal effects. George C. S. Choate, his son, receives a trust fund of $250,000, while Joseph H. Choate, Jr., his other son, and the latter's wife, Cora Oliver Choate, get $100,000 each outright. The four children of Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Marion, Helen, Priscilla, and Joseph H. Choate, 3d, receive $50,000 each. The residuary estate is divided between Joseph H. Choate, Jr., and his sister, Miss Mabel Choate.

Mr. Choate had been President of the New York Association for the Blind and he made his bequest to it "in recognition of my high appreciation of the energy and devotion of Miss Winifred Holt in building it up." He had also been President of the New York State Charities Aid Association. The bequest to St. Paul's Church in Stockbridge is to be applied on the cost of erecting a parish house when sufficient funds for the purpose are available. Mr. Choate asked that the $10,000 left to the Stockbridge library be used for the enlargement of the library. In giving $10,000 to the Women's Prison Association and Home known as the Isaac T. Hopper Home, the testator said it was "in evidence of his appreciation of" the excellent work accomplished there by Mrs. Abby Hopper Gibbons and her daughters."

The will gives $10,000 each to Margaret M., Mary K., and Caroline Choate, daughters of Mr. Choate's deceased brother, George C. S. Choate; $10,000 to his nephew, George B. De Gersdorff, and $5,000 to the latter's wife, Mrs. Suzette Crowninshield De Gersdorff, wife of another nephew, Carl A. De Gersdorff, survives her husband, she is to get $5,000, and each of their children receives $5,000. To each godson, Arthur Osgood Choate, a nephew, John Bigelow Clark, the will gives $2,500.

William R. Montgomery, attorney, receives $5,000 "in recognition of his constant kindness to me during the last thirty years." Louisa W. Scudder, wife of Dr. Charles Scudder, and daughter of Mr. Choate's partner, the late William M. Evarts, receives $10,000 "in recognition of my long and affectionate relationship with her father, and in case she does not survive me I give and bequeath the same to her daughter, Louisa Henrietta Wheelright. Mary Frost of Victorville, Cal., gets $1,500 a year from the time of Mr. Choate's death "provided she survives me" a period of 23 years or until her marriage, "provided she is at school or college or completing her education, to provide for her education and support."

Ellen Peterson and John E. Osborn, each receive $2,000 in recognition of devoted service to Mr. Choate's family, and each servant and chauffeur in his employ gets $250.

Mr. Choate names as executors and trustees his son, Joseph H., Jr.; his daughter, Mabel, and his nephew, Carl A. De Gersdorff, and gives them discretion as to leasing or selling any property, except the town house, at 8 East Sixty-third Street, and the Stockbridge country place, which cannot be disposed of during the lifetime of Mrs. Choate without her consent. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., is named as trustee of the funds for his four children, and if he dies before the trusts terminate his wife is to succeed him as trustee.

The will was executed April 3 last and was witnessed by Allen W. Evarts, Thomas L. Sherman, and Herbert J. Bickford, who with Joseph H. Choate, Jr., comprise the law firm of Evarts, Choate & Sherman, from which the elder Choate had retired.

LONDON MOURNS CHOATE.

Memorial Service Held at St. Margaret's and Temple Churches.

LONDON, May 21.—Several hundred persons attended a service in memory of Joseph H. Choate at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, today. The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke of Mr. Choate's services for the American and British nations. Among those at the service were Ambassador Page, Mrs. Page, Robert P. Skinner, the American Consul General; Mrs. Skinner, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, former Premier Asquith, Viscount Bryce, Lord Beresford, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lady Randolph Churchill, Sir Thomas Lipton, Lady Parker, (wife of Sir Gilbert Parker,) and Sir Robert B. Finday, Lord High Chancellor. The British Pilgrims' Society, under whose auspices the service was arranged, was largely represented, and a number of American diplomatic and consular officials were persent. In his address the Archbishop of Canterbury said:

"Mr. Choate was a pre-eminently great American citizen, a conspicuous exemple of what is pure and without reproach in the public civil life of a great country. And as he stood for what is best in American life, he stood not less strenuously for what cements in bonds of healthiest friendship the American and British people, both of whom he had served so well. The pure flame of what is straightforward in purpose and high-toned in endeavor burned brightly. By God's help we are not going to let it flicker or wane."

Another memorial service was held in the Temple Church, attended by Judges and lawyers.

Chess-Heppron Engagement.

Mrs. Walter Chess of Pittsburgh, Penn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Mary Olivia Chess, to John Marcher Heppron, son of Dr. John R. Heppron and Mrs. Heppron of Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Chess was graduated from the Westover School and made her debut two seasons ago. Mr. Heppron was graduated from Princeton in the class of 1915 and is now at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR WAR SERVICE
GREAT
SACRIFICE SALE
Under the Auspices of
NEW YORK STATE
WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY
at
15-17 EAST 59TH ST.
Tuesday, May 22, Wednesday, May 23; Thursday, May 24; Friday, May 25; Saturday, May 26, 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
Everything from a Pearl Necklace and a Paris Gown to a Spool of Thread.
Somebody's Sacrifice—
Everybody's Bargain.

HUGHES IS STATE COUNSEL.

Appointed Special Deputy Attorney General in Insurance Litigation.

ALBANY, May 21.—Ex-Governor Charles E. Hughes will represent the New York State Department of Insurance in civil proceedings arising from certain transactions of the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company and the Washington Life Insurance Company. Mr. Hughes was today designated as Special Deputy Attorney General to direct the litigation on behalf of the State.

In making public the appointment of Mr. Hughes, State Superintendent of Insurance Jesse F. Phillips said that this action was determined upon at a conference between Governor Whitman, Attorney General Lewis, and Superintendent Phillips. Mr. Hughes had accepted the designation, he said, and would work in conjunction with the representatives of the Pennsylvania State Insurance Department in an effort to restore the assets of the companies.

Robert Moore, Clarence F. Birdseye, Kellogg Birdseye, Joseph C. Watson, George F. Montgomery, and W. D. McQuesten, under indictment in Pittsburgh charged with conspiracy to wreck the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, appeared before Magistrate Fuchs in the Tombs Court yesterday for a hearing on extradition. At the request of the Attorney General the court adjourned the hearing until May 29.

WAR GARDEN PARTY IN PARK

Woman's Service Fete in Washington Square This Afternoon.

A neighborhood garden party will be held this afternoon from 3 to 7 o'clock in Washington Square Park for the benefit of the Washington Square unit of the National League for Woman's Service. Booths of all the Allies, a dancing pavilion, specialties for children, a vegetable market, and a canteen demonstration will be among the attractions. Hot frankfurters will also be on sale.

As no admission fee is permissible on city property, society has been asked to bring its favorite vegetable as a contribution. These will be sold by Miss Marie Dressler and many assistants. The Seventh Regiment Band is to play throughout the afternoon.

Mrs. Helson H. Henry is Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and the patronesses include all of the prominent society women of lower Fifth Avenue and the uptown district. In the event of rain the party is to be given tomorrow afternoon.

MISS HOWELL BETROTHED.

Philadelphia Girl to Wed Lyttleton B. P. Gould of New York.

The Misses Howell of Philadelphia have announced the engagement of their niece, Miss Isabel F. Howell, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Warner Robert Howell of Philadelphia, to Lyttleton B. P. Gould, son of the late Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould of this city.

Miss Howell is a member of the Junior League of Philadelphia and has been actively interested in Northfield work in that city.

Mr. Gould is a graduate of Yale, and is to sail in June for an extended trip through Japan, Korea, and China on behalf of the International Young Men's Christian Association. During his sojourn in China he expects to teach for a period Ya-Li, at Chang-sha, which is the Chinese name for Yale.

His mother resides at 57 West Fifty-second Street and he has two brothers, E. C. B. and Frank M. Gould. His father, who died in August, 1915, was former City Chamberlain of this city and a classmate of President Wilson at the Johns Hopkins University.

No date has been set for the wedding.

RUTH SPIEGEL WEDS TODAY.

Her Marriage to J. Leopold Spiegel to be Held at the Astor.

The wedding of J. Leopold Spiegel, a son of the Rev. Adolph Spiegel, who for twenty-five years was the head of Congregation Shaari-Zedek, and Miss Ruth Spiegel, a daughter of Edward Spiegel, will take place this afternoon at 5:30 in the east ballroom of the Astor, and the ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Spiegel, assisted by the Rev. Dr. De Sola Pool, President of the Board of Jewish Ministers of New York, and a number of other ministers.

Mr. Spiegel is qualifying for his examination for the army, being a member of the Officers' Reserve Training Corps, Columbia Battalion. He is not related to his fiancée. He is the President of Spiegel Brothers, Inc., and Miss Spiegel's father is the head of the firm of E. Spiegel & Co.

MISS SWETLAND'S WEDDING.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Maurice J. Kane on June 20.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 21.—The wedding of Miss Ruth Dumond Swetland, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Munfoe Swetland of Montclair, N. J., and Maurice Joseph Kane of Montclair will take place on Wednesday, June 20, at 5 o'clock at Afterglow, the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Dorothy Swetland, sister of the bride, is to be her maid of honor. Mrs. Leslie Savage of New York will be matron of honor; Miss Margaret Lambert, daughter of Supreme Court Justice Lambert of Fredonia, N. Y., is to be the bridesmaid, and the flower girl will be the bride's niece, Miss Zelda Stevens of New York.

Frank Kane is to be his brother's best man, and the ushers selected are Maurice J. Swetland, a brother of the bride, and Leo Kane, a brother of the bridegroom.

Miss Caldwell to Wed S. G. Biddle.

Mrs. J. A. Caldwell of Philadelphia has announced the engagement of her daughter, Miss Olive Caldwell, to Sydney Geoffrey Biddle, son of Sydney Biddle of that city. Miss Caldwell was brought up in England, and is a niece of the Baroness von Alten and the Baroness von Campe of Hanover, Germany.

Mr. Biddle is a graduate of Harvard, class of 1913, and is a senior at the Pennsylvania Medical School. He is a grandson of George W. Biddle and of Moncure Robinson.

A. F. P. Dupont Weds Mrs. Turner

Auguste François P. Dupont, a widower, 48 years old, whose home is in Paris, was married to Mrs. Rosa Du Bignon Turner yesterday in the marriage chapel at the Municipal Building by Deputy City Clerk M. J. Cruise. The bride is 35 years old and lives in Fernandina, Fla. Mr. Dupont is a manufacturer and was born in Calais, France.

Pascal-Toumey Wedding on June 5.

The wedding of Dr. Henry S. Pascal of 200 West Fifty-fourth Street, New York, and Miss Irene C. Toumey will be celebrated on Tuesday, June 5, at Hastings-on-Hudson. Miss Toumey will have her sister, Miss Marie Toumey, as the maid of honor, and Dr. Louis Freeman of this city is to be the best man. There will be no ushers and the wedding will be private. Miss Toumey is a sister of Mrs. Edward Francis Lindsay. The engagement was announced on Jan. 2.

Miss Phyllis Page Weds Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

OAKLAND, N. J., May 21.—Miss Phyllis Page, a daughter of Edward D. Page of New York, and Nelson Garvier Leitch of Haskell, N. J., and Wilmington, Del., will be married here on Saturday at 1 o'clock at the country home of the bride's parents.

Runaway Turbine Caused Wreck.

John A. Topping, Chairman of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, said yesterday that the accident at the company's Youngstown plant on Sunday which killed four men was not a result of an explosion, but was due to a runaway steam turbine which wrecked a section of the power house.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 19, averaged as follows: Domestic [illegible]

RAILROAD EXPORTS REACH $80,817,498

American-Made Equipment Shows Remarkable Advance in Eight Months.

ENGINES WORTH $35,699,871

Cars Valued at $18,440,568; Rails, $17,786,634; Track Material, $6,256,153, and Spikes, $1,007,402.

Statistics made available yesterday by the Department of Commerce showed the remarkable expansion in this country's railroad equipment export business brought about by the war. According to the latest official figures, American-made equipment of this kind exported to all the world in the eight months ending with February amounted to $80,817,498.

This sum, greatly in excess of the corresponding period last year, represented not only heavy buying of equipment by Russia and France, but countries in every section of the globe whose usual European sources of supply were cut off by the war. The chief items making up the big export bill in the period were steel rails, steam locomotives, passenger and freight cars, car wheels, spikes, and track material such as switches, frogs, fishplates, &c.

Custom House records indicated that New York was the chief port for shipment of railroad supplies, whether to France, Russia in Europe and in Asia, or elsewhere, the equipment for Asiatic Russia going via the Panama Canal and the Pacific.

The eight months' record shipments were made up as follows: Steam locomotives, engines and parts, $35,699,871, of which locomotives had a value of $3,341,802; cars (freight and passenger,) $18,440,568; steel rails, $17,786,634; track material, $6,256,153; car wheels, $1,625,870, and railroad spikes, $1,007,402. The Government statistics showed that in the eight months traction engines valued at $1,026,156 had been exported, principally to Europe, where many of the American-built machines used in France in the preparatory stages of railroad construction. Many stationary engines now being exported are also utilized along the lines of railway construction.

As classified by the Department of Commerce, 191 locomotives, valued at $2,072,477, went to Europe in the period, besides 18, valued at $418,978 to Russia in Asia. The other locomotive shipments, with valuations, in the period were: Cuba, 119, $1,366,620; Canada, 15, $1,171,779; China, 19, $475,243; Japan, 13, $96,501, and other countries, 65, $631,919. There also were shipped to various countries, France among them, electric locomotives manifested at $447,329.

The department's report regarding railway cars shipped abroad showed that the demand at this time is for freight, or cars especially designed to meet military requirements, as against passenger cars. In the eight months the shipments of passenger cars totaled but $394,387, whereas freight and other specially constructed cars, such as railway vehicles designed to act as gun carriages, aggregated $15,611,286. Total shipments of cars for steam and other railways ran as high as $18,440,568, and a classmate of President Wilson at the Johns Hopkins University.

Statistics of the period aggregating 421,864 tons, valued at $17,786,634 had a wide distribution. Russia's requirements were 58,266 tons, for which $2,953,609 were paid. "Other countries," including France, took 291,440 tons, worth $8,637,752; West Indies and Bermuda, 71,905 tons, valued at $2,506,711; Japan, 6,258 tons, valued at $253,201; Brazil, 1,201 tons, worth $49,301, and "other South America" 14,440 tons, valued at $669,022. Canada's purchases in the eight-month period aggregated 50,410 tons of steel rails, valued at $2,253,474, while rails also found a good distribution in Central America, Asia, and Oceania.

Since March 1 shipments of railway material of all kinds have been going forward to Europe and elsewhere despite the menace of U-boats and mines, the exact figures for which are not yet available. Meanwhile heavy foreign orders have continued to be booked by American locomotive and car workers, domestic and foreign orders for cars alone having a value reported at around $200,000,000.

SPANISH PIRATES LOOT SHIP.

Captain of Schooner Chased by Submarine Tells of Experiences.

Captain F. A. Jarvin of the American schooner Phineas W. Sprague, which was wrecked off the Coast of Spain last March, arrived in New York yesterday with an account of the manner in which his ship was chased by a submarine and driven ashore, where she was looted by picturesque Spanish pirates. The Captain said that after the schooner struck the rocks he had a fight with the pirates, who were breaching the cargo of staves in the hold, and he shot one of them, but could not help their carrying off everything of value to their retreat in the mountains.

Captain Philip Johnston of the American steamship Seward, which was sunk in the Gulf of Lyons on April 7, returned on the same vessel, with twenty-two of his crew. He said that a submarine appeared about half a mile away, and, after firing two shots, which missed the vessel, the craft disappeared. Fifteen minutes later the submarine emerged on the port side of the Seward, and the commandant ordered Captain Johnston to take to the boats and row ashore, a distance of twenty-four miles. Afterward the Seward was sunk with bombs placed in her hold. She was owned by Harrison & Co. of 120 Broadway.

MRS. HULL DIES OF POISON.

Iowa Representative's Wife Mistook Deadly Drug for Headache Tablets.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Mrs. Mary Louise Hull, wife of Representative Harry R. Hull of Iowa, died tonight of bichloride of mercury poisoning at the Emergency Hospital. She had been suffering from a severe headache, and, according to Coroner Nevitt, took the poison, believing it to be a headache remedy. She used eight of the tablets, each containing seven and one-half grains. Mr. Hull was with her when she died. The body was placed in the hospital morgue until funeral arrangements could be made.

Mr. and Mrs. Hull were married on June 3, 1891, and they had one son, Harris, 6 years old. Mr. Hull, whose home was in Williamsburg, Iowa, was elected to Congress in 1914.

Newsdealers and Stationers Unite.

A movement to organize a national association of newsdealers and retail stationers was started at a meeting last night in Westminster Hall, 73 Lenox Avenue. Two of the principal objects of the proposed association are to establish a general purchasing agency for the trade, whereby the members can obtain stationery and other supplies at lower rates and for the formation of a mutual protective and benefit fund.

No Hope for Senator Lane.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 21.—Physicians attending United States Senator Harry Lane of Portland, Ore., said today he could not recover. Senator Lane suffered a nervous breakdown in Washington, and has been here since Monday. A blood clot on the brain is said by physicians to have caused nervous deterioration.

WILSON THANKS TAMMANY.

Expresses His Appreciation for Resolutions of Support.

Robert F. Wagner, Chairman of a committee of five Tammany leaders who called upon President Wilson last week to present a copy of a resolution passed by the New York Democratic County Committee pledging support of the President's war program, received a letter from the President yesterday expressing appreciation of their action. When the committee called upon the President it was impossible for him to meet them. In his letter the President said:

"I was extremely sorry that I did not have the pleasure of meeting the committee which conveyed to me the admirable patriotic resolutions adopted by the Tammany Society. I should have liked to express to them in person, as I now wish to express in this acknowledgment, my very deep sense of the admirable spirit of patriotism and co-operation manifested by these unusual resolutions. May I not beg that, if an opportunity occurs, this expression of my appreciation may be conveyed in very warm and sincere terms to the members of the organization?"

VETOES CITY SALARY RISES.

Mayor Says This Is No Time to Increase the Pay of Borough Heads.

Mayor Mitchel disapproved yesterday the bill amending the City Charter so as to increase the salaries of the five Borough Presidents to $10,000 a year each. In a memorandum to Governor Whitman accompanying the veto the Mayor said:

"Beyond any question some of these administrative officers are now underpaid. So are many other administrative officers of the City Government. Under any normal condition I would approve this bill. We are, however, in a situation where it would appear that increases in the higher rates of municipal salaries are untimely. A readjustment of such salaries might well wait upon a period of less stress and lighter burdens."

KINGSBURY TRIAL IS BEGUN.

Police Commissioner Woods Tells Why the Wires Were Tapped.

The trial of Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury and of William H. Hotchkiss, who was counsel to the Commissioner during the Strong investigation of the State Board of Charities last year, on the charge of tapping the private telephone wires of the late Dr. Daniel C. Potter, his son, Dean Potter, and the Rev. Father William B. Farrell, began yesterday before Justice Charles H. Kelby in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn. District Attorney Edward E. Lewis asserted he would prove that information thus obtained was used by Mr. Hotchkiss for selfish purposes and not to discover or prevent crime.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods testified he had ordered Dr. Potter's wire tapped at the suggestion of either Commissioner Kingsbury or Mayor Mitchel, he thought probably the latter. He added that he had ordered the other wires tapped at the request of Commissioner Kingsbury, who had brought a message from Mr. Hotchkiss saying that conversations over Dr. Potter's wire confirmed his belief that the wires were being used for a conspiracy to commit crime.

Charles H. Strong, the Commissioner appointed by Governor Whitman to conduct the charges out of which the trial grew, said that Father Farrell was called as a witness, not because of anything he knew about the State Board of Charities, but because of four pamphlets signed by him which criticised the conduct of the inquiry. He also admitted that Dr. Potter offered to appear voluntarily before the Governor, but said that he had been informed that Father Farrell's wire was being tapped to prevent his leaving the State.

DIVORCES OWEN JOHNSON.

Nevada Decree for Mme. Cobina on Ground of Desertion.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., May 21.—Owen Johnson's inability to be around children and attend to his writing caused the separation from his wife, who is known in grand opera as Madame Cobina, she told the District Judge here today when her action for divorce was called. She received a decree on the ground of desertion.

She said her husband, after being away from home for weeks at a time, told her just after Christmas, 1915, that he must have peace and quiet, could not get it at home, and so intended to leave her. She saw him again in the following April, when he told her that he was going to Europe, and she could do as she liked. They were married in New York Feb. 1, 1912.

FRIEDRICH ACHELIS DEAD.

President of North German Lloyd Line Grieved Over War Losses.

AMSTERDAM, May 21, (via London.)—Herr Friedrich Achelis, President of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company and a Director of the National Bank of Bremen, Germany, died suddenly at Bremen yesterday. Grief over the losses incurred by the great steamship company is said to have hastened his death. Herr Achelis was likewise President of the Bremen Chamber of Commerce.

A report which reached this country May 1 stated that Herr Achelis had resigned as a result of a disagreement of the Board of Directors of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company on the question of Government compensation for ships of the company confiscated in American harbors.

"It appears that the German Government offered all the German companies £15,000,000," said the dispatch, "of which one-third was allotted to the North German Lloyd. Herr Achelis wanted two-thirds of the amount. It is now believed the North German Lloyd will join the Hamburg-American Line under the joint directorship of Albert Ballin of that company and Philip Heinken, Director of the North German Lloyd, with a view to an amalgamation with other German and Austrian lines in a general trust. Herr Achelis was always opposed to this plan, which is said to have originated with Emperor William."

Dr. William Walser.

Dr. William Walser, one of the oldest physicians of Staten Island, died yesterday at his home, Livingston Place, Livingston, in his sixty-seventh year. Dr. Walser was born on Ward's Island, where his father was Health Officer, and was graduated from Columbia University. He studied medicine at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and returning to this country built up a large practice on Staten Island, being a member of the advisory staff of the Smith Infirmary of Tompkinsville. He is survived by his wife and five sons.

Mason A. Walter, Hermit Author.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 21.—Mason A. Walter, author and lecturer, who had lived in the woods as a hermit for thirty-three years, died today at the age of 79. He adopted the outdoor mode of living for his health, and while occupying a hut near here wrote a number of stories, including "A Hermit's Wild Friends." Mr. Walter went on the stump for the Greenback Party in 1878. In recent years he wrote many articles for magazines devoted to outdoor life.

Edward Robert Mawson, Actor.

Edward Robert Mawson, a prominent actor who had played in support of E. H. Sothern, Robert Mantell, Henrietta Crosman, and many other stars, died yesterday at Roosevelt Hospital, aged 55 years. Mr. Mawson starred for several seasons in the play, "A Fair Rebel," written by his brother, the late Harry Mawson.

Francis C. Van Dyk.

Francis C. Van Dyk, a banker and manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., died at his home, 357 Broadway, there yesterday in his eightieth year. Mr. Van Dyk was born at San Juan, Porto Rico. In 1838 his family removed to this city. Mr. Van Dyk entered the dry goods business at Paterson, and when the silk industry was in its infancy there he formed a partnership with James Simpson.

WOMAN STUDIES HER OWN BOOK NEEDS

Y. W. C. A. Board to Undertake Publications That Will Stimulate Lives.

AIM FOR REAL LITERATURE

Stories, of Course, and Interesting Ones; Biographies and Vocational Works.

The Woman's Press of America has just been established by the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, practically as an outgrowth of the board's publication department, yet with an aim that unites the general work of a publishing house with a novel purpose. The association out of its constant study of the conditions and needs of young women's lives has founded the new concern to give expression to the problems, ambitions, and situations which that study reveals. The Woman's Press will aim to publish books that meet the perplexities, stimulate the ideals, and express the interests of young women today.

For these books the Woman's Press will pay the author, and allow the bookseller the regular publishing house rate. No one who publishes with the Woman's Press will be asked to contribute to a philanthropy, but the promoters of the work consider that it is to a great extent entitled to that classification. The commercial side of the venture is founded sharply by the need of paying expenses. The Woman's Press must be self-supporting; there its money aims end.

"If we weren't trying to meet an ideal, there wouldn't be any use in doing it at all," said Miss Rhoda E. McCulloch, Editorial Secretary of the National Board. "We are starting this because our work has convinced us that there is a real field for it. We have learned of needs and problems, and we want to meet them. Our aim is, generally speaking, to publish books that will fit the conditions of the lives of girls and young women today. The world is changing so fast, especially for girls, that a girl can scarcely keep up with it; she does not know her own world; she does not know herself. Women will be forced to meet new conditions. The Woman's Press is established to specialize in the publication of books that meet those conditions, whether in social work, teaching, vocational training or in dietetics."

Before establishing the Woman's Press the members of the Young Women's Christian Association publication department made a survey of the kind of books that would be needed. They talked with librarians, teachers, writers, social workers, and business women. From the results of this survey, combined with their own investigations, they have laid down the first general classifications of the work.

In the first place there will be stories. "We want to publish stories that show the interesting quality to the girls themselves," said Miss McCulloch. "The home, the business world, teaching, and other professions fall within the scope. To a certain extent, the work has been done for the woman in business. But think of the tales that might be written around the interest of teaching. And think, for example, of the romance and vividness that should be put into presentations of simple home life in the country in this day—the socialization of the country community. We want fiction that stimulates young women to 'togetherness.' We want stories that are concerned with the wholesome comradeship of girls and boys. We want, in all our fiction, to combine the real romance of living—in the classroom, the factory, the office, the country town—with real practicality."

The Woman's Press will also publish books that take up the questions of vocational training and preparation for it. There will be books that deal with the problems of the girl who has just come to the city or who is just starting to work. Another variety of book which the Woman's Press will publish is a series of reprints of classic literature, standard books, or parts of them. Then there will be biographies—stirring records of women who have achieved, for the women who are beginning to work toward achievement.

Obituary Notes.

THEODORE JAMES GISBURNE, a civil war veteran and retired manufacturer of blank books in Manhattan, died today at the home of his son, 90 Seventy-first Street, Bay Ridge, in his seventy-fifth year. Mr. Gisburne was a native of England.

DANIEL GILDERSLEEVE, head of the firm of D. Gildersleeve & Co., truckmen and stevedores, founded by his father, died at his home 15 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday, in his forty-first year.

THOMAS BARBER, 82 years old, formerly in the shoe business in Brooklyn, died from heart disease on Sunday at his home, 650 Park Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Barber was born in England.

WILLIAM T. BROOKS, for forty years in the fish business in Brooklyn, and a member of Columbia Tent, No. 107, Knights of the Maccabees, died on Sunday, at his home, 215 Sixty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 59 years. He was born in Nottingham, England.

ELIHU K. BAYNON, for twenty-five years proprietor of a horseshoeing establishment in Brooklyn, died in the Brooklyn Hospital on Sunday in his fifty-fourth year. He lived at 147 Waverly Avenue and belonged to the Master Horseshoers' Association, the Wallabout Market Business Men's Association and Ridgewood Lodge, No. 710, F. and A. M.

GEORGE CLARENCE CHOATE, 52 years old, a distant relative of the late Joseph H. Choate, died at his home, 881 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, on last Saturday. He was a member of the official board of the New York Avenue M. E. Church and Treasurer of its Men's Club. Mr. Choate came of New England ancestry.

Mrs. ELIZABETH J. WARNER, for fifteen years President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Corona, and a former President of the Helping Hand Society, died on Sunday at her home in Corona, L. I.

EDWARD HYDE BOARDMAN, 79 years old, a retired proofreader, formerly for forty years with the Martin B. Brown Printing Company, in Manhattan, died at his home, 622 East Fourth Street, Flatbush, on Saturday. He was a member of Typographical Union No. 6.

AGNES GRACE SULLIVAN, a daughter of the late Edward Sullivan, a shipbuilder and for the last twenty years a buyer of the shoe department of the Bloomingdale store, died from starvation on last Saturday at her home, 349 South Fourth Street, Brooklyn. Miss Sullivan had been suffering from a protracted illness, which, it is said, is supposed to have caused by some internal growth, which prevented her from being fed even by a tube.

Mrs. SARAH RANDEL, wife of Jacob Randel, died on Saturday at her home, 1,438 President Street, Brooklyn, in her sixtieth year.

HEINEMAN HAMBURGER, 77 years old, a retired wholesale butcher, died at his home, 517 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, on Sunday. He was a member of Dan Lodge, I. O. F. S. of I.

JAMES W. WOOD, collar manufacturer of Troy, N. Y., died there Sunday, in his seventy-fifth year.

HENRY S. WILLIAMSON, 64 years old, a business man of Lancaster, Penn., died there on Sunday in his sixty-fifth year.

WILLIAM DIETZ, a jeweler, died on Sunday at his home, 1,941 Sixty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-first year.

EVERETT S. RUSKAY, of the law firm of Ruskay & Ruskay and the author of several successful vaudeville sketches, died on Monday.

Mrs. SARAH ROBERTS MORRIS, President of the Richmond County Women's Christian Temperance Union, died on Sunday at her home in West New Brighton, S. I., in her sixty-seventh year.

IRA C. CALEF, retired financier and a philanthropist, died yesterday at his home, Washington, Vt., in his ninetieth year. Recently he had given $600,000 to hospitals.

HOWARD G. EMMELL, merchant, of Morristown, N. J., died there yesterday.

HARRY WOOD, inventor of a non-refillable bottle, died yesterday at his home in Nutley, N. J.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WARNER, 72 years old, leader of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Queens and Nassau, L. I., died on Sunday in Corona, L. I.

CHARLES EDGAR MORGAN, son of Mr. and Mrs. William B. Morgan of 492 Joralemon Street, Belleville, N. J., died yesterday at Fort Ethen Allen, Vt.

JOHN JURGENSEN, 75 years old, retired Secretary and Treasurer of the Madison-Wiechers Sugar Refinery, died Sunday at his home, 9 West Eighty-first Street.

Mrs. ELISE A. KEPPLER, wife of Rudolph Keppler, a retired broker, died yesterday at her home, 11 West Eighty-first Street. Mrs. Keppler was born in Germany sixty-nine years ago.

ELLIS L. COOK, head of the Ellis L. Cook Company, wholesale meat dealers, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital in his fifty-first year.

RUDOLF E. F. BRAUSS, 48 years old, a merchant in this city for many years, died yesterday at his home, 507 West 189th Street. He was born in Germany.

DOUGLASS WENTWORTH, for years a photographer at Sharon Springs, N. Y., when that place was a popular Summer resort, died in Fort Plain yesterday, aged 82.

An Increasing Business

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344,436.
The average net paid circulation of The New York Times for the six months ended March 31, 1917, as reported to Post Office Department, was 344,436 copies.—Advt.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

EASTON.—May 20, 181 Vermilyea Av., to Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Morgan Easton, a son.

Engaged.

KILBOURN—LEE.—Mrs. E. Trumbull Lee of East Orange, formerly of Pittsburgh, Penn., announces the engagement of her daughter, Clara Howe Lee, to William Douglas Kilbourn of Pueblo, Col., now of New York City. No date has been set for the wedding.

WHITE—KURBAD.—Lulu Kurbad to John White.

WOOD—HACKSTAFF.—Carlyle Hackstaff to Howard O. Wood, Jr.

Died.

AYRES.—Edith, army nurse, at sea, United States ship Mongolia. Remains lying "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," (Campbell's) Broadway, 66th St.

BENTON.—Suddenly, at Upper Montclair, N. J., May 21, 1917, Walter R. Benton. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 374 Park St., Wednesday, May 23, at 8 P. M. Arrival of train leaving Erie Depot, Jersey City, Greenwood Lake Division, at 2 P. M.

BICKNELL.—Orlando M. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, 66th St. Interment private.

BRADSHAW.—At Canaan, N. Y., May 20, Margaret Robertson, wife of the late Dr. L. L. Bradshaw. Services at Kensico Cemetery on arrival of 10:15 train from New York, Wednesday, May 23d.

BRAUSS.—On May 20, Rudolph E. F., in his 49th year. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Tuesday, 12 noon. Relatives and friends invited. Interment private.

BUSH.—On Monday, May 21, in his 80th year, Daniel Bush, beloved husband of the late Ricca, devoted father of Mrs. Ray Gross, Louis Goldie, and Tessie Bush. Funeral services at his late residence, 66 Fort Washington Av., Wednesday, May 23, at 10 A. M. Omit flowers.

CLAUER.—Frederick G., husband of Harriette (Witt) Clauer. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Frank E. Campbell Building,) Broadway and 66th St., Wednesday morning, 11 o'clock. Boston papers please copy.

COHN.—Adolph, beloved father of Sophia, veteran of 20th N. Y. Volunteers. Funeral Tuesday, May 22, from his residence, 341 East 66th St., 10:30 A. M.

COOK.—Bertha, loving mother of Alphonse and Louise, on May 19, 1917. Funeral will take place Tuesday, May 22, 1 P. M., from her late residence, 317 West 33d St.

CRAFT.—M. Ella, daughter of Mary A. and the late William H. Craft, in her 56th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 409 West 20th St., Tuesday evening, May 22, at 8 o'clock.

CUMMING.—The New York Southern Society announces with regret the death on May 18, in Wilmington, N. C., of Preston Cumming, Jr., a member of the Society.

ROBERT A. HERRINGS, Secretary.

DALRYMPLE.—Clara Edsall, widow of Alexander Dalrymple, at her late residence, 800 Riverside Drive, on Monday afternoon. Funeral Wednesday, 9:15 A. M., from residence; thence to St. Catherine's Church, 153d St., near Amsterdam Av. Mass 10 o'clock. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

DECKER.—Suddenly, on Sunday, May 20, 1917, in New York City, Mabel Louise Combes, beloved wife of Arthur Dayton Decker of Port Jefferson, N. Y. Funeral from 78 Greenwich Av., New York, on Wednesday, May 23, at 11 A. M.

EARL.—On May 20, 1917, at her residence, 134 West 91st St., Rachel, wife of Charles J. Earl. Services at the above residence May 23, at 8:30 P. M.

EDGERTON.—On May 20, at Lakewood, N. J., Gertrude J., aged 87 years. Funeral private.

EMMELL.—At Morristown, N. J., May 20, 1917, Heyward G. Emmell. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 159 Speedwell Av., Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, May 22, at o'clock. Coaches will meet train leaving Hoboken at 2:30 P. M.

FORCE.—On Saturday, May 19, at his residence, 1 East 66th St., New York, William Huribut Force, husband of Katherine Talmage, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services at Grace Church, New York, Tuesday, May 22, at noon. Interment at Madison, N. J.

FORCE.—Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society.—Compatriots:

You are invited to attend the funeral services of our late compatriot, William H. Force, at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Tuesday at noon.

LOUIS ANNIN AMES, President.
CHAS. A. DU BOIS, Secretary.

HAFFEN.—Matilda Henrietta, wife of Henry Haffen, (born Stoller,) suddenly, after two weeks' illness, at her residence, 843 Crotona Park North. Funeral services on May 22, at 8 P. M. Interment private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

HANSON.—Suddenly, May 20, Frank B., son of the late Thomas and Mary

M'GRAW'S TEAM, BY DEFEATING PITTSBURGH, REGAINS LEAD IN PENNANT RACE

GIANTS GO TO TOP AGAIN VIA PIRATES

McGraw's Men Beat Callahan's Clan, 4 to 3, While the Phillies Pull the Cubs Down.

TESREAU RULES FROM BOX

Holds Easy Sway Over Pittsburgh Until Ninth, When Visitors Make Threatening Rally.

The Giants climbed back to the top of the pennant peak in the National League yesterday by defeating the Pittsburghs at the Polo Grounds by a score of 4 to 3, while the Phillies were accommodatingly disposing of the scratching Cubs. The margin of the Giants is only slight, so when the Cubs come to Harlem tomorrow to do battle with McGraw's men, large chunks of excitement are going to fly in every direction.

For eight innings this game yesterday was hardly any effort at all for the Giants, because up to that time Big Jeff Tesreau did some pitching which was superfine and unhittable. Skipping gally into the ninth inning, the Giants were in the lead by a score of 4 to 1, and the Ozark bear hunter was pretty well pleased with his day's work.

Tesreau probably thought that it wasn't necessary to turn on full steam, because the Pirates had been so easy. It wasn't long before Jeff and the Giants realized that no ball game is over until the last man is out in the ninth inning.

Baird, the first Pittsburgh citizen up in the ninth, was an easy out, Tesreau to first. Quite unexpectedly Bill Hinchman poled a hit to right field. Storm clouds began to gather about Tesreau when Sunny Brief stung a two-bagger close to the left-field foul line, while Hinchman traveled around to third. The next batsman was young Lee King, the new Pirate player, who was a coal miner before he became a ball player. Tesreau knew little about King, and he didn't give him very serious consideration. The coal miner slapped a single to left and sent Hinchman home, while Brief pulled up at third.

Jeff's Troubles Increase.

It looked pretty bad for Big Jeff when Bill Fischer rolled a grasser to Holke, who threw to second and forced King, while Brief raced over the plate with the Pirates' third run. They were getting so close to the locks of the Giants now that McGraw's men were becoming uncomfortable. Lo and behold! Bill Fischer stole second base. Manager Callahan then yanked him out of the game and sent Gleason in to do the running for Bill.

Alex McCarthy, who is the successor of Hans Wagner on the Pirates, was the next batsman, and it was well within his jurisdiction to thump that ball and lift up the score. If that had only been there instead of McCarthy, there would undoubtedly be a different story to tell. The best that McCarthy could do was to hoist a fly to Davey Robertson in right field, and thus the Giants' suffering came to a long-looked-for end.

Elmer Jacobs did the pitching for the Pirates, and the Giants had little trouble in getting hits when they needed runs. One of the Giants' runs was scored by Fletcher in the second inning, and the Pirates began to the New Yorkers this run because they do not believe that they deserved it. Fletcher was on third base at the time, and there was one out. Holke lofted a fly to Hinchman in left field.

Umpire Kitty Bransfield was at third watching the play, but he had his eye on Hinchman making the catch, and not on third base. The Pittsburgh folks maintain that Fletcher left third base long before Hinchman made the catch. Manager Callahan made a big kick to the umpire, but it did no good. The run counted. You see, Bransfield used to play with the Pirates once upon a time, so they consider this pretty rough treatment from one of their own tribe.

Robertson Does Nobly.

The fielding gem of the game was contributed by Robertson in the eighth, when he went head first into the right-field wall and clutched Carey's tremendous drive. It is a mighty good thing he did, because McCarthy was on second and would have raced home at the least provocation.

The Pirates started the game ambitiously and got a run. Carey was favored with a pass by Tesreau, and he went down to second on Bigbee's out. Baird singled to centre and sent Carey home. Hinchman made a double play. The Giants tied the count in the same round. Burns singled to centre and continued to second when Carey juggled the ball. Herzog was hit by a pitched ball. Robertson hit into a double play, Burns going to third on the catastrophe. Zimmerman poked a single to centre, scoring Burns, but Heine was out soon afterward when he was caught slumbering off first.

New York added two runs in the second. Fletcher was safe on Brief's muff of a thrown ball, and went down to second on a balk by Jacobs. As this was the first balk of the season, it was the cause of considerable commotion. As is usually the case, not a living soul on the Pittsburgh team detected the balk, and Manager Jimmy Callahan informed Umpire Klein that he had made a tremendous mistake. This didn't worry Klein, as he has heard that kind of chin music often. Fletcher went to third on Kauff's out at first, and counted on Holke's sacrifice fly. Lew McCarty woke the quiet Monday crowd up with a screaming home-run punch into the right-field grandstand. The ceremonies for that inning ended when Tesreau was tossed out at first by Jacobs.

Giants Waste Some Hits.

New York wasted some good hits in the fourth inning. With one out, Kauff walked, but was overanxious to steal and was thrown out easily at second. Benny made it known to everybody on the Pirates' team what he was going to do. Holke singled and went to third on McCarty's smash. Tesreau's out at first ended the promising layout.

The same sort of an opportunity came in the sixth inning, and this time the Giants managed to get a run out of it. Kauff again walked, with one out, and stole second. After Holke skied to Hinchman, McCarty made his third hit, a single to left, scoring Kauff. Tesreau hounded a single off the right-field wall, sending McCarty to third. Big Jeff then did a marvelous thing. He stole second base. Burns walked and jammed the bases. Herzog came close to making a clean-up, but Brief made a great stop of a smash through first and tossed to Jacobs, who manipulated the third out.

Then came the tempestuous ninth inning rally, when the Pirates fell on Tesreau hard and came within an ace of tieing the count.

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns,lf	3	1	2	1	0	Carey,cf	3	1	1	2	0
Herzog,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Bigbee,2b	4	0	0	2	3
Robert'n,rf	3	0	1	4	0	Baird,3b	4	0	1	3	1
Zimm'n,3b	4	0	1	0	1	H'chman,lf	4	1	1	2	0
Fletcher,ss	4	1	0	2	3	Brief,1b	4	1	1	11	2
Kauff,cf	2	1	0	3	0	King,rf	4	0	1	0	0
Holke,1b	3	0	1	8	2	Fischer,c	3	0	0	1	2
McCarty,c	4	1	2	6	0	McC'thy,ss	4	0	0	2	7
Tesreau,p	3	0	1	1	3	Jacobs,p	2	0	0	1	2
						aSchmidt	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	4	9	27	12	Miller,p	0	0	0	0	0
						bGleason	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	3	5	24	17

a Batted for Jacobs in eighth.
b Ran for Fischer in ninth.
Errors—Brief, Burns, Herzog.

New York	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	4
Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	-	-	3

Two-base hit—Brief. Home run—McCarty. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Robertson, Kauff, Tesreau, Fischer. Sacrifice fly—Holke. Double plays—Fletcher, Herzog, and Holke; Bigbee, McCarthy, and Brief. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburgh, 5. First base on errors—New York, 1; Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Tesreau, 2; off Jacobs, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Jacobs, 9 hits, 2 runs, in 7 innings; Miller 0 and 0 in 1; Tesreau, 3 runs. Hit by pitcher—By Jacobs, (Herzog.) Balk—Jacobs. Struck out—By Tesreau, 5; Jacobs, 1. Time—1 hour 56 minutes. Umpires—Klem and Bransfield.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 12; Nashville, 5.
Chattanooga, 11; Mobile, 1.
Memphis, 7; New Orleans, 3.
Birmingham at Little Rock, (postponed; rain.)

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Pittsburgh, 3.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 2.
Cincinnati, 2; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

All games postponed; rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	16	8	.667
Philadelphia	17	9	.654
Chicago	22	12	.647
St. Louis	15	13	.536
Cincinnati	14	19	.424
Brooklyn	9	15	.375
Boston	9	15	.375
Pittsburgh	10	21	.323

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	15	10	.643
New York	17	10	.630
Chicago	22	13	.629
Cleveland	18	16	.529
St. Louis	15	18	.455
Washington	13	17	.433
Detroit	11	18	.379
Philadelphia	8	20	.286

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgh at New York.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
(Game begins at 3:30.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

No games scheduled.

CUBS FALTER IN RACE.

Phillies Win, 4 to 3, and Go Ahead of Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—Chicago not only lost today's game to Philadelphia 4 to 3, but also dropped from first to third place in the National League race, while Philadelphia moved up to second place. The home team won the game in the second inning by making five successive singles off Douglas and a single off Prendergast, the rally netting four runs. The score:

PHILADELPHIA. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Zeider,ss	3	0	1	4	4
Bancroft,ss	4	0	1	1	4	Flack,rf	3	0	0	0	0
Stock,3b	4	0	1	0	2	Wolter,rf	1	0	1	0	0
Cravath,rf	3	0	1	1	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	0	4	0
Whitted,lf	3	1	1	3	1	Merkle,1b	3	1	0	5	1
Luderus,1b	4	1	1	12	1	Williams,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Niehoff,2b	3	1	1	2	1	Mann,lf	3	1	1	5	1
Killeter,c	3	1	1	5	1	Wilson,c	3	0	1	8	1
Rixey,p	3	0	1	1	1	Deal,3b	3	1	2	0	1
						Douglas,p	2	0	1	0	1
Total	31	4	9	27	11	Prend'gst,p	1	0	0	0	1
						Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aHendrix	1	0	0	0	0
						bElliott	1	0	0	0	0
						cWortman	0	0	0	0	0
						dArcher	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	3	8	24	9

a Batted for Prendergast in seventh.
b Batted for Flack in seventh.
c Ran for Elliott in seventh.
d Batted for Demaree in ninth.

Philadelphia	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-	-	3

Two-base hits—Deal, Cravath. Stolen bases—Whitted, Luderus. Sacrifice hits—Williams, Mann, Whitted. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Demaree, 1; off Douglas, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Douglas, 6 hits and 4 runs in 1 1-3 innings; Prendergast, 2 and 0 in 4 2-3; Demaree, 1 and 0 in 2; Rixey, 8 and 3 in 9. Struck out—By Prendergast, 3; Rixey, 3. Time—1 hour 50 minutes. Umpires—Rigler and Orth.

BRAVES BEATEN IN TENTH.

Matty's Reds Take Close Game from Boston, 2 to 1.

BOSTON, May 21.—Griffith's sacrifice fly to right field, with the bases full and one out in the tenth, allowed Kopf to score today with the run that won for Cincinnati, 2 to 1. Chase was safe in the sixth on Fitzpatrick's fumble with two out and scored on Griffith's double. Wilhelt singled in the seventh, took third on Konetchy's single, and scored on Smith's sacrifice fly to Thorpe. Cincinnati gave Schneider remarkable support.

The score:

CINCINNATI. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BOSTON. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,3b	4	0	0	0	5	M'anville,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Kopf,ss	5	1	2	1	2	F'patrick,2b	4	0	1	2	3
Roush,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Kelly,cf	4	0	0	1	0
Chase,lf	4	1	1	3	0	Twombly,rf	4	0	0	2	0
Griffith,rf	3	0	1	4	0	Wilhoit,rf	2	1	2	1	0
Thorpe,lf	4	0	0	2	0	Konetchy,1b	2	0	1	12	0
Clarke,c	2	0	0	5	1	Smith,3b	2	0	1	2	2
Shean,2b	4	0	1	2	3	Magee,lf	4	0	1	0	0
Schneider,p	4	0	0	0	4	Gowdy,c	4	0	0	8	4
						Tyler,p	3	0	0	0	3
						aBailey	1	0	0	0	0
						bRawlings	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	2	6	30	13	Total	32	1	6	30	15

a Batted for Maranville in tenth.
b Ran for Tyler in tenth.
Errors—Maranville, Fitzpatrick, Magee.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Two-base hits—Kopf, Griffith, Fitzpatrick. Stolen bases—Clarke, Shean, Konetchy. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Konetchy. Sacrifice flies—Smith, Griffith. Double play—Gowdy and Smith. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Bases on balls—Off Schneider, 2; Tyler, 6. Hits and earned runs—Off Schneider, 6 hits, 1 run in 10 innings; Tyler, 6 and 0, 10. Hit by pitcher—By Schneider, (Fitzpatrick.) Struck out—By Schneider, 4; Tyler, 6. Wild pitches —Schneider, Tyler. Time—1 hour 58 minutes. Umpires—Byron and Quigley.

LEAGUE WILL BUY BONDS.

Clubs in American to Subscribe $100,000 to Liberty Loan.

CHICAGO, May 21.—The American League has decided upon the immediate subscription of $100,000 to the Liberty Loan, President Johnson announced today. Eight of the clubs will subscribe $12,500 each.

President Johnson also announced that the League would donate the proceeds of the game to be played in New York, Sunday, June 17, to the first American engineering corps sent to France.

He estimated that the receipts would be between $10,000 and $12,000. St. Louis will probably oppose the New York club on that day at the Polo Grounds.

Cy Pieh Goes to San Antonio.

HOUSTON, Texas, May 21.—Cy Pieh, a former New York American pitcher, has been signed by the San Antonio Club of the Texas League, it was announced today.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pioneer S. C.—Clay Turner vs. Johnny Howard, Albert Badoud vs. Walter Laurett. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn—Silent Martin vs. Mike O'Dowd. Ten rounds.

Harlem S. C., Far Rockaway—Frankie Williams vs. Dummy Evans, Kid Rash vs. Jimmy Paul. Both ten-round bouts.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	-	8	1	4	2
Richmond	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	-	2	6	1

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	-	7	10	3
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-	2	11	2

Newark at Toronto—postponed; cold.
Baltimore at Buffalo—postponed; wet grounds.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	16	6	.727
Baltimore	18	9	.667
Providence	15	11	.577
Toronto	14	12	.538
Rochester	13	13	.500
Montreal	11	16	.407
Buffalo	9	17	.346
Richmond	9	19	.321

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Toronto.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; Elmira, 0.
Utica, 14; Harrisburg, 5.
Wilkes-Barre, 2; Binghamton, 1.
Reading, 4; Syracuse, 1.

CARDINALS DRIVE CHENEY FROM GAME

Brooklyn Fails to Hit Meadows's Pitching and St. Louis Gathers a Victory by 6 to 2 Score.

Miller Huggins's pugnacious Cardinals turned in their tracks yesterday afternoon, and before they had "about-faced" again they had given the Robins a practical demonstration of the way they treated the Giants during their stay at the Polo Grounds a short time back. The scene was laid in Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, where the St. Looey team is visiting for a spell, and its culmination found the clan of Wilbert Robinson snowed under a stinging 6 to 2 defeat, the first time they have sipped from the humiliating cup in five games. Lee Meadows, the only bespectacled pitcher in captivity, was directly responsible for the downfall of the Robins, although a duo of palpitating misplays by Stengel and Larry Cheney gave the visitors considerable aid when succor was most needed.

Unfortunately for the Brooklyn contingent, Larry Cheney, who was delegated to serve the Cardinals with his deceptive moist ball, had an off day—in the extreme sense of the word. He started off wabbly by hitting the first man to face him, but luckily got through the initial inning without trouble. In the second, however, his offerings lost all their deceptiveness, and, with two glittering errors and four hits, four Cardinal runs were manufactured.

Cruise started this frame with a double to right centre and scored on Long's single to right, which Casey Stengel juggled and then threw wild to the plate. Long went to second on the throw. Gonsales belted one to Cheney, who took it upon himself to run down Long between second and third. He failed, though, and when he saw his efforts were futile Cheney threw in the direction of Cutshaw at second, but the ball went harmfully on into the centre field, Long getting to third and Gonzales to second. Long scored while Olson threw out F. Smith and Gonzales went to third, scoring from that station when Meadows bounced a hit to short field off Cheney's left hand. Meadows went to second when Cutshaw threw out Betzel and scored on J. Smith's double to left. Olson then threw out Miller, ending the agony.

Rube Marquard took the mound in the third session in place of Cheney, but in the fourth frame the Cardinals added another tally when Gonzales singled to centre, stole second, and scored on Betzel's single to right field. The last score run for the visitors came in the seventh, when F. Smith belted one of the Rube's choice offerings to deep centre for a circuit dash.

The Robins got their first run in the opening session, when Dauber singled to centre and scored on Hickman's triple to left centre. Hickman died at the plate on the next play, however, and from then until the fourth Specs Meadows had clear sailing. In the fourth Cutshaw hit a homer to centre field.

The score:

ST. LOUIS. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN. (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Betzel,2b	3	0	1	8	3	Johnston,cf	4	0	0	2	0
J.Smith,rf	4	0	2	0	0	Daubert,1b	2	1	1	14	0
J.Miller,1b	4	0	0	7	0	Hickman,lf	2	0	0	1	0
Hornsby,ss	3	0	1	3	1	Stengel,rf	4	0	0	1	1
Cruise,cf	4	1	1	3	0	Cutshaw,2b	4	1	2	4	6
Long,lf	4	1	1	1	0	Mowrey,3b	4	0	0	0	1
Gonsales,c	4	2	2	5	0	Olson,ss	4	0	1	2	4
F.Smith,3b	4	1	1	0	4	O.Miller,c	4	0	1	4	4
Meadows,p	4	1	1	0	0	Cheney,p	0	0	0	0	1
						Marquard,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	34	6	10	27	10	Dell,p	1	0	0	0	0
						aSmyth	1	0	0	0	0
						bFabrique	1	0	0	0	0
						cWheat	1	0	0	0	0
						Total	33	2	7	27	19

a Batted for Cheney in second.
b Batted for Marquard in seventh.
c Batted for Dell in ninth.

St. Louis	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	6	-	-	6
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	-	-	2

Two-base hits—J. Smith, Cruise. Three-base hits—Hickman, Cutshaw. Home runs—F. Smith, Cutshaw. Stolen base—Gonzales. Double play—Gonzales and Betzel. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 7. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 1; Meadows, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Cheney, 4 hits, 2 runs in 2 innings; Marquard, 5 and 2 in 5; Dell, 1 and 0 in 2; Meadows, 2 runs, 2 hits in 9. By Cheney, (Betzel.) Struck out—By Marquard, 3; Dell, 1; Meadows, 6. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Harrison.

BRITISH SPORTSMEN FALL.

Captain Kirby, Oxford Oarsman, Is Killed in Western Drive.

LONDON, May 21.—Famous British sportsmen continue to fall in action, the big advance on the western front bringing a large number under fire. Rowing has sustained another severe loss by the death of Captain A. G. Kirby. One of the best oarsmen of recent years, Captain Kirby rowed four times in the University Boat Race, representing Oxford in 1906-7-8-9. He was President of the Oxford University Boating Club in 1909, the year in which Oxford, stroked by R. C. Bourne, ended D. C. R. Stuart's sequence of victories for Cambridge.

At Henley, Captain Kirby rowed every year from 1904 to 1912, with the exception of 1908. He rowed for Eton in the eights which won the Ladies' Plate in 1904 and 1906, and got his Blue at Oxford as a freshman. He was a member of the Magdalen head-of-the-river eight in 1906, of the four which won the Varsity fours in 1906-7-8-9, and the Stewards at Henley in 1907.

Kirby also rowed in the Magdalen eight which won the Grand at Henley in 1911, and in 1912 he was Captain of the Leander Club and selected the representative eight for the Olympic Regatta at Stockholm. The crew in which he rowed won the race at Henley, and in the final Leander was beaten by Sydney (N. S. W.) after a magnificent struggle, witnessed by the King and Queen from the umpire's launch. Three weeks later the crews met at Stockholm, and Leander turned the tables on the Australians.

Lieutenant J. G. Will, who is reported as missing, is the famous Cambridge University Rugby footballer and a fine all-round athlete. Lieutenant Will was athletic champion at Merchant Taylor's School when in 1911 he won the 100-yard, quarter-mile, half-mile, and hurdle races, long jump, weight putting, and kicking the football. He broke the school record in the quarter, and won the public schools' 100-yard and quarter-mile championships. He represented his university three times in the Rugby games against Oxford in 1912, 1913, 1914, and for Scotland in all the matches in 1912 and in 1914.

Captain C. B. Leatham, wounded, is the well-known Oxford University racquets player who, with H. W. Leatham, won the doubles against Cambridge in 1914.

Captain A. F. Wedgwood, the Clifton and Cambridge University athlete, who represented Cambridge in the 1906 cross-country match, finishing third for the Light Blues, has been killed in action.

Captain E. P. Turner, killed, earned great fame at Cambridge, where he won the cross-country race, the mile, and the three miles at the freshmen's sports and was one of the team to represent his university against Oxford in the cross-country contest. Previously the had been holder of both challenge cups of the Thames Hare and Hounds.

ALLIED CARNIVAL PLANNED.

Athletic Activities of Various Nations to Form Program.

Arrangements are now under way for an allied athletic carnival, to be held at the Hotel Majestic the last week in June, under the direction of Professor Louis L. McIntyre, physical director of St. John's College, Brooklyn. Judge Bartow S. Weeks and Tex O'Rourke will act in an advisory capacity in selecting the program. The carnival will be held in the grand ballroom and on the roof of the hotel.

The proceeds, after all the expenses have been paid, will be given to the various war relief funds of the allied nations. It is planned to make the carnival occupy one week and each performance is to exhibit the various sporting activities of the different countries. The program is to consist of the following exhibitions:

Night of England—Scotch and Canadian societies. Night of France—French clubs and societies. Night of Japan—Japanese societies. Night of Russia—Russian clubs. United States Night—American societies and athletic clubs.

COMMENT ON STYMIE RULE.

Regarded as Widening Breach Between U. S. G. A. and Western Body.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Much comment was aroused among golfers today by the radical action of the Western Golf Association in abolishing stymies in the play of the Western Amateur Championship to be held here in July. Leading followers of the sport expressed the belief that, although the new rule was promulgated by the Western Association without the approval of other golf bodies of the United States, it also would be enforced at the Western open championship, to be held here next September, in which a number of Eastern professionals are entered.

The new rule in effect provides that in match play, with both balls on the putting green, the ball nearest the hole shall be played first instead of the farther ball, as has been the custom in the past. Upsetting as it does a principle of the game, which has existed since its adoption, the action came, it was asserted, in response to arguments of golfers that a player usually is stymied through no fault of his own and generally through the poor putting of his opponent, and should, therefore, not be penalized. It was pointed out also that there was no good reason for different rulings on the point for match and for medal play.

Many Chicago players today expressed the opinion that the announcement of the new stymie rule would widen the breach between the Western Association and the United States Golf Association, it being the third radical step taken independently by the Western body under the administration of President Charles F. Thompson. The most recent was the recognition of Francis Ouimet as an amateur, and the other the adoption of a new definition of an amateur under which a player may retain his standing although he deals in golf supplies, if his fame or skill at the game does not purposely enter into his business.

PIPING ROCK WOMEN LOSE.

Beaten by Great Neck Golf Club Team—First Defeat in Two Years.

The women of the Great Neck Golf Club scored a notable victory yesterday afternoon when they defeated the women of the Piping Rock Club in one of the team matches of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association by a score of 6 to 4. This is the first time in two years that Piping Rock has lost a match. The contest was played over the Great Neck links. The score was as follows:

GREAT NECK.

Mrs. H. Goddard	3	Mrs. Philip Boyer	0
Mrs. F. Hayes	0	Mrs. H. C. Phipps	1
Mrs. J. Sandford	3	Mrs. M. Hechsher	0
Mrs. F. Weber	0	Mrs. G. Morris	3
Total	6	Total	4

MRS. STOCKTON IS VICTOR.

Turns in Best Gross Score in One-Day Golf Tourney at Dunwoodie.

Mrs. L. C. Stockton made the best gross score in the one-day women's golf tournament which was played at Dunwoodie yesterday. Her card was 89—1, 88. The best net score was made by Miss Lounsberry, her record being 96—18, 78. Other scores were: Mrs. W. Chilvers, 97—5, 92; Mrs. Lester Ketchum, 104—10, 94; Mrs. F. A. Herzog, 102—4, 98.

PROS DROP TOURNAMENT.

Golf Instructors Also Give $1,650 for Red Cross Ambulance.

One more golf tournament fell by the wayside yesterday when the Professional Golfers' Association of America, at a meeting at the Hotel Martinique, decided to call off the professional championship, which was held last year at Siwanoy. Yesterday's discussion, however, had not so much to do with this feature of the golfing situation as it did with the subject of patriotic endeavor by the professional golfers. It was the sense of the meeting that the pros would do all in their power to aid the Red Cross in gathering money. Many of the professionals have already been giving exhibition matches. Something in the nature of an international match will also be arranged between the English and Scotch players in this country and the American professionals.

Almost the first business of the meeting was the appropriation of $1,650 for the purchase of an ambulance for the American corps, and there was talk of presenting an aeroplane to the Government at a later date. It is planned to have a war relief fund, so that provision may be made for the families of those of the association who are called into the war should their case demand assistance.

The Metropolitan Association elected the following members to its Executive Committee: Herbert Strong, Robert White, Jack Hobens, Jack Mackie, Gilbert Nicholls, James Maiden, W. Gourley, W. Robertson, and I. S. Mackie.

NEWSPAPERMEN ON LINKS.

Hunter Turns in Best Gross Score, with a Card of 89.

The new course of the Salisbury Corporation, just outside of Garden City, which will be open to the public on May 30, greeted the members of the New York Newspaper Golf Club yesterday, some fifty members playing in a tournament over the links. The course impressed some of the members as long, something of this sort being necessary to account for the scores which were turned in. The best gross score of the day was made by J. G. Hunter, and his 89 was nothing of which to boast. The cards of the others flitted along through the nineties, and some overflowed the 100 mark. The best low net score was made by Frank Pope, who turned in a card of 93, 11—82. R. S. Foster and J. L. King, as a pair, made a score of 94, 18—76.

Billy Roche to Referee Bout.

Announcement was made last night by the officials of the Manhattan A. C. that Billy Roche will referee the ten-round bout scheduled for that club on May 28, between Benny Leonard, the popular Harlem boxer, and Freddie Welsh of England, holder of the lightweight championship title. At the same time, it was announced that there is an unprecedented demand for reservations.

GREEN GOLD HOME FIRST AT JAMAICA

Reilly's Colt Wins Feature and Al. M. Dick Brings Victory to Yager.

Racing settled into its stride at Jamaica yesterday with such good effect that every race was fought out by the public choices, and five of the six favorites came home in front. Though most of the large stables were represented, the two richest plums on the program dropped into the lap of comparatively unknown owners, who started cracks of Belmont, Cochran, Wilson, cracks of Belmon, Cochran, Wilson, et al.

The most important event of the afternoon, though not the one that produced the keenest struggle, was the Suffolk Selling Stakes for two-year-olds, which carried a guaranteed value of $1,500. It served to introduce A. A. Reilly to metropolitan racegoers as a new owner of a horse of stake calibre. Mr. Reilly started Green Gold, a colt by Celt-Follie Levy, which already had earned winning brackets in Maryland in spite of a tempestuous journey. The fame of Green Gold had preceded him, and he was quickly backed into favoritism over Grant Hugh Browne's Irish Kiss, another Maryland winner.

McAtee rushed Gifford Cochran's Ballast into the lead at the start, but Troise, on Green Gold never was worried, and at the first turn he joined issue with the leader and took a clear lead on entering the home stretch. Tommy McTaggart, on Irish Kiss, was shut off early in the race, but a determined drive in the stretch enabled him to pass all except Green Gold, which won with a little to spare by two lengths. O. C. Rasch's Confiscation, which followed the early pace, hung on sturdily and took show money from Ballast, which weakened in the last furlong.

The other newcomer to get in the limelight was Roy T. Yager, who supplied the winner of the Clarendon Handicap at a mile and a sixteenth, in Al. M. Dick, which had beaten many good horses at Pimlico. Augustus Belmont's Fernrock was the favorite, but no liberties was taken with Al. M. Dick, which closed at 4 to 1. Brimley set a hot pace at the start, with Fernrock in close pursuit, and Al. M. Dick in fourth place going along the back stretch.

J. Williams made a move on Al. M. Dick at the far turn and swept around the others to take the lead half way around the turn. All through the stretch Williams kept flogging his mount, and, though Buttwell put up a vigorous ride on Fernrock, he was unable to catch Al. M. Dick, which won by half a length. Fernrock was four lengths in front of Dorcas, an outsider, brought up at the finish by Johnny McTaggart. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; conditions, by subscription of $5, with $500 added; five furlongs. Time—1:01 1-5.

Empress, James Butler's ch. f., 109 pounds, by Superman-Proud Duchess, 6 to 5, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (W.O'Brien)....1¹⁰
Midnight Sun, R. A. Clark's ch. c., 115, by Peep o' Day-Summer Night, 6 to 5 and 1 to 2, (R. Troise).....2²
Drastic, August Belmont's b. c., 108, by Hastings-Dragnet, 8 to 5 third, (J. Buttwell).....3³
Poor Joe, *Playtoy, Goblin, Brocatelle, Shandon, and *Paganini also ran.
*Madden entry.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling; purse, $600. Time—1:14 2-5.

Kilts, J.-M. Zimmer's br. f., 106 pounds, by Broomstick-Flora Mac, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 3, (R. Troise).....1¹
Owaga, J. H. McDonald's br. f., 110, by Dalmoor-Thistledown, 7 to 10 and 1 to 3, (A. Shuttinger).....2²
Owaga, J. H. McDonald's br. f., 111, by Jack Atkin-Divonne, even money, third, (A. Collins).....3³
Sargon II., Hickorynut, Verdee, Aimee T., and Glory Belle also ran. Spear Lance scratched.

THIRD RACE.—The Clarendon Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $10, with $700 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46 4-5.

Al M. Dick, Roy T. Yager's blk. c., 3 years, 111 pounds, by Dick Finnell-Martha Palmer, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 4 to 5, (J. Williams).....1½
Fernrock, August Belmont's ch. c., 4, 114, by Rock Sand-Fermont, 9 to 10 and 9 to 20, (J. Butwell).....2²
Dorcas, Cleveland Stable's ch. f., 104, by Ildrim-Dawte, 5 to 1, third, (J. McTaggart).....3³
Celandria, Brumley, Poiroma, Trial by Jury, Eagle, Dovedale, and Robert Bradley also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suffolk Selling St

ANTI-TRUST CASES ALL TO BE REHEARD

Decisions Are Unlikely for a Year Under the Supreme Court's Program.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The anti-trust suits against the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvest Company and three other big corporations were ordered reargued today by the Supreme Court. As the court will adjourn for the term on June 11, court officials said it would probably be a year before decisions were rendered.

The announcement, made by Chief Justice White, apparently bears out reports current recently that opinions in the big anti-trust suits would not be handed down at least until the country could readjust itself to war-time conditions.

The other cases to be reargued are those against the United Shoe Machinery Company and the Lehigh Valley and the Reading railroads and affiliated coal companies, the so-called "Anthracite Coal Trust."

The Steel Corporation suit was instituted in 1911 in New Jersey and was dismissed by the District Court four years later. In it the Government charges the corporation with controlling approximately one-half of the general iron and steel industry of the country.

The dissolution of the corporation as well as of the inner combinations is asked. The corporation in its brief admitted controlling about 40 per cent. of the domestic and about 90 per cent. of the American export trade, but defended itself as a "good" combination.

The suit against the Harvester Company was filed in the United States District Court in Minnesota in 1912. Its dissolution was asked mainly on the ground of its size and inherent power. This corporation also contended that it was a good combination, but the lower court sustained the Government and ordered dissolution. The case was argued in the Supreme Court first in April, 1915, and reargued in March, 1917, because of the resignation of Justice Hughes.

The suit against the United Shoe Machinery Company was filed in 1911, and the lower court dismissed the Government's petition. The suit had no connection with one brought in St. Louis by the Government under the Clayton Anti-Trust act.

The two cases against the Lehigh Valley Railroad and the Reading Railroad charge them with monopolies in anthracite coal along their lines. Both roads are accused not only of violating the Sherman act, but also of violating the commodities clause. In both cases the Government lost practically all contentions in the lower courts.

The right of States to enact laws affecting the general and Federal maritime laws as provided by Congress was denied by the court in an opinion holding that the New York workmen's compensation law, recently declared constitutional, does not apply to workmen injured while employed on New York navigable waters.

"Considering our former opinions, it must now be accepted as settled doctrine that, in consequence of these provisions, Congress has paramount power to fix and determine the maritime law which shall prevail throughout the country," the opinion read, "and, further, that, in the absence of some controlling statute, the general maritime law, as accepted by the Federal courts, constitutes part of our national law applicable to matter within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction."

The court also declared unconstitutional the New Jersey workmen's compensation law of 1911, which was a non-compulsory statute. Following the compensation law cases, Federal decrees holding the Arkansas maximum freight and two-cent passenger rates confiscatory as applied to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad were sustained by the court.

The court also sustained the decision of the lower court which declared valid the formula, adopted by Western and Southwestern railroads as a basis for determining whether rates are confiscatory after the Supreme Court had upheld the rates in 1913. The approval by the court of the formula, it is believed, will result in its use by Interstate Commerce Commission in utilizing the statistics from its physical valuation work in future questions affecting the division of the State and interstate railroad revenues.

The provisions of the Missouri statutes of 1909, prohibiting railroads from fixing higher freight rates for a short than for a long haul, whether such rate discrimination is reasonable or unjust, were sustained as constitutional by the court. Decisions of Missouri courts upholding the short-haul clause and a verdict of $16,504 for overcharges and penalties in favor of the Mcrew Coal Company of Lafayette County against the Missouri Pacific Railroad were affirmed.

Under another decision handed down today Arthur P. Heinze, representing the Heinze copper interests, lost proceedings for $15,000,000 treble damages under the Sherman Anti-Trust law against the Amalgamated Copper Company, the Lewisohn interests, William Rockefeller, and others, charged with attempted monopoly of the Montana copper industry.

Then the court, in an opinion by Justice Brandeis, affirmed dismissal of the suit by New York courts, which held that as mere stockholders of the United Copper Securities Company, controlled by the alleged "copper trust," the Heinze interests could not sue for alleged injury to the securities company.

The Heinzes alleged that in 1902 the Amalgamated Company, the Anaconda Copper Company, Adolph, Leonard, Walter, and Albert Lewisohn, William Rockefeller, the late H. H. Rogers, John D. Ryan and James Stillman, with Marcus Daly, entered a conspiracy to attack the United Company and secure a monopoly of Montana copper interests.

As stockholders of the United Company, a majority of whose stock was controlled by the defendants, the New York Federal Courts, in dismissing the Heinze suit, held that they had no capacity to sue for injury to the corporation.

Holders of bonds aggregating $2,000,000 of the former Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Street Crosstown Railway Company, in New York City, lost litigation against the New York Railways Company, alleged to be responsible for securities of the company it succeeded. The bondholders, the court decided today, cannot sue in New York Federal Courts.

The court adjourned until June 4, when decisions will again be rendered, and final adjournment for the term taken one week later.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

HARRY R. TRAVIS, employed as a secretary at 1,730 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,339 and no assets.

NELLIE SHARP of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $4,771 and assets of $4,000, consisting of a farm in the town of Red Hook, N. Y.

WRIGHT BROS.—Milton A. Wright and Ernest C. Wright, doing business as Wright Bros., grocers, at 566 Main Street, Beacon, N. Y., have filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $2,114 and assets of $875.

MORRIS & POPE.—Lewis G. Morris and Frank B. Porter, two of the partners in Morris & Pope, stock brokers, at 50 Broad Street, have filed individual schedules in bankruptcy. Mr. Morris has liabilities of $118, being personal taxes, and assets of $232,330, consisting of real estate, $57,500; six mortgages, $49,975; interest in two companies, $1,500; stocks and bonds, $105,929; motor boat and automobile, $450, and cash in trust company, $12,738. Exemption is claimed for $511. The real estate comprises a quarter interest in property on the Harlem River, 176th to 177th Street; 268 and 269 West Street; 35 Desbrosses Street, and 426 Washington Street. Frank B. Porter has individual liabilities of $1,07; personal tax, and assets of $1,545. Exemption is claimed for $715. The assets include a supposed authorized signature of G. Washington, valued at $20, and an old uniform of the Seventh Regiment.

A. ROSENBERG & SON.—Abraham R. and Henry W. Rosenberg, composing the firm of A. Rosenberg & Son, manufacturers of cloaks at 19 to 27 West Twenty-first Street, have filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,280 and assets of $3,780.

MORRIS OLLSHISER, millinery business at 3,033 Third Avenue, has filed schedules in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,320 and assets of $2,401.

SAMUEL GROSSKOPF, doing business under the style of The Mary Anne, manufacturer of waists and dresses, 16 to 20 East Twelfth Street, has made an assignment to Samuel Edelman.

DAVID JACOBSON, trading as the Union Suitcase Company, manufacturer of suitcases at 300 Canal Street, has made an assignment to Benjamin Schaffer.

ISAAC KAPLOW.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Isaac Kaplow, manufacturer of cloaks and suits at 1,025 First Avenue and 24 Avenue A, with creditors at 50 cents on the dollar.

HENRY MAYERS.—Judge A. N. Hand has confirmed a composition of Henry Mayers, jobber in women's hats at 1,356 Broadway, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

EARNEST & KLING.—Judge Mayer has confirmed the offer of Gustave Bloch to purchase the assets of Earnest & Kling, skirt manufacturers at 116 West Twenty-seventh Street, for a sum sufficient to pay creditors 25 cents on the dollar, provided the liabilities do not exceed $48,000.

SCHLUSSEL & WALDMAN.—Judge Hand has dismissed the petition filed on May 2 against Schlussel & Waldman, wholesale dealers in butter and eggs, on a settlement at 30 cents on the dollar.

LEVI MEROWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Levi Merowitz, a builder of 1,310 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: The Square Lumber Company, $500; New Brunswick Lumber Company, Inc., $2,500, and Barney Levine, $600.

USONA METAL BED CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Usona Metal Bed Corporation of 28 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Royal Box and Lumber Company, $60; Harry Wexler, $131, and Louis H. G. Dethloff, $700. An assignment was made to Louis Karasik.

ARTHUR R. OBERHOFER, a grocer of Lombrook, L., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $804.10; assets, $503.17.

THE NEW YORK BARGAIN HOUSE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against The New Bargain House and Clara Abramowitz, individually and as copartners, doing business as the The New York Bargain House, 28 Moore Street, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Max G. Cohen, $150; A. Goldman, $191, and H. Solomon, $250.

PUBLIC CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE.—Harris Rosen and Barnet Levine, copartners doing business as the Public Cloak and Suit House, 86 Barrett Street, Brooklyn, have made an assignment to Joseph Berg, 1,216 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

ARTHUR BELCHER, 218 Thirty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, has made an assignment to Herbert Zarnikaur, 49 Patchen Avenue, Brooklyn.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge A. N. Hand, in the United States District Court, yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: Charles F. Lass of Mount Vernon, formerly of Durkin & Lass, school builders at 103 Park Avenue, New York City; Gus Marcantonio, banker, 455 East 125th Street; Lazar Beshoff, dry goods, 1,962 Prospect Avenue; Max Greengold, corsets, 10 East 110th Street; Harry A. Isaacs & Co., Inc., men's furnishing goods, 1,516 Third Avenue; Simon Rosenblum, clothing, Mount Vernon; Patrick Canavan, baker, Philmont; John H. Muller, Poughkeepsie; Winfield McIntyre, grocer, Lackawack; Louis Rubenstein, grocer, South Fallsburg; Charles A. Comstock, trading as the Lunchmans' Supply Market, Mina Eastlund, Catskill; Arthur L. Bordis, grocer, Catskill; George L. Bolender, 172 Sherman Avenue; Fred Andrews, clerk, 438 East 136th Street; Maurice Hershberg, baby carriages, 455 East 121st Street; Max Zeiger, clerk, 3,051 Third Avenue; Irving Pearl, general merchandise, 18 East Broadway; Samuel I. Steinhardt, Ninety-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue; Aubel Brothers, 2,858 Eighth Avenue; Arnold L. Schmidt, 546 East 142d Street; Harry Gilmore, cafe keeper, 2,760 Broadway; C. S. Leibowitz & Loeb, cloak manufacturers, 16 East Twelfth Street, and Louis Kotzen, painter, 17 West 111th Street.

Out of Town.

RUTLAND, Vt., May 21.—Mrs. Corinne Gray Hickox of Middletown Springs, Vt., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. She has liabilities of $65,358.70 and assets of $27,426, of which $1,000 is claimed exempt. Of the liabilities in the schedules there are $25,-743.10 in unsecured claims, with $39,700 accommodation paper and $1,855 in secured claims. There are the following partially secured claims: Citizens National Bank of Poultney, Vt., $5,300; Clement National Bank of this city, two notes of $3,000 each; Rutland Trust Company, $4,000; A. W. Gray's Sons of Middletown Springs, $9,000. The accommodation paper includes the following, the notes being jointly indorsed by F. L. Gray. First National Bank of Poultney, $5,700; Citizens National Bank of Poultney, $6,000; Allen National Bank of Fair Haven, Vt., $5,000; Rutland County National Bank of this city, $2,500; Granville National Bank of Granville, N. Y., $6,000; Whitehall National Bank of Whitehall, N. Y., $6,000; Killington National Bank of this city, $2,000; Albany, New York, Oil Cloth Company, $2,500, and the Gotham National Bank of New York City, $4,000.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 21.—Otis T. Hare, a former County Clerk, now a salesman, has sought the Bankruptcy Court for relief from his debts. Liabilities are listed at $1,834.70, while all assets of $50 are declared exempted.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.—John A. Schench, Fayette, Boone County, voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the Federal Court, listing his liabilities at $4,180.56 and his assets at $3,043.

Emmet G. Mullikan, voluntary petition; liabilities at $2,218.73 and assets at $3,708.39.

Telhax Company, Huntington, Ind., involuntary petition filed by Daniel Grossman, Harry C. Bates, and Walter A. Trout, all of Huntington, who allege the company owes them $1,758.50.

Charles W. Gibson of Indianapolis, a shipping clerk, voluntary petition; liabilities, $3,525; assets, $360.50.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Anderson, Gabriel G.—City of N. Y....$255.77
Anderson, Martin—Same.....253.77
Bastress Vought & Co—Same.....255.77
Bennett, John W.—Same.....255.77
Bennett, John W.—Same.....255.77
Bennett, John—Same.....255.77
Bennett, John B.—Same.....255.77
Cohn, Rose—Same.....255.77
Corr, Sylvester A.—Same.....255.77
Duffus, Wm. M.—Same.....255.77
Dyett, Frederick G.—Same.....255.77
Dollefield, Benjamin—Same.....255.77
Devoe, Frank—Same.....255.77
Gillen, Hugh—Same.....255.77
Greene, Everett—Same.....255.77
Graff, Andrew—Same.....255.77
Heffernan, Martin—Same.....255.77
Hunting, Horace—Same.....255.77
Kelly, Daniel J.—Same.....255.77
Khoury, Aref—Same.....255.77
Lederman, John—Same.....255.77
Musliner, Joseph L.—Same.....255.77
McLaughlin, Francis—Same.....255.77
Nedell, Harry M.—Same.....255.77
Newman, Michael—Same.....255.77
O'Dwyer, Michael—Same.....255.77
Paladino, James—Same.....255.77
Parks, Frank J.—Same.....255.77
Perlis, Joseph—Same.....255.77
Rubinsky, Lewis—Same.....255.77
Robinson, Yetta—Same.....255.77
Somner, Jacob—Same.....255.77
Schonberg, James L.—Same.....255.77
Schneid, David—Same.....255.77
Sochfesky, Charles—Same.....255.77
Skidmore, Charles—Same.....255.77
Schuttema, Louis—Same.....255.77
Wible, Arthur E.—Same.....255.77
Weingarten, Morris—Same.....253.77
Arrowhead Realty Co.—A. Koch.....500.00
Same—Same.....250.00
Adler, Sarah—A. H. Andrews Co.....2,122.02
Abramowitz, Samuel—L. Schwartz.....574.06
Aetna Life Ins. Co., Inc.—M. O. Keppler 2,099.69
Amsterdam, Rose—I. I. Apfel, costs.....350.35
Ahrens, Wm. C.—J. B. Tracy.....306.54
Bar Beach Realty Co., Inc., and Rudolph Baker—Wood Mosaic Co.....282.91
Bryant Park Realty Co., Inc.—Empire Monument Co.....247.55
Boyle, John H. B.—H. B. Elger et al., costs 102.55
Borden, Florence A.—L. Kayser.....121.91
Berg, Alexander—Altoona Co.....142.31
Carretta, Gaetano—E. T. Perine.....532.13
Cook, Martin V. and Harriet J.—D. W. Steele, Jr. 2,292.70
Colman, Raymond—E. Schoeno 2,903.87
Cook, Chas. H.—F. H. Gaines.....482.41
Caplan, Otto—E. Gimbel 114.15
Chodorhorff, Abraham and Edward—Francis H. Leggett & Co.....122.66
City of New York—H. T. Dykman..204,357.20
Chadwick Realty Co.—Orange Judd Co..320.41
Dolphin, Marcel—J. Kirwin.....2,000.00
Denzer, Sidney W.—Stern Brothers.....118.52
Freedman, Albert C.—Penn Tile Works.231.38
Fowler, Herbert L.—Waunegan Realty Co. 181.14
Fulton, Ella C.—G. E. Kursheedt 140.11
Flynn, Patrick G.—F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Co. 458.92
Fraser, T. Cummings—A. J. Duesenberry 191.61
Eley, H. Rudolph—H. G. Miller.....2,485.56
Fisher, John C.—L. H. French, Jr.....258.24
Fasulio, Antonio S.; Joseph C. Fermico, Peitro S. Fasulio, and Ottavia Silvestri—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....164.41
Gottlieb, Esras—Barclay Realty Co..218.06
Gelbstein, Albert A., et al.—Morris Plan Co. of New York.....118.41
Gutterdim, Margaret—C. Bookman et al. 270.41
Gins, Isidor and Simon—M. Gottlieb.....402.73
Gunderson, Peter—Meyer & Nelson, Inc.214.91
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc.—Merchants' Tobacco Co., Inc.....1,816.18
Horowitz, Esther—H. Dressner, costs..107.94
Handley, Milton M.—Guaranty Trust Co. 351.91
Irwin, Valentine A.—L. Schmid et al..131.91
Irlando, Antonio—R. Rinaldi.....641.91
Hawley, William B.—Keystone Folding Box Co. 174.64
Jones-Burton Co.—H. A. J. Hunt.....887.72
Kreyer, Bacon F.—G. Hunt.....3,426.82
Love, Emmet and Earl W.—American Agricultural Chemical Co. 224.27
Lash, Joseph—F. G. Smith.....589.20
Lindemann, Rudolph—Comberto Devices Corporation 904.68
Lentz, Carl C.—Rellin Construction Co. 832.59
Levering, Leigh C.—L. W. Sweet & Co.477.54
Marshall, William—F. P. Schlesinger..5,385.07
McDonald, Joseph P.—J. M. Murphy...512.91
Martin, Edward W., Edward W. Martin Co.—Chatham and Phenix National Bank of City of New York.....825.46
Moltz Trimming Mfg. Co.—B. Herschman 571.41
Muller, Daniel J.—L. M. Campbell.....299.16
McClelland, Robert P.—N. Natelson.....630.36
Nieman, William—Brentwood Realty Co.117.04
Nevins, Michael J., adm.—S. Adeloff...101.36
O'Donnell, Margaret—R. Mack.....8,456.53
Oil Products Co., Inc.—S. Henle, Inc..551.65
Prince, William S.—H. Greenberger .111.67
Parker, Helen—Ramona Realty Co.....167.95
Parker Kate—L. Schmid et al.....122.91
Rosenfeld, Max, Norwell Model Co., Inc., and Edward Ucko—L. Goodman..560.65
Steel Erectors Co. Inc.—A. Neumans 10,758.67
Schwoerer, Anthony, Jr., and Anthony W.—Loy & Nawrath Co.....281.24
Sachter, Max—W. Gurtman.....117.26
Stephens, Simon—Main Paper Stock Co., costs 118.18
Stony Jacob—S. Albanese.....138.51
Schnitzer, Milton J.—Superfine Oil Co., Inc. 297.66
Shapiro, Jacob—A. J. Wolff.....178.62
Stark, Ella—La Patricia Corset Co., Inc. 162.14
Tim, David—G. R. Hawes.....277.28
Versailles, Inc.—Dempsey & Carroll.....496.13
University Bowling Academy, Inc.—Charles A. Comstock.....404.50
Wilson, William A.—C. Sware.....152.16
Witte, Herman J.—Halcyon Real Estate Corp. 225.20
Weatherall, Ernest H. B.—F. B. Stearns Co. of New York.....162.49
Wasserman Realty Co., Inc.—W. Wexler et al. 225.86
Weinberg, Solomon and Abraham—B. Schechter 288.75
Walker, Harry L.—Barnes Printing Co.112.91
Waring, Samuel H.—Mauanir Realty Co.194.49

In Bronx County.

Braunstein, Morris—M. Bodker.....$604.72
Callaghan, Daniel—G. Kiernan.....47.72
Fress, Herman—State Bank.....49.10
Gallagher, Rose—A. Walsh.....79.72
Greenberg, Bertha—M. L. Bird.....295.72
Goldberger, Morris—M. Bodker.....195.20
Havemeyer, Hector H., Arthur Havemeyer, and William R. Wilcox, as executors—Mutual Life Insurance Co. 6,904.78
Horowitz, Jacob—Chicago Varnish Co..150.15
Hausler, Ferdinand—A. Frank.....84.66
Hudson Woodworking Co.—R. R. Sizer & Co. 317.81
Hayman, Peter—L. Benjamin.....100.24
Hannon, Edward—F. L. Cranford, Inc. .294.49
Kuhlman, Lena—Castle Co., Inc.....179.15
Kurz & Uren, Inc.—Golane Pub. Co.....58.06
Kaufman, Herman—M. Bodker.....115.90
Morris, George A., and Louis Jacobs—J. M. Klein.....830.91
Pfaff, Emilie—F. C. Pfaff.....518.78
Same.—Same.....518.77
Same—M. Adelmann 518.78
Same—A. Schroeder 518.77
Same—G. Ruppert 518.78
Same—A. Evers 518.77
Same—F. C. Pfaff et al.....516.10
Steel Erectors Co., Inc.—A. Neuhaus.10,758.67
Sharp, Joseph W.—P. S. Goodman.....64.77
Weintraub, Adolph—Kuts & Abrams, Inc. 29.78
Woerz, Heinrich; guardian—H. Rosenfeld.22.45

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Goldstein, Joseph S.—J. H. Goldberg, May 4, 1917, (vacated).....$588.05
Same—Same, May 4, 1917, (vacated)...588.05
Parkhurst, Charles H.—E. Herrmann, Sept. 23, 1916, (vacated).....1,931.27
Meyer, George F.—Greenpoint Moulding Co., Dec. 16, 1916.....115.90
Benson, Ethelbert—Texas Co., May 3, 1915 .....222.82
Clyde, William F.—M. V. Woods, March 5, 1917 .....4,137.18
Overlander, Rufus M.—Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., June 1, 1916.....127.98
Raab, Adolf, and David Steinberg—People, &c., May 18, 1917.....1,000.00
Stone, Andrew J.—C. Burnham, April 30, 1915 .....117.84
Siegel, Max J., and George F. Meyer—Greenpoint Moulding Co., Oct. 9, 1916.115.90
Caldor, Schoma—Warner Bros. Co., Sept. 11, 1907, (canceled).....189.52
Same—Commercial Advertiser Assn., Nov. 20, 1906, (canceled).....162.61
Stiles, James C.—B. V. Wolfson et al., Dec. 18, 1914.....132.08
Messing, Celia—S. Davis, March 29, 1917 .....2,368.20
Willenbrock, Frederick—M. J. Murray et al., Dec. 21, 1916.....2,352.07

AUCTION SALES.

Sale This Day & Tomorrow, at 10:30 A.M.
ON THE PREMISES
316 W. 107TH ST. (Riverside Drive)
BY ORDER OF
Mrs. Scherrer Swain
(and for her account exclusively)
The Entire Modern Furniture and complete Appointments of the Residence
Including the Paintings, Water Colors, Bronzes, Porcelains and other Art Objects. Choice Persian Rugs, Player Piano, Carved Mahogany Reception Room, Library, Dining Room and Bedroom Suites, Carpets, Draperies, Fine Table China, Glassware, &c., &c. See Catalogue.
N. B.—THE REAL ESTATE will be offered this morning at 10:30.
The sale will be conducted by
MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE, Auctioneer,
of Clarke's Art Rooms, 5 West 44th St.

AUCTIONEERS.
HIRAM H. PARKE, Art Auctioneer
Galleries, 545-547 Broadway, N. Y. City.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

BROADCLOTHS, kerseys, velours, plushes, French serges; open for quantity for spot cash. H 77 Times.

CLOAK manufacturers, what have you to sell for spot cash? Farragut 2397.

COATS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. J. E. Meisel, coats; Mr. H. R. Tyroler, general merchandise; Miss S. Altfeld, silk and cotton dresses, regulars and jobs; Mrs. C. T. Mascovics, linen and job suits; Ben F. Levis, resident buyer. 72 Madison Av.

COATS.—Kausman Undselling Store, Harrisburg, Penn.; Lloyd open for jobs of coats, suits and dresses. Call 8:30 Tuesday morning. B. F. Levis, 73 Madison Av.

COATS.—Big jobs coats, suits, skirts, waists; Mr. Skouron, Lion Store, Milwaukee, open to buy for cash. Call, with samples, Perley Buying Association, 1,161 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS.—Looking at coats and suits for ladies, misses, and juniors; popular and better grades; will look all week. 7th floor, 105 Madison Av.

COATS and SUITS.—Looking all week at better grade only; call after 1 P. M. 6th floor, 14 East 32d.

COATS, SUITS, DRESSES.—Placing Fall orders for leading manufacturers. H 82 Times.

COATS, SUITS.—Jobber buying for cash jobs of Spring suits and coats. 33 West 34th, Room 617.

COATS.—Jobber looking on better grade Fall coats. 181 West 28th, fourth floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at snappy styles in coats. 26 West 25th St., fourth floor.

COATS:—Exclusive jobber placing orders pile fabrics. 11 East 31st, 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at coats; popular prices. Fifth floor, 23 West 26th St.

COATS, suits; jobber placing stock orders. Call all week 1st floor, 14 West 31st.

COATS and SUITS.—Will place orders. Third floor, 28 West 25th.

COATS.—Will look at better line Fall cloth coats. Tenth floor, 134 West 29th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, R. & N., 18 W. 27th, 9th floor.

COATS.—Looking at Fall coats. 40 West 28th, 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats, better grade only, 12th floor 3-5 East 28th St.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on velour, plush, kersey coats. Teitelbaum, 43 W. 27.

COATS.—Jobber looking at snappy styles in coats. 26 West 25th, 4th floor.

CORDUROY.—White, wide wale, any quantity if cheap. M. Feynman, 19 West 21st.

DRESSES, SKIRTS.—Jobber buying for cash jobs silk and serge dresses and skirts. 33 West 34th, Room 617.

DRESSES.—Contractors for serge and silk dresses; call all week afternoons. 12 West 31st St., 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Looking at contractors' samples of serge and taffetta dresses; all week from 1 to 5 P. M. 33 West 35th St., fifth floor.

GABARDINES.—Pique, repp, and wash skirting novelties wanted at a price; submit samples and quantities. 87 5th Av., 7th floor. Stuyvesant 4238.

MOIRES.—Open to buy jobs of colored moiree. Phone 7934 Spring.

PERCALES—Voile and beach cloth, to close out in case lots only. Call 9 West 24th, 12th floor.

PLANT WANTED.—30 machines 3115; motors, blowers, cutting machines, &c.; alternating current. Lipshez & Edelstein, 6 West 20th.

PLUSHES wanted in large quantities; will pay spot cash. Herzog's Cloak and Suit Co., 1,333 Broadway.

PLUSH wanted; 100 pieces Peco plush, 100 pieces Esquimette; spot cash. Farragut 2397.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity of plushes. Stechel & Co., 34 East 29th St.

POIRET TWILL.—Light tan wanted for cash. Posner-Marinace, 31 West 31st. Mad. Sq. 478.

SERGES AND POPLINS, American Woolen Co Nos. Nos 00936 and 90610, only in Copen, tan, navy, and black Write giving price and discounts, Y 206 Times Annex.

SERGE DRESSES.—Contractor on serge dresses, submit samples. S. Simon Co., 135 West 27th.

SERGES.—Open for quantity Pacific French serges; all colors. Schlang Co., 151 West 28th St.

SERGES and worsteds wanted; will pay cash. H 79 Times.

SILK.—Will buy jobs of plaid silk at a price; submit samples and prices. M. R., 278 Times Downtown.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on Fall suits of the better kind. Call all week with samples, 9 to 11 A. M. and 5 to 6 P. M., sixth floor, 22-26 West 32d.

SUITS AND COATS.—Fall; open for popular priced better made; will look at samples from 9 to 4. Room 514, Marbridge Building, entrance on 35th St.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade ladies' and misses' suits, all week. 12 West 27th, 14th floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders on smart Fall suits and coats. 32 West 27th St., 10th floor.

SUITS.—H. Friend of Chicago looking for Spring suits; navy only; located Hotel Astor.

TRUNKS.—Two wardrobe trunks, also filing cabinet wanted. Rosengarten, 11 E. 31st.

Offerings to Buyers

AMOSKEAG, 9958, navy, and brown; $1.30 net. Levenshon & Satz, 1,170 Broadway.

ASTRACHANS, Boucles, and Corduroys, less mill prices. Rosenberg Bros., 40 West 20th.

BATHING SUITS, 1,000 dozen, for immediate delivery. Ritter Knitting Co., 331 Barrow St., Jersey City, N. J. Jersey 1785.

BROADCLOTHS.—50 pieces all colors Deering and Milliken's 1537; also small lot velveteens. Schachner & Bernstein, 6 West 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 987.

BROADCLOTH.—Botany 315, all colors; also American's desirable numbers. Phone Farragut 588.

BUTTONS.—Agate, bone, horn buttons, machine or hand; immediate delivery. Schlansky, 8 Elizabeth St.

COATS.—Come and see the wonder of this season; Sidney Blumen—that's plush—coats, 45 inches long, 72-inch sweep; guaranteed flowered lining, mole trimming, 10-inch collar, with belt all around, $10.50; also other attractive values. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

COATS.—High grade flapper intermediate and infants coats, for jobbers, catering to better trade; ready for inspection. Julius L. Goldstein, 153 West 23d. Farr. 596.

COATS AND SUITS—100 cloth coats and 50 suits, in taffetas and jersey, to close out cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

COATS, SUITS.—All shades, fabrics, including navy and sport jerseys; priced quick action. J. P. Slater & Co., 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Silk plush; trimmed; guaranteed lining; $8.75. Metropolitan Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out at sacrifice; best styles in cloths and silks, M. B. Kaufman, 9 West 32d St.

COATS.—Charmeuse, satin, and taffeta coats on racks to close out at a price. Mezeritzky & Stollerman, 28 West 27th St.

COATS.—200 plush coats to close out, also regular, from $10 to $32.50, for immediate delivery. Schoen & Weissman, 53 West 24th.

COATS AND SUITS—To close out at a very low figure. J. Pollack, 36 West 25th. Farragut 8958.

COATS, SUITS, to close; desirable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS.—Misses' and children's coats, close out. Cass & Rosenthal, 153 West 27th.

COATS, closing out, silk and satin coats; bargain. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS—Silk, jersey coats; wonderful styles. I. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Silk and cloth to close out. S. Kurlan & Co., 65 West 36th.

CORDUROYS.—White and sport shades; surplus stock at bargain prices. B 45 Times.

DRESSES.—2,000 gingham, voiles, shantung, tussahs, and linens to sell for price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Shantung dresses, suits; manufacturer will sacrifice. T. M. Dress, 873 6th Av.

DRESSES.—400 Tussah and wash dresses to close out at a bargain. Lubarsky Bros., 155 West 34th St. Greely 3489.

DRESSES.—500 white dresses, to close out cheap; children's, juniors', and ladies' voile organdie and lace. Lubin, 66 West 20th.

DRESSES.—Wash, to close out 2,000 on hand at $2, formerly sold for $3.75. Standard Dress Co., 11 East 31st St.

DRESSES.—300 silk, linens and pongee dresses, to close out. Balsam Dress Co., 19 W. 21st St.

DRESSES.—Job silks to close out at price. Harris, 150 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Job 150 silk dresses at a price. Paragon, 130 West 29th.

DRESSES, to close out, at sacrifice. Modern, 136 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—French linen, one and two piece dresses at a price. 9th floor, 3 West 35th.

DRESSES (white) for immediate delivery, $3.75 up. B. Geist Co., 145 West 30th.

DRESSES.—500 wash dresses to close out cheap. Chauser, 45 W. 27th.

FLAGS.—U. S. and French flags, 2x5, dollar sellers; also U. S. and French, 6x9, and English, 3x5; immediate delivery. Peerless Mfg. Co., 552 Broadway.

GEORGETTE.—Will sell limited quantity, domestic white and flesh. 9th floor, 3 West 35th.

KHAKI uniforms contractor; 15 machines; specials; open to sew flags, uniforms, &c. J 326 Times Downtown.

PIECE GOODS.—Silk and cotton Tussah, plain and fancy; about 2,000 yards to close out. R. Geist & Co., 145 West 30th.

Offerings to Buyers

PIECE GOODS.—Whitman's 2,004-937 serge, 25 pieces, $1.11 net. M. Frank Sons & Co., 702 Broadway.

PLUSH.—Open to buy for cash H. & H. plushes. Farr. 2648.

POPLIN.—American 90610, colors, to close. Room 1123, 1,133 B'way. Farragut 3042.

SATINS, silks, Peau dy Cygnes, for sale by cloak manufacturer. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

SERGE.—Garfield 519; French serge 135. S. Simon Co. 135 West 27th.

SERGE.—Whitman's No. 94; eleven pieces navy, two black. Farr. 3678.

SHOES.—Odd lots women's fine shoes. Bloom, 816 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Main 7672.

SUITS.—Silk jerseys for immediate delivery. Stechel & Co., 34 East 29th St.

SUITS—Navy poplin, for immediate delivery, at special price. Hirschorn, 12 West 27th.

SKIRTS.—150 fancy silk skirts to close out. Telephone 9872 Chelsea.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, lowest prices to dealers and exporters. Bethlehem Snap Fastener Co., 1,013 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn. Phone 1808 Wmsbg.

SUITS AND COATS of the better kind at a price. Louis Baumann & Co., 12 East 32d.

SUITS.—100 suits and coats up to $25 to close at $10.50. 150 Madison Av., 3d floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Must close out; sacrifice prices. D. Gutman, 43 West 24th.

SUITS to close out, including taffetas. S. & S. Garment, 22 West 27th.

SUITS, coats, silks, and cloths; close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th.

WASH SKIRTS.—300 dozen khaki kools, stripes, whites, seconds, and perfects, to close $5.50 dozen up. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

WAISTS.—Georgettes, crepe de chine, and cotton waists to close out, reasonable. Deutchman Brothers, 15 West 20th St.

WOOLENS.—White broadcloth, jerseys, Bolivias, Palm Beaches, corduroys, velvets, for sale by cloak manufacturer. Room 1210, 200 5th Av.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....5 per cent. for the best names
Saturday.....5 "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

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Silks Show Improvement.

During the last week or ten days an improvement has been noted in the silk trade. Manufacturers believe that from now on conditions will become better. Owing to the fact that during the last two seasons there has been very little merchandise carried over the majority of houses are in sound shape. Cancellations did not amount to much, according to a leading factor in the market, who figured that it could not be more than one-half of 1 per cent. of the business taken. He added that even during normal times the volume of sales would not be more than 5 per cent. better than it has been during this period of unsettlement.

***

A Reason for Buying.

Buying now in order to escape the price advances that are bound to come later in practically every line is not the only reason why some buyers are putting their orders in for as large an amount of merchandise as they can comfortably handle. A buyer pointed out yesterday that, when the great numbers of skilled workmen begin to be called to the colors there will be a call for inferior goods produced by those operatives who will fill their vacant places. This was the case in several industries last year when the militia left for the border. Those buyers who plunge now, according to this man, will not only be getting lower prices but also better merchandise.

***

Should Not Fight Economy Talk.

The secretary of a large association of manufacturers is not at all in favor of the publicity that is being given to arguments presented to the public to stem the wave of economy spreading over the country. His view of the question is that to talk against economy is giving it just the attention that will make more people believe it is time to be economical. Many people," he said, "had not thought of economizing until appeals were made from all quarters to induce them to spend their money in the usual manner. The less attention paid to the matter would be the quickest way, in my opinion, of preventing a serious retrenchment."

***

Silks Instead of Woolens.

Manufacturers who have given the matter thought believe that silks will be largely used as substitutes for woolens next Fall by women. While this theory is not yet substantiated in fact there is some evidence that buyers are thinking along the same lines. According to those in a position to know, the woolen looms of the country will be taken up largely with Government business just at the time when they would ordinarily be utilized in turning out merchandise for civilian needs. Woolens are already very difficult to obtain and, with the possibility that even a greater part of the woolen tonnage of the country will be turned to Government requirements, the only substitute the manufacturers can see at present is that of silk.

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Burlap Prices Go Still Higher.

With

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Arthur L. Webb of Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Shafer, Ambrose G. Todd, Godfrey Goldmark of New York City, Joseph G. Magee of Philadelphia, and William Mayo Atkinson of Jersey City, N. J., were admitted to practice.

192—Norfolk Southern R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. W. C. Chapman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the District Court of the United States for Eastern District of North Carolina.

95—The Railroad Supply Co., petitioner, v. Elyria Iron and Steel Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

97—The Hart Steel Co. and G. S. Wood, petitioner, vs. The Railroad Supply Co.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

189—F. Sutton, plaintiff, v. the State of New Jersey; and 190—F. Mihm, plaintiff, v. the State of New Jersey.—Judgments affirmed, with costs.

206—United Copper Securities Co. and A. P. Heinze, plaintiffs, v. Amalgamated Copper Co., Anaconda Copper Co., A. Lewisohn et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

968—J. W. Hamer et al., petitioners, v. New York Railways Co. et al.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

194—Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. James H. Bartow.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

214—D. B. Smith and G. W. Smith, plaintiffs, v. Third National Exchange Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, and F. P. Zollinger.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

222—The Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. McGrew Coal Co., and 223—The Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. E. J. McGrew et al., executors, &c.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

760—The Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. M. L. Taber, guardian of H. H. Small, G. L. Small, and M. G. Small, minors—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

469—The Valley Steamship Co., plaintiff, v. J. J. Wattawa, and 470—Same v. J. Mraz.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

280—Southern Pacific Co., plaintiff, v. M. J. Ensen.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

281—Clyde Steamship Co., plaintiff, v. W. A. Walker.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

365—F. K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, plaintiff, v. S. Hoglund.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

741—The United States v. Bessie Wildcat, a minor, et al.—Decree of District Court of U. S. for Eastern Dist. of Oklahoma affirmed and cause remanded to said District Court.

407—S. Rankaus, plaintiff, v. M. Feltenstein and A. Rosenstein.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

197—J. B. Lewis, executrix of the estate of J. Lewis, deceased, appellant, v. The United States.—Judgment affirmed.

210—E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. and du Pont Fabrikotd Co., petitioners, v. W. E. Mallard et al.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with opinion of this court.

207—Nevada-California-Oregon Ry., plaintiff, v. J. Burras.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

252—J. S. Rowland, W. F. McKnight, and T. B. Wood, Railroad Commissioners of the State of Arkansas, appellants, v. S. E. Boyle, as administrator of the estate of W. F. Boyle, deceased, and the St. Louis & San Fran. R. Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

179—F. P. Chesbrough, plaintiff, v. F. T. Woodworth.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

180—F. Woodworth, plaintiff, v. F. P. Chesbrough.—Dismission for want of jurisdiction.

310—The United States and Interstate Commerce Commission, appellants, v. Ill. Central R. R. Co.—Decree reversed and cause remanded with directions to grant the motions to dismiss the petition.

276—A. Wentworth, appellant, v. Edward Rutledge Timber Co. and Northern Pacific Ry. Co.—Decree affirmed, with costs and cause remanded.

260—The Toledo Rys. & Light Co., plaintiff, v. W. L. Hill and R. L. Spotts, as executors of the last will and testament of H. B. Kirk, deceased.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to dismiss the complaint for want of jurisdiction.

229—S. Meisukas, plaintiff, v. Greenough Red Ash Coal Co.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

248—American Express Co., plaintiff, v. United States Horse Shoe Co.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with opinion of this court.

251—Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. N. Gotschall, as administratrix of estate of M. E. Gotschall, deceased.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

594—The Ohio River Contract Co. v. Hon. Thomas R. Gordon, Judge Jefferson Circuit Court.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

238—H. Iwata, appellant, v. C. T. Cornell, as Immigration Inspector in charge.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

878 and 879—Phila. & Reading Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. the United States.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

178—F. Taylor & A. P. Kirby, plaintiffs, v. Drainage District No. 56 of Emmet County, Iowa et al.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs.

832, 833, and 834—M. F. Cardona, plaintiff, v. the People of Porto Rico.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

250—The State of Nebraska ex rel., H. C. Bittenbender, and A. M. Bittenbender, plaintiffs, v. the Excise Board of the City of Lincoln, Neb.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

266—Grand Rapids & Indiana Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. the United States.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

849—Prairie Oil & Gas Co., S. W. Anthony, and others, plaintiffs, v. Wm. S. Carter.—Per curiam: Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

372—G. Schwede v. Zenith Steamship Co.—Per curiam: Judgment affirmed, with costs by an equally divided court; and cause remanded.

Order—The reporter having represented that, owing to the number of decisions at the present term, it would be impracticable to put the reports in one volume, it is, therefore, now here ordered that he publish an additional volume in this year pursuant to Section 226 of the Judicial Code, approved March 3, 1911.

1,093—J. Kenney, petitioner, v. La Mies et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of the State of Oklahoma granted.

1,103—E. T. Doyle, Collector of Internal Revenue, v. petitioner, v. Mitchell Bros. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit granted.

1,065—Industrial Accident Commission of State of California, petitioner, v. Southern Pacific Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of California denied.

1,034—W. C. Bass et al., petitioners, v. Mrs. M. A. Geiger.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Florida denied.

1,088—N. F. Brady et al., petitioners, v. C. W. Anderson, late Collector of Internal Revenue, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit denied.

1,096—Southern Ry. Co., petitioner, v. V. McGinn, admr., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

1,105—W. D. Wing, petitioner, v. C. Dillingham, receiver, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit denied.

1,107—J. M. Shelton et al., petitioners, v. Gas Securities Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Eighth Circuit denied.

1,111—Chin Hing, petitioner, v. H. M. White, as Commissioner of Immigration, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit denied.

83—Cheny Bros. Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; 65—B. F. Looney State Attorney General of the State of Texas, appellant, v. Crane Co.; 56—International Harvester Co. of New Jersey et al., appellants, v. the United States; 69—The United States v. Reading Co. et al.; 324—The high Valley R. R. Co. et al.; 324—Same v. Reading Co. et al.; 339—Reading Co. et al., appellants, v. the United States; 381—The United States of America, appellant, v. United States Steel Corporation et al, and 545—The United States, appellant, v. United Shoe Machinery Co. of New Jersey et al.—Ordered that these cases be restored to the docket for reargument.

The Chief Justice also announced that the court will adjourn for the term on Monday, June 11 next.

81, Original—Ex parte in the matter of B. B. Selling et al., a special committee, &c., petitioners.—Case stricken from the docket on motion of counsel for petitioners.

838—Dunn, &c., petitioner, v. the United States of America.—Motion to either require plaintiff to elect which of two writs of error it will prosecute or to dismiss the writ of error from the files submitted for respondent, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

876—W. A. Trogler et al., appellants, v. Elk United States et al.—Motion to dismiss submitted for appellees in support of motion and for appellants in opposition thereto.

532—The St. Louis Southwestern Ry Co. et al., appellant, v. The United States et al.—Motion to advance submitted for petitioners.

837—The Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, plaintiff, v. the City of Philadelphia et al.—Motion to advance submitted for defendants.

923—North German Lloyd, claimant, &c., plaintiff, v. Guaranty Trust Co. of New York et al.—Motion that mandate issue forthwith submitted for petitioner, and for respondents in opposition thereto.

No. — original. Ex parte. In the matter of C. G. Goodrich et al., petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of prohibition submitted for petitioners.

524—P. Scharrenberg, petitioner, v. the Dollar Steamship Co. et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari to United States Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

601—St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. W. Ingram.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

1098—H. A. A. Smith, petitioner, v. the Government of the Canal Zone ex rel. W. C. MacIntyre, petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Fifth Circuit submitted for petitioner.

586—Southern Pac. Co., plaintiff v. R. Stewart.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendant, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

No. original.—Ex parte in the matter of Bernie J. Barnhard, petitioner, submitted for petitioner.

20—October term, 1911. S. Henry et al, v. A. B. Dick Co.—Petition of Margaret Henry for leave to file bill of review in the District Court of U. S. for Southern Dist. of New York submitted for petitioner.

969—Fidelity and Columbia Trust Co., as executor and trustee, plaintiff, v. City of Louisville.—Motion to advance submitted for defendant.

1045—Central of Georgia Railway Co., plaintiff, v. W. A. Wright, Controller General of State of Georgia.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for plaintiff.

1099—R. K. Blair et al., petitioners, v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioners and for respondent.

1115—Union Pac. R. R. Co., petitioner, v. E. J. Phillips, as admx., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Nebraska submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

943—The people of State of New York ex rel. New York and Queens Gas Co., plaintiff, v. E. E. McCall et al., Commissioners, &c.—Motion to dismiss submitted for defendants and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

799—J. McC. MacMath, admx., &c., appellant, v. the United States.—Motion to remand for additional findings of facts submitted by counsel for appellant and for appellee in opposition thereto, with leave to counsel for appellant to file an additional brief within three days.

1135—D. B. James, petitioner, v. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Third Circuit submitted for petitioner.

81—Original. Ex parte. In the matter of the Park Square Auto Station, petitioner.—Submitted for petitioner, with leave to counsel for respondent to file brief within five days.

1097—Maine Northwestern Development Co., petitioner, v. Northwestern Commercial Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Ninth Circuit submitted for petitioner and for respondent.

1030—Large Oil Co., plaintiff, v. E. B. Howard, State Auditor of State of Oklahoma.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for plaintiff.

735—C. Jones et al., plaintiffs, v. Buffalo Creek Coal & Coke Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant, and for plaintiffs in opposition thereto.

No.—R. D. Kinney, petitioner, v. E. C. Rice.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of certiorari to Supreme Court of State of Pennsylvania without a duly certified copy of the record as required by the rule submitted by Mr. Kinney pro se.

1124—W. P. Ellison, Inc. petitioner, v. M. S. Hagar, as trustee, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Second Circuit submitted for petitioner, and for respondent.

No. original—Ex parte in the matter of J. S. Kilcore, Sr., and L. K. Hunter, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted for petitioners.

1027—Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., plaintiff, v. J. Gilbert.—Motion to dismiss or affirm or place on summary docket submitted for defendant, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

25, original—Ex parte in the matter of The Indiana Telephone Co., petitioner.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until Monday, June 4, next.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Mills‹Third Av. RR.
Wilds‹Rosenbaum.
Dunn‹Thos A Edison, Inc (2.)
Medalie‹Standard Gas Power Co.
Coopersmith‹Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Downs‹Erie RR.
Wood‹same.
Ahles‹C RR of N J.
Bailey‹same.
De Fedro‹same.
Heider‹NY, N H & H RR.
USC‹L V RR, (3.)

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Cumbria Steel Co‹N Y Central RR, (2.)
Same‹N Y Cent RR.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 337, Third Floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Sullivan‹Anglo-Patagonian.
Cullen‹Barge Interstate 43.
Owners Tug S T Co, No 17, Limitation.
Owners Tug Saranac, Limitation, &c.
Cullen‹CNY.
Grace‹SS Cristobal.
Scully‹Tug Vigilant.
Maxwell‹Lighter Hustler.
Dittmar‹Barge Solon.
Dilcara‹Tug Transfer 21.
Mitchell‹Seguranca SS Co.
Adamchrino‹SS Athanal.
Am Sugar Prod, &c, Co‹SS Delaware.
Anderson‹Barge Holcomb.
Buffalo Motor Co‹Boat Wasp.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Common law calendar.

Mosby‹Borden's C M.
Bibby‹Straus Co‹Cutler Bros.

The general motion calendar will be called on May 31, at 2 P. M., instead of May 30, (Decoration Day.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM — First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

The calendar of Special Term, Part I., will hereafter be called by the Clerk at 10:15 A. M. for the purpose of setting cases, motions, and motions ready for argument and to allow submission of motions where papers are complete. At 10:30 A. M. the motions not thus disposed of will be heard in their regular order by the Justice presiding.

Stevenson‹Stevenson.
Re Wool‹Stevenson.
Kennett, Cowan & Co‹Invest Registry, Ltd, (2.)
Rosenthal‹Rosenthal.
Ass Holding Co‹Cullen Barge Co.
Jackson‹Jackson.
Stone‹Town of New Castle Inc.
Estate Inc.
Alsop‹Hammerstein.
Wynn‹Wynn.
Re Welch.
Kohnert‹Randell.
Shapiro‹Shapiro.
McDowell‹Glens Falls Ins Co.
Re Peters.
Saltzsieder‹Saltzsieder.
Smith‹Addoms.
Miller‹Spiro.
McGraw‹Bway & 35th St Realty Co.
Re Fristachi & Gareneno.
O'Brien‹O'Brien.
Lentchner‹Lentchner.
Assets & Liab Assn‹40 East 90 St Co.(2.)
Stokes‹Stokes.
Liberty Sheet Metal Works‹Roth.
Heller‹Heilbronn.
Guild‹Guild.
Nat Import & Trad Co‹Link.
Pasmo‹Schlesinger.
Kempf‹same.
Goff‹Paigin.
Dunn‹CNY.
Clark‹Bankers Trust.
Berglund‹CNY.
CNY‹Czerny.
Dean‹Ziegler.
Culer‹McFarlan Mot. Co‹Bell.
Re Chasan.
Rioh‹Goldberg.
Makepeace‹Dittown Smokeless Coal, (2.)
Re Brant‹Rodriques.
Rosenthal‹Autowear Mfg Co.
Fitzgerald‹Comstock.
Re Scholle.
Schwartz‹Walker.

PART II.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Bocker‹Bocker.
Wix‹Wix.
Goldsmith‹Goldsmith.
Hughes‹N Y, O & W Ry.
Rowen‹I M M Co.
Sampliner‹Mex P P Co
United‹Knauth.
Chicago Film Exch‹Motion P P Co.
Truesdale‹Gen Film.
Miles Bros‹Motion P P Co.
Standard Film Exch‹same.
Geo Melies Co‹same.
Cline‹same.
Colorado Film Exch‹same.
Schiller‹same.
Hamilton‹SS Lexington.
Baylis‹Wissman.
Willis‹Barnes-A & Co
Pedigrew‹SS New York.
Taylor‹Comp Gen Tr.
Sprague‹Germain Co.
Schneider‹Stmbt Little Silver.
Dilkas‹Gulf Tow & Transport Co.
Dunbar‹By-Prod Ch.
Hud Riv Lgt Co‹Scow R 19 Elmendorf.
Home Ins Co‹Tug Transfer 15.
O'Hoyle‹Tug James McWilliams.
Mackenzie‹Johnson Lighterage Co.
Dittmar‹Tug Ashbourne.
US‹Tug L Richards and Scow 6.

Levy‹Goldberg.
Carlisle‹Rich.
Devine‹Kurtz.
Hill‹Hill.
NY Co Nat Bk‹CNY.
Hall‹McCully.
Hall's Safe Co‹Houghtaling.
Simpson‹Abrams.
Kaufmann‹Clausen
Flanagan Brewy.
Ferro‹Ferro.
Benner‹Benner.
Anteo‹Friedman.
Ragona‹Ricciobono.
Keck‹Szabo.
Cauldwell & W Co‹1,067 5th Av.
Plotnick‹Plotnick.
Ives Mfg Co‹Smith & Hemenway Co, (2.)
Case on.
J.—At 10:30 A. M.—

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Dresdner‹Roualet Wine Co.
Russell‹Pearson Pub.
Day‹Estates of Long Beach.
Wistar‹Byersdorfer.
Schofield‹Ronsheim.
Penn Rubber‹Pliegel.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

Inq—Brown‹Hennessy.
Gottlieb‹Smith.
Burnley‹Burns Bros.
K. Weiss‹Altman Furniture Co.
K. Weiss (an inf)‹same.
Abagnalo‹Mautner.
Dornacher‹Kaplan.
H Blumlein‹Bernstein.
A Blumlein‹same.
Dellobriga‹Star Beef & Provision Co.
Morris‹Lind.
Otis‹Ughetta.
A Jacobson‹Am Exchange Cigar Co.
L Jacobson‹same.
Silcock‹Cons Gas Co.
Schiff‹NY Tel Co (2.)
Arthur‹Fox Film.
Rothman‹Thompson Bros.
Church‹same.
Alessio‹Beaver and, CNY.
Engel‹Beaver.
Tosoriere‹Bush, (2.)
Minse‹10 W 30th St.
Walentowicz‹Lehigh Valley RR.
Donohue‹Burns Bros.
Shiro‹Goldberg's Sons & Co.
Smith‹J Ruppert, Inc.
Pagano‹Greenberg.
Wald‹Am Dock Co.
Freeland‹Press Pub.
Same‹Raivaaja Pub.
Jaroff‹Wolbarst.
Ward‹Chalmers.
Goldberg‹Shanan.
Shaw‹Fifth Av Coach
Hughes‹NY Rwys.
Schultz‹Cent RR of N J.
Levine‹Ognibene.
Levy‹Negrin.
Fay‹The Brockwa Co.
Fragi‹Lehigh Coal & Nav Co.
Hirschkowitz‹Southern Boulevard RR.
Levine‹Yurman.
Moore‹NY Timeg Co.
Steinheimer‹McKinnon.
Pisagoli‹Met Distributors, Inc.
Von Rozwadowski‹Penn RR.
Padover‹Berwin.
Rubin‹Alan Rty Co.
Loinwand‹Copak.
Hannaker‹Wreden.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kolb‹Rich-Fitzpatrick, Inc.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Smyth‹Brooks.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.

Freeland‹Finnish Newspaper Co.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.

Moriarity‹Wendell.

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.

Brickner‹Empire Fireproofing & Con.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—Recess.

PART XII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Causes on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

C J Dryden‹B S Moss
Minter‹Grid & Dep Co.
Featherstone‹Fowler.
CNY‹Tolk.
Hunter‹Colonial M P.
Brinnan‹Donohue.
Lewy‹Ross Waist.
J. H. Parker‹Welinbros R E.
People‹Chubb.
Levy‹Naschkess.
People, &c‹Clemens & Grell, Inc.
Farrell‹Leuspalmer.
Braun‹Maas & Waldstein Co.
Raymond‹Hartford Fire Ins Co.
Nicholas‹Am Surety.
Ladner‹same.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term Room.—Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Frederick Lowenthal, John H Scoville, Isaac Levinsen, Nicolina & Andonia Amoriaza, Henry D Borup, Mary A McPartland, Cecile B Elishemius, Anna S Rodgers, &c, George Schuchman, Bridget Smith, Marie D Sartori, Sadie Hall Maher, William H Dean, Angelo Paradiso, Albert G Eberhagen, Mary C Roth, James A. Nocton, Calogero Agro, Alice Latham, Ella Fox, Sadie T Sturges, John Rehm, Catherine Hand, Martin Egan, Catherine Hand, Samuel Schwartz, Antonio J Moderno, Martin Grossman, (2.) Edward T McCrystal, Edward J Peterson, Thomas P Dinnean, Mary E Haldeman, Thomas Booth, Napoleon Le Brun, Serena J Rhinelander, Mary J Lounsbury, Anne Seguin, Clara May, Concezio Ferrusi, David H King, Jr, Richard E Buckley, Mary C Clark, Katie Stieffel, James F Hardy, Allan McPhee, Mathilda Seligman, Leon M Hirsch, Michael Hrinak, John G R Eckerson, Thomas H Morgan, Hiram Van Namee,

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.

Contested will:
Case on—Edgar C. Luneschloss.

Estates of:
Justin W Wharff, Antony Britsch.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Bogue‹Wenger Lead Co‹Wenger.
Todd‹Silk Assn' of A.
Kaufer‹Kelley, Howell & Co.
Kourl‹Siebert.
Chem Eng Co‹Lewis.
White, Hents & Co‹Sidden.
Lichtenstein‹Linde.
Millar‹Reese.
Kiernan‹Keck.
Charles‹Dalberg.
Miller‹Kremer.
Rudnitsky‹Jaffe.
Feldman‹Wood.
Jennings‹Huf.
Wood-Mosaic Co‹Fleischman.
Silbert‹Bloomingdale Treed.
Capobianco‹Albanese (2.)
Harnischfeger‹Stiefel-Scrafton Co.
Silverstein‹Schindler.
Fuchs‹Newman.
Cashman‹Penn RR.
Schofield‹Heim‹Zabinski.
Power‹Wessell.

PART II.—Walsh, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Weinberg‹Schechter.
Frank‹Waldorf Rity.
Cohen‹Katz.
King‹Howley.
Grady‹Harlem Sav Bank.
Berkowitz‹Vorschick.
De Piatro‹Smith's Auto Delivery, Inc.
Kaifus‹Int R T.
Cronewitz‹same.
West Side Bank‹Gerchowitz.
Levities‹Fleischer.
Harrison‹Cowan.
Schantz‹Berristein.
Coffee‹Van Tassel.
Wilde‹Illinois Surety.
Rubin‹Meyerson.
Bernstein‹Kaplan.
Zimbler‹Wanderlich.
Same‹Langer.
Acme Mort Co‹Meyer.
Schwartz‹Safety Hold.
Wallenstein‹Gregorus
Westerberg‹Wachenheim-Huf, Inc.
Craig‹Bernheimer Co, (2.)
Wing‹Assets R Co

Superior Duck Cloth Co‹Gottlieb.
Lipman‹Barcas.
Cassidy's, Ltd‹Rowan
Beauty Waists‹Unger
Romoff‹Winter.
Nelson (42d St., &c., Ry. Same‹NYC Int Ry.
Weiss‹Proctor's Theat Ent.
Greenberg‹I R T.
Ryder‹Thompson.
Osborne‹Lipner.
Paul‹NY Rys.
Backora‹A C Wicke Mfg Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Rebman Co‹NY Soc. Suppression of Vice.

PART II.—La Fetra.
PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—At 10 A. M.

Slade‹Osmansky.
Am Silk Mills‹Mintz.
Flex‹Marcus.
Zucker‹Gellman.
Wolf‹Greenberg.
Cosa Bertke, Inc‹Tepper.
Rappaport‹Goldberg.
Gen Hyde, &c, Co‹Ehlia & So Am SS.
Grosner‹Cohn.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART V.—Allen, J.—At) A. M.—Case on.
PART VI.—Strasburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.
PART VII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Smith, C. J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Kendall‹Labrun—Alphonse G. Koelble.
SUPREME COURT — Bijur, J.—Re Shilby—Louis Jacobson.
SUPREME COURT — Platzek, J. — Dickey‹Metro Pictures Corp. et al. — Eugene L. Bushe.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Jackson ‹Mohrmann — Peter R. Gatens, Broadway Building Co. ‹ Edward W. Martin Co.—Charles W. Strong. Macy‹Dallas R. & C. Co.—Montague Lessler. Neher‹Simermeyer —Abraham Benedict. Wendel‹Same—Abraham Benedict. City R. E. Co.‹Krugman—Irving Washburn. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.‹Pasinsky, (2)—Max J. Bernheim.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J. — Veta Brancato‹Biagio Sama—Max Altman.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.
SPECIAL TERM — Ordway, J. — Motion calendar.

Cross‹Shapiro.
Mutual Life Co‹Mahler.
Rapid Safety Fire Ex Co‹Goldblatt.
O'Connor‹Vassall, (2.)
Gaynor‹Gaynor.
Peti‹Gilman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J.

Zuller‹Chesterfield Co Brewing Co.
Bradley‹Crawford.
Heilmann‹Powelson.
Schaller‹Kronstein.
Estes‹Stilwell.
Pinto‹Di Iorio.
Daley‹Coffey.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Gottingham‹I R T Co.
Lippman‹Levy.
Bonavia‹Robson.
O'Connor‹Wagner.
Walsh‹Rodgers & H.
Habeck‹Garrie & Son.
Fluhr‹Davis, Jr.
Katz‹Rikoon.
Arnow‹Zweil, (2.)
Conway‹B & N R RR.
Korber‹Union Ry.
Gabriel‹CNY.
Brewer‹Conner, (2.)
Moss‹Erie RR.
Schaffer‹Thompson Co
Brosnan‹Tennen.
Dominick‹H S & S Crystal.
Stark‹Carvel Co.
Kirwin‹Flint City Gas
Wasserman‹Voltience.
Popkin‹Gimbel Bros. (2.)
Perlisch‹Wolpin.

Highest number reached in regular order 921.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.
PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I. Case unfinished.
Papasian‹Taussig.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
Motion: Estate of John H Ludwig.
No day calendar. z, S.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.

Weir‹Union Ry.
TRIAL TERM—Nye, J.
Birmingham‹3d Av RR.
Honigman‹I R T.
Krenzel‹Union Ry.
Rush‹Rathbun.
Berger‹I R T.
Paul‹Union Ry.
Horowitz‹same.
Milone‹Grossman, (2.)

Brawley‹same.

Miller‹Rogers & Hagerty.
Barra‹Union Ry.
Milani‹Int R T.
Egan‹same.
Barberi‹No Am Wall Paper Co.
Gaffen‹Int R T.

Receiver Appointed.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Feinberg‹V B & W Bldg Co., Inc—Samuel W. Phillips.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—
Ayres‹Williston et al.
McNulty Bros‹Offerman et al.
Barkin‹Const Co‹Goodman.
Shopiro‹Berlin et al.

Feldrill‹Ritter.
Gross‹McSweeney.
Burnstein‹Sesholtz.
Kamier‹Falk.
Horowitz‹Eno, (2.)
Sachs‹Silberfarb.
Corrigan‹Univ Film Mfg Co.
McKeon‹Burns Bros.
Elster‹Itakovitz.
Fishbein‹Barrett.
Cohen‹Marks.
Keenan‹I R T.
Kressel‹Stuyvesant Auto Trading Co.

CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Youngblood‹Indpt Biscuit Co.
Case on.

J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.
J.—Commercial calendar.

Auto Trade Directory CM Helfgott & Son.
Appelbaum‹Winter Garden Co.
Kandell‹Bleich.
Brown‹Col Trust Co.
R Serll & Co‹Kirsch.
Vogel Co‹McHargBarton Co.
Case on.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Salzano‹Gentile.
Martyn‹N Y Dock Co.
Gluck‹Bindrim.
Polonsky‹B I R RR.
Willner‹Jansen.
O'Keefe‹McNulty Bros.
Kavanagh‹N Y, Ont & W Ry et al.
Gold‹Royal Paper Box Co.
Brown‹B H RR.
Morris‹Gude Co.
Romaine‹Gastelger et al.
Kreilwitz‹Whilden.
Skelly‹Wetmore.
Kempton‹Roesch.
Glass‹Thatcher & Son et al.
McDonald‹Ohlin.
Fastofsky‹Loeser & Co.
Wittenberg‹Vollweiler
Monahan‹Finkelstein.
Carroll‹McGovern.

Highest number reached on regular call, 9680.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Lottie A Bailys, Carl Roeper, Martha Underwood, Minnie Schreitmuller, Josephine Franz, Patrick Sweeney, Alfred Henry, John H Brown.

Accounting of:
Mary Rooney,

Vecsi‹Vecsi.
Douglass‹Brush.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 4282.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part III., Cropsey, J.; Part IV., Van Siclen, J.; Part V., Garretson, J.; Part VII., Kelby, J.

Bender‹Nassau RR.
Friedman‹C I & B RR
Cavanagh‹Goldgraben et al.
Penton‹B H RR.
Cressingham‹C I & B RR.
Van Pelt‹Nassau RR
Altman‹Nassau RR.
Schaefer‹Ziegler et al
Lang‹Mundheim Co.
Fotts‹Bleyer.
Vastarella‹Mercantile Lunch Co.
Greene‹Waites Motor Van Co.
Geary‹B H RR.
Greer‹Ruppert.
Dillon‹Reid.
Butkus‹Hearn & Son.
Koski‹B H RR.
Peyser‹Hanley.
Wilks‹McAllister.
Brown‹Tavlor.
O'Connor‹Nitro Powder Co.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Lundy‹Heilbrun.
Stratton‹same.
Cooper‹Goodman.
Farley‹Yonk RR. (2.)
Molinari‹City of New Rochelle.

Highest number reached on call, 580.

PART II.—Special Calendar—Keogh, J.

Contract calendar:
Tosti‹Rollins Co.
Hayes, &c‹R & L Co.
Broderick‹Nor Assur.

Short cause:
NY Int Water Co‹City of Mt Vernon.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.

Wills for probate:
Andrew J Callahan, Dorcas Earl, Bernard Lichtenberg, Eugene Eastwood, James Ford, David E Dealy.

Executor's accts:
Richard L Condon, Elias Garthwait, Louisa M Lockwood,

Daniel E Fowler.

Admr's accounting:
Edward H Wilson, George L Petry, Harbeck Mills, Lucy Sweet.

Trust accounting:
Alfred Marshall.

Motion:
James J McComb.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24676, in Bankruptcy.—WILLIAM M. MILLARD, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said William Millard are hereby given notice that on May 16, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 1st, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24563, in Bankruptcy.—HYMAN GOLDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Hyman Goldstein are hereby given notice that on May 15th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, June 1st, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy 24377.

Notice is given that RICHARD W. OSLAND, Bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Mon

APPEAL TO ALLIES AGAINST TRADE WAR

Dr. Eliot and Other Prominent Men Declare It Would Prevent a Lasting Peace.

PRAISE BRITAIN'S COURSE

But Balfour and Viviani Are Told Trade Must Be Free as Well as the Seas.

An appeal to the allied Governments not to make another world struggle probable by beginning an economic war upon the Central Powers as soon as a treaty of peace is signed has been sent to Mr. Balfour of the British Commission and M. Viviani of the French Commission by Jacob H. Schiff, Dr. Charles W. Eliot, George Haven Putnam, Charles S. Fairbanks, and twenty-five other prominent Americans.

Asserting that the proposed economic war would impose upon future generations burdens too great to be borne, the appeal declares: "We hold that if the world is to be kept at peace, economic peace based upon freedom of trade as well as freedom of the seas must be established and maintained, and that this is the one sure and enduring foundation for a league of honor or a league of peace, for disarmament, for the reduction of burdens upon the people, and for true and prosperous democracy throughout the world."

The complete text of the appeal was cabled to the British and French Governments on May 19 by the visiting commissions. It follows in full:

"May 7, 1917.

"Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour and Colleagues of Great Britain;

"M. le Ministre René Viviani and Colleagues of France:

"Gentlemen: We take the liberty of addressing you, the representatives of our mother country and of our sister republic, in behalf of associations and citizens favoring freedom of trade, as well as freedom of the seas, for America and all nations, in the belief that your mission to America is the harbinger of larger and closer relationship among all peoples. We believe that a chief cause among the several causes which have led to the world war has been the economic battle between selfish and restrictive 'protection,' so called, and international freedom of exchange. If Cobden's watchword, 'Peace on earth, good-will toward men,' which England adopted as the basis of her trade policy, had been accepted by Germany, instead of the 'national economics' of List and his cry 'From Berlin to Bagdad,' the Imperial Government of Germany would probably not have plunged her people into the present horror and distress. We honor England for the broad economic policy which made her free ports the commercial centres of the world, and which generously made possible the development of the two great commercial fleets of Germany, now interned, seized, or swept from the seas as the result of the war thrust upon the world, through the violation of Belgium and the ruthless defiance of the rights of humanity by the Imperial German Governments. We honor France for the liberality which has made her capital the school for artists of all nations and of all classes through the bounty of education which she has given freely without distinction of nationality to all who sought. We regret that our own nation, though the home of political freedom, has denied to its people the advantage of full economic freedom, and has lessened from period to period, as restrictive legislation has multiplied, its representation on the high seas, once so promising, and its commercial rank among the nations.

"We have learned with sorrow that there is some disposition after the close of the present war to engage in economic war between the present foes, a contest which in our belief could only result in future catachysms even greater than that which has already piled up on future generations burdens of taxation and sorrow well nigh too grievous to be borne. We hold that if the world is to be kept at peace, economic peace based upon freedom of trade as well as freedom of the seas must be established and maintained, and that this is the one sure and enduring foundation for a league of honor or a league of peace, for disarmament, for the reduction of burdens upon the people, and for true and prosperous democracy throughout the world.

"We recognize with joy that eminent publicists, both in England and in France, have taken this broad view of the future, and are putting forth their best endeavors to unite their own peoples and all peoples in this thought of the common interest of mankind, based on economic as well as political freedom. We venture the hope that the eyes of our own people and of all peoples may be opened to the larger vision, that they may look into the future with the full inspiration of international fellowship and mutual trust, of which you are coming is the most noteworthy example in history, which will ultimately include all humanity and bring about the United States of the World, as free from barriers against each other as the States of our Union are free in mutual trade under the guarantees of our Constitution. Thus only can enemies be made friends and peace on earth, good-will toward men be assured in the time to come.

"We join with our fellow-citizens in giving you heartfelt welcome, and in assuring you that in the great cause, the contest of democracy against autocracy, for which your countries have made such heavy sacrifices, and in which we are now striving to take our part, the soul of free America responds with no uncertain sound."

Among those who signed the appeal were R. R. Bowker, Everett V. Abbot, Nelson S. Spencer, George Foster Peabody, Henry de Forest Baldwin, Dr. Franklin H. Giddings, Robert W. Bruere, Horace E. Deming, Graham McAdam, Charles Fairchild, Edwin Winslow, Charles R. Codman, Harvey N. Shepard, E. N. Vallandigham, Albert S. Parsons, R. L. Bridgman, Edmund J. Burke, Henry W. Farnum, Henry B. Sargent, Arthur W. Milbury, and J. G. Phelps Stokes.

$100,000 GIFT TO YALE.

Mrs. Harriman Endows a Chair of Orthopedics in the Medical School.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 21.—The Yale Corporation announced here tonight the acceptance of an offer of Mrs. Edward H. Harriman of New York to give the university bonds yielding $4,600 a year for the purpose of establishing the Harriman Fund for Orthopedics in Yale University.

This fund, which is the equivalent of $100,000, will enable the university to appoint a professor or assistant professor of orthopedics in the Medical School.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

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Chollar	.05	Savage	.09
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.09
Con. Virginia	.52	Union Con.	.34
Exchequer	.05	Utah	.02
Gould & Curry	.03	Mexican dollars	.59
Hale & Norcross	.05		

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Jim Butler	.77	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.14	Jumbo Exten	.36
Midway	.12	Jumbo Junior	.07
Mizpah	.08	Kewanna	.12
Monarch Pitts	.10	Silver Pick	.10
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.08
North Star	.19	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.26	Big Four	.07
Tonopah Exten	2.30	Manhattan Con	.32
Tonopah Nevada	5.90	Morning Glory	.14
West End	.66	Union Amalg	.23
West Tonopah	.22	White Caps	1.40
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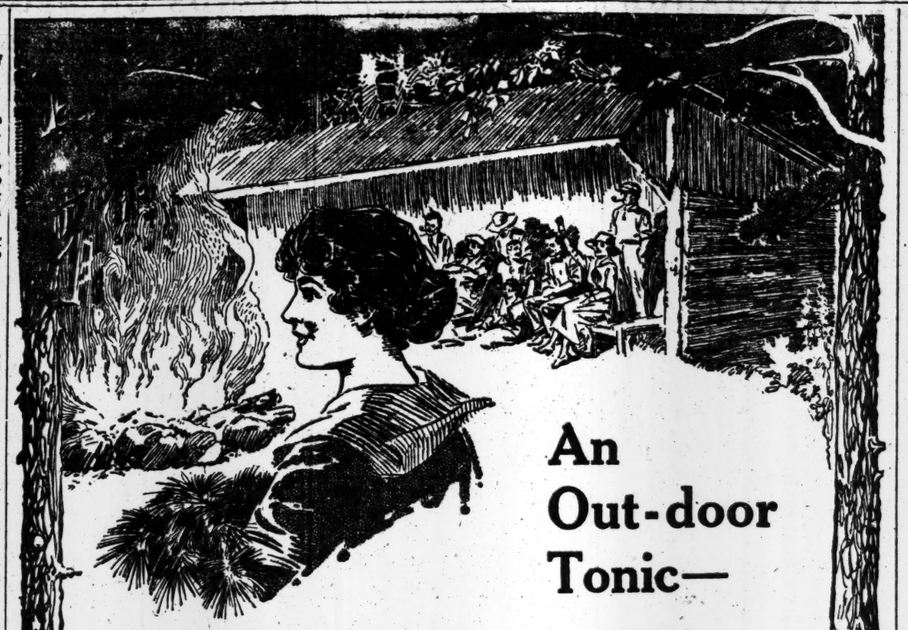

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HARRISON S. DOWNS, Prop. Tel. Col. 3320. At Hotel Ansonia, Broadway & 73d St., N. Y.

1000 ISLAND HOUSE
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
A modern hotel located in the heart of the 1000 Islands.
18-hole golf course, 20 clay tennis courts, canoeing, fishing for bass, muscalonge, and pickerel; excellent motoring roads; pole tournaments and motor boat races in July and August. American and European Plan.
O. G. STAPLES, Proprietor
Rates, booklets, and personal interview—Address W. H. WARBURTON
Former George Hotel, New York

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Valhalla, Westchester Co., N. Y.
Opens May 30th; special rates over Decoration Day; capacity 200; 130 acres of real country; only 45 minutes from 42d St., 10 minutes from station; many rooms with private baths and sleeping porches; tennis, swimming pool, and bath house; Spring rates $16 to $18 per week.

NOW OPEN—
Whittier Inn, Sea Gate, N. Y.
DELIGHTFUL SPRING RESORT.
VERY SPECIAL RATES TO JUNE 15TH
45 Minutes from City Hall
by 4th Ave. Subway. Excellent Auto Road. Tel. 900 Coney Island. Booklet Upon Request. Invitation Card on Application. Boats Now Running.

Cedar Cliff Inn, on Round Island Lake, Monroe, Orange Co., N. Y. Under new management; opens June 28; 50 miles from New York, Erie Railroad; ideal distance for commuters; golf, dancing, tennis, boating, fishing; high standard cuisine. J. McGOLDRICK, Manager, formerly Hotel Gotham management. NEW YORK BOOKING OFFICE, Hotel Gotham, 5th Av. and 55th St.

HOTEL MARION
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
On the Lake Front. Open June to October.
Booklet Free. JOSEPH H. MARVEL.

SUNSET PARK INN
Haines Falls, N. Y. Accom. 250. Rooms with bath, electric lights. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Orchestra, Dancing. Booklet. J. B. BYRNES.

NEW JERSEY.

HATHAWAY INN
Deal, N. J., 3 miles to Shadow Lawn; Summer Capital; reconstructed, refurnished, cuisine, service, music first-class; 50 suites with bath, running water, 'phone every room; 18-hole golf course; tennis courts; ocean and pool bathing.
A Modern a la Carte Restaurant
for convenience of motorists, open June 1st; new management. 'Phone 1161 Deal. Arthur J. O'Keeffe, President.

The New HOLLYWOOD
West End, Long Branch, N. J.
Entirely renovated and improved; 900 rooms and baths; electric light; telephone. Golf and tennis grounds attached. Annex opens May 30. Hotel opens June 28.
Personal Management Walter E. Hildreth
Formerly of West End Hotel, Long Branch, N. J.
N. Y. Booking Office, 45 B'way. Phone 3139 Broad.

Ideal Home for Spring and Summer
HOTEL MONTCLAIR
MONTCLAIR, N. J.
MOST DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENTIAL HOTEL IN NEW YORK'S SUBURBS. OPEN THE ENTIRE YEAR. Exclusive Clientele, Golf. Splendid Orchestra. Dancing. English Grill. Private Motor Bus Meets Lackawanna Trains.
FREDERICK C. HALL COMPANY.

THE NEW MONMOUTH
Spring Lake Beach,
NEW JERSEY.
Season from
JUNE 23rd TO OCTOBER 1st
New York Booking Office, Hotel Biltmore, E. S. Tyng, Representative.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

ESSEX AND SUSSEX HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Spring Lake Beach, N. J. D. B. Plumer, Mgr.
The de luxe Hotel of the Atlantic Coast.
Cottages open June 16. Hotel opens June 23.
Booking Office, 8 West 40th. Phone C. T. KEATING, Vanderbilt 2290, or Hotel Plaza.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Beautiful, accessible, seashore, country. Cottages and estates renting $250 to $5,000. Address Marshall Woolley, Mayor, Director of Publicity, Long Branch, N. J., for illustrated Booklet which explains.

FLORENCE-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J. Now open; private baths, running water in rooms. I. WOEHR.

THE SHOREHAM SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
Opens June 23 E. E. Spangenberg, Prop.

NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J.
BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

North Asbury Park Hotel Auditorium
Ocean End—Sixth Ave. Excellent accommodations; at attractive rates. A. L. Harvey.

MONTAUK HOTEL ASBURY PARK, N. J. Capacity 175. Modern.
Homelike; excellent table; booklet. H. F. MILLER.
For Hotel Accommodations at ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
Write Publicity Bureau for Information.

QUEEN Ocean Grove, N. J. Directly on beach. L. J. Russell, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL and COTTAGES
On the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
S. Hanstein, Prop.

ATLANTIC CITY.
CHALFONTE
HOSPITABLE — HOMELIKE
ON THE BEACH
ALWAYS OPEN

HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
RIGHT ON THE BEACH
ALWAYS OPEN

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front in the heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Grill. Orchestra. Garage. Capacity 400. Open always. MACK LATZ & CO.

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

HOTEL ABSECON FIREPROOF. Virginia Avenue, near Beach.
Steam heat, private baths, running water. Elevator to street level. $2.50 up daily, $12 up weekly. Booklet. O. D. PAINTER.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
America's Famous All-Year Resort.
The Leading Houses Always Open.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Summer Bookings Now Being Made.
The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL.
On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere with capacity for 1,200 guests. Sea and fresh water baths.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLANS.
Magnificent restaurant. French cuisine. Daily concerts in hotel promenade.

NEW ENGLAND.

The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gilian and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
OPENS MAY 29TH.
Representative on Premises.
N. Y. Office—M. E. Hewitt Studio, 536 5th Ave. Tel. Vanderbilt 446.

Chatham Bars Inn
and cottages. Newest hotel on Cape Cod. Golf course, electric lights, steam heat. Milk and vegetables from our own farm. Opens June 16. Chatham Bars Inn, Chatham, Mass.

RED LION INN
Stockbridge, Mass.
NOW OPEN.
Roads in Excellent Condition.
Route Books and circulars on request.
ALLEN T. TREADWAY

PINE GROVE SPRINGS
ON THE SHORE OF LAKE SPOFFORD.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE INLAND RESORT IN THE PINE BELT OF SOUTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRE.
BRADBURY F. CUSHING, Manager.
Booking Office, Hotel McAlpin, 2d Mezzanine Floor, May 1 to June 1.

HEATON HALL
Stockbridge, Mass.
In the Berkshire Hills. Opens June 16th.
This modern hotel is finely appointed and delightfully located. Golf, Tennis, etc. Music of exceptional merit. Only four hours from New York or Boston. For information regarding rates, etc., apply to
Allen T. Treadway, Proprietor. W. G. Havlin, Manager.

PORTLAND
Maine, offers everything desirable for your
VACATION
15-Day Stop-Over on all through tickets.
Illustrated booklet tells the whole story.
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
25 Exchange St., Portland, Maine

The Greylock Hotel
NOW OPEN.
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.
THE VILLAGE BEAUTIFUL.
Golf, Tennis, Swimming Pool.
Garage accommodating 70 cars.
Booklet. HENRY N. TEAGUE, Lessee.

WOODSIDE COTTAGES,
FRAMINGHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.
Private resort of exceptional value for invalids, convalescents, and sufferers from chronic, nervous conditions. Beautiful and healthful location. No objectionable features.
Social & Scenic Center, White Mts.
MAPLEWOOD HOTEL COTTAGES CASINO INN
18-Hole Golf, Trap Shooting Tournament. Booking Office, 1,180 B'way, New York. Tel. Mad. Sq. 4748.

Wykeham Inn, Washington, Ct.
Will open July 2. Finest location in Berkshire foothills. Pure air, sparkling water. Broad verandas, golf, tennis. Booklet
GEO. T. SANGER, Manager.

THE DORMS In Green Mts. 26 Acre Grounds
Shade, sports, good table. Near R. R. and trolley. 150 guests. Modern improvements. $10 up. Booklet. Box T. Poultney, Vt.

NEW ENGLAND.

Sky-High Vacations

Far above the heat and dust of the work-a-day world.

Mile high peaks, hundred mile views, glorious outdoor sports and pleasures, re-creating air, brilliant social life.

White Mountains
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

FAMOUS HOTELS

The Mount Washington, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 350	New Wamsbek Hotel, JEFFERSON, N. H. CAPACITY 100
The Balsams, DIXVILLE NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 400	New Profile House and Cottages, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 400
Crawford House, CRAWFORD NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 300	Sunset Hill House, SUGAR HILL, N. H. CAPACITY 125
The Sinclair, LINCOLN, N. H. CAPACITY 125	Fabyan House, FABYAN, N. H. CAPACITY 300
Mountain View House, WHITEFIELD, N. H. CAPACITY 200	The Mount Pleasant, BRETTON WOODS, N. H. CAPACITY 250
Forest Hills Hotel, FRANCONIA, N. H. CAPACITY 100	Intervale House, INTERVALE, N. H. CAPACITY 150
Twin Mountain House, TWIN MOUNTAIN, N. H. CAPACITY 150	Plum Hill House, FRANCONIA NOTCH, N. H. CAPACITY 50

10 Hours from New York
Summer train schedule in effect June 29th
Through train service from Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York
Write or call for booklet,
"The White Mountains of New Hampshire."
Vacation Bureau
171 Broadway, Room 228, New York City
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.
Boston & Maine R. R.

NEW ENGLAND.

Peerless in location, midway between Portland and the White Mountains, on the main auto trunk line.
Bay of Naples Hotel
NAPLES, MAINE
Extensively Improved and Refurnished
OPEN JUNE 28th
Immediately on the shore, facing Long Island and the Bay of Naples and offering high-class accommodations at reasonable rates. Every summer pleasure. Tennis, good fishing, bathing, boating. Fine walks, good roads, purest spring water. Garage.
A. C. BROOKS, Proprietor,
Formerly of the Summit Springs Hotel, Poland, Maine.
Booklet on Application.

ELY COURT
Opens June 4th. New modern building. Picturesquely situated on a high ridge overlooking Long Island Sound—two and one-half miles from Greenwich—forty-five minutes from New York. Bath in every double room; long-distance telephone in every room. Milk from our own Alderney herd; vegetables fresh from our own garden. Tennis courts; playgrounds for children. Motor cabs meet all trains. Address
ELY COURT, Greenwich, Connecticut

GREENWICH INN
"The Crossways" "The Lodge"
SOUND BEACH, CONN.
Accommodating 200.
OPENS MAY 20TH.
On the Water. 50 Minutes from N. Y.
Frequent trains. Golf, Tennis, Bathing, Boating, Saddle Horses. Orchestra. Fresh vegetables from our own farm.
N. Y. OFFICE, FIFTH AVE.
Telephone 1185 Murray Hill.
Special June Rates.

GUNNERY INN,
WASHINGTON, CONN.
Will open June 23. Near Country Club, golf, tennis; fresh fruit, milk and vegetables. Booklet. GEO. T. SANGER, Mgr.

Hotel Elmhurst Sheffield, Mass., in the Berkshires.
High altitude; suites with bath; golf, tennis, fishing, dancing, garage. Booklet.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKWOOD INN FIRE-PROOF
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.
Guests admitted to Shawnee Country Club Course on introduction. The Inn is 75 miles from New York. 90 miles from Philadelphia.
A. J. and C. V. MURPHY, Managers.

BLUE RIDGE VACATION CAMP FOR BOYS
Coolbaugh, Pa. Healthiest region in Pennsylvania; most modern equipment for athletic sports, swimming, etc. Efficient staff of instructors; 2½ hours from New York, via D., L. & W. Apply Dr. Davidson, Principal, 71 East 82d St., N. Y. Tel. Lenox 4852.
WATER GAP, CRESCO, MT. POCONO, STROUDSBURG, DELAWARE VALLEY.
INFORMATION BUREAU,
Broadway, Corner of Wall St., Park Place. 28th St. and 42d St.
OPENS JUNE 16.

FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Only three hours from New York, by Lackawanna R. R. In 8,000 acre pine park; finest bathing, boating, fishing, tennis and baseball; dancing every evening; every modern improvement; elevation, 1,600 feet; capacity, 350. Apply to
ARTHUR LEDERER, Owner,
135 Fifth Av., N. Y. Gramercy 4190.

CASTLE INN,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
All indoor amusements and outside sports. Table maintained at the highest standard. Moderate rates.
DRAKE BROS., Props.

SPRUCE CABIN INN Where you can catch trout.
Rooms en suite and with bath; steam heat & flies. Booklet. Cresco Station, D., L. & W. R. R.
W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Galen Hall-in-the-Mountains
WERNERSVILLE, PA.
May and June are Delightful Months at Galen Hall on South Mountain.
Every physical comfort to be found in a high-class hotel, which is situated in a park of 365 acres, with charming walks. Good roads. Beautiful scenery. Dry air. New Garage. Golf. Long distance telephones in rooms. Resident Physician. Very fine therapeutic baths and massage department. 1½ hours from Philadelphia (Reading R. R.) 4 hours from New York (Central R. R. of N. J.) through Pullman. New York Office: 248 Fifth Avenue. 'Phone Madison Sq. 9230.
Booklet. Always Open.
HOWARD M. WING, Manager.

WRITE FOR INFORMATION AS TO
FURNISHED COTTAGES
BUNGALOWS AND BUILDING SITES.
F. P. SAWYER, Milford, Pa.

CATARACT HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Cap. 200. $12 to $16. Bath $16 up.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HAMILTON
14th and K Sts., N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
A Select Family and Transient Hotel; ideal Location. Modern Appointments and Homelike Good Table. American Plan, $2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet. IRVING T. BALL, Proprietor.

HOTEL BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath $3; American plan, $4.50; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furnished, china, silver; week or month. Music every evening. Road map free.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Healing Springs Hotel
Healing Springs, Va.
Ownership and management same as the famous Homestead Hotel at the Virginia Hot Springs—3 miles from it—use same railroad station—altitude 2500 feet; maximum temperature 85 degrees. Private Baths. House and Grounds electric lighted. No humidity. No mosquitoes. Saddle Horses; Golf; Medicinal Baths. Rates $21.00 per week up. Booklet No. 3 from W. D. Paxton, Manager.

CANADA.

Royal Muskoka Get away to happiness—away to the nerve-resting, pine-scented, sleep-giving air of the Muskoka Lakes. There you will find this Hotel the cheery rooms, good food, golf, tennis, everything that makes life worth while. Passport not required. No heat tax. Booklet, Royal Muskoka Hotel, Toronto, Ont.

ENGLAND

SAVOY HOTEL, LONDON
Centre of American Life in Europe.
The Venue of the Great War Banquet.

LEGAL NOTICE.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, held in and for the Southern District of New York, at the Court Room in the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of May, 1917.—Present, Hon. Augustus N. Hand, District Judge.—In the matter of REGINALD W. BARRETT and KYRLE C. BARRETT, individually and as members of the firm of BARRETT BROTHERS, Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 23726.

On reading and filing the annexed petition of FREDERICK W. STELLE, Trustee, verified the 17th day of May, 1917, and on all the papers and proceedings and on motion of HERMAN B. GOODSTEIN, attorney for said Trustee, it is

Ordered, that all creditors of the above named bankrupts and all other persons, firms or corporations, either claiming specific stocks, bonds, securities or the proceeds thereof, sums of money, or asserting any alleged preferential claims against the general assets of the estate herein which are or may be in the possession, custody or control of the Trustee herein, including stocks and securities mentioned in the said annexed petition this day filed with the Clerk of this Court, be and they hereby are required to show cause at a Stated Term of this Court for the hearing of matters in bankruptcy, to be held in the Post Office Building in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of June

NEW TAXES

The increased income, excess profits, and other taxes which will probably be imposed within the next few months, will have a direct effect upon almost all classes of securities. We are prepared to advise with investors as to how their individual holdings will be affected by these taxes.

EASTMAN DILLON & CO.
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE
INVESTMENT BANKERS
71 BROADWAY-NEW YORK

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Ask Yourself:
"Can I afford NOT to buy these bonds?"
We will gladly mail subscription blank on request for Circular T.

Our services, of course, are gratuitous in every way.

A.H. Bickmore & Co.
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

No Safer Investment than the Liberty Loan of 1917

Subscribers to this loan will have the satisfaction of showing their patriotism in a practical way and owning a bond which is probably the safest investment in the world.

The income is liberal considering that it is tax exempt, with the exception of the Inheritance Tax.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
Nassau & Cedar Streets
New York
London — William P. Bonbright & Co. — Paris — Bonbright & Co.

YOUR MONEY CANNOT BE NEUTRAL

HAVE you helped your Country by investing in the War Loan, or have you helped Germany by keeping your money in your pocket?

DECIDE TODAY

E. H. Rollins & Sons
43 Exchange Place, New York
Boston — San Francisco — Chicago

Exempt from Federal Income Tax
Municipal Bonds
Yielding 4% to 4.40%
List on Application
Estabrook & Co.
24 Broad Street — New York

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Cheerful Market of Last Week Resumed Under Same Leadership.

Prices of many issues continued yesterday the upward movement, which was interrupted by the short session at the end of last week and the whole list was relatively strong on transactions that ran above 900,000 shares. The controlling factor in the new wave of cheerfulness which has swept over the markets in the last few days is, of course, the Russian situation, which now seems measurably improved over the unsatisfactory state of affairs reported only a week ago.

How far the market will travel on such encouragement is problematical. Theoretically, the recovery cannot be expected to go beyond the point on which the decline due to the threatened withdrawal of Russia from the Entente Alliance began. As a matter of fact it is never possible to discover where the effect of one development leaves off and the influence of others comes into play. The advance in the last few days has been centred largely on the steel issues, showing that other influences besides the Russian question were at work. Steel common closed last night at 125⅝, up 5⅝ points in one week, of which gain 3½ points were added yesterday. Lackawanna Steel sold up to 95, or 3½ points above Saturday's close. Some of the less active specialties exceeded even these gains. National Lead preferred moved up 4½ points, Ohio Cities Gas and American Tobacco both 4. As in other recent sessions, the bullish sentiment was maintained well throughout the day and prices were at or near their best figures at the close.

One explanation for the better tone shown by the industrials is found in the attitude which Washington has taken toward the prices which shall be paid by this Government and the European allies for supplies bought in this country. The early agreement under which 45,000,000 pounds of copper were sold by producers at much below prevailing prices was made just before the United States entered the war, and the Street has debated ever since that interesting transaction the question of extending the favoritism to cover all Government purchases. It is now known that the men who are in control of the situation at Washington, while averse to seeing any fortunes made as a result of this country's buying of munitions, clothing, foodstuffs, and transportation for the war, are just as determined, on the other hand, that producers must get a fair price for what they sell, and that in the long run the country will be better off for paying prices that warrant keeping industries running to capacity.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Better Russian News Has a Good Effect on the Traders.

LONDON, May 21.—The better Russian news continued a cheerful influence on the Stock Exchange today. Gilt-edged and Russian securities were prominent, Russian bonds advancing 2 points. Other allied bonds were quiet, but Brazilian and Mexican issues were active and firm. The leading gold mines and industrials received good attention and American shares hardened.

Money was plentiful and discount rates were dull.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 21.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 40 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes. Five per cent. loap, 87 francs 75 centimes.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, May 21, (via London.)—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued May 15, shows the following changes: Total gold holdings, 2,533,097,000 marks.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	2½ Last 2½
Low	2 Renewals 2½

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L. ALL INDUSTRIALS.
Sixty days....4 @4¼ Sixty days....4¼@4⅜
Ninety days....4¼@4½ Ninety days....4⅜@4½
Four months....4½@4¾ Four months....4⅜@4½
Five months....4½@5 Five months....4½@5
Six months....4½@4¾ Six months....4½@5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days....3 @3⅛
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days....3½@4¼

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days....4¾
4 to 6 months....4¾
Other Names.
4 to 6 months....5¼@5½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.7555	$4.7555	$4.7555	..
Cables	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	4.76⅞	..
Francs—			89½	..
Demand	5.73⅛	5.73⅛	5.73⅛	..
Cables	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	4.7555	4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.73⅛	5.72½
China—		12¼
Hongkong	57.25	57.38½
Peking	91.50	91.62½
Shanghai	85.50	85.62½
19.295 Greece	20.00	20.65
32.44 India—		
Bombay	32.25	32.37½
Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.01¼	7.00¾
49.84 Japan—		51½
Kobe	51.12½	51.25
Yokohama	51.12½	51.25
50.00 Philippine Islands—		48
Manila	50.12½	49¼
40.10 Holland	≈0.25	2,600
51.85 Russia	41.37½	100
26.79 Scandinavia—	28.00	200
Copenhagen	28.25	700
Stockholm	29.80	1,600
Christiania	30.00	200
9.205 Spain	20.47	100
South America—	22.20	3,100
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.49	500
82.44 Rio	43.59	5,000
5.1826 Switzerland	28.60	100
	5.10	1,600

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71⅝	$4.69⅝	$4.71¼	$4.69⅛

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $423,920,281; balance, $46,041,968; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,343,274; Federal Reserve credit balance, $36,514,539.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 20@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $2.50 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 38d, up ⅛d; in New York, 74⅞c, up ¼c; Mexican dollars, 58⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$17,247,889	$195,851,780
Int. internal rev.	32,772,775	375,445,947
Income tax	73,150,440	130,000,296
Miscellaneous	6,804,896	64,188,039
Total receipts	$129,976,002	$765,486,072
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disburse..	48,138,156	.....
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts..	.....	108,580,040
Exc. of t'l disburse. over total rects.....	3,338,034	85,112,807
Expenditures	80,837,846	874,066,113

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	65.25	65.75	65.00	66.00
Lead	10.75	..	10.75	..
Spelter	9.50	..	9.37½	..
Antimony	..	25.00	..	25.00
Quicksilver	$105.00	..	$105.00	..
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	43.50	44.50	43.50	44.50

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 32@32¼c, carload lots, spot delivery; 31½@32c, second quarter; 28½@29c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Saturday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	130	0	0	130	0	0
Copper, futures	129	10	0	129	10	0
Tin, spot	251	10	0	250	10	0
Tin, futures	250	10	0	249	10	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	921,572	901,215	542,120
Year to date	73,095,829	68,691,698	49,803,311

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
6⅜	6½	500	Alaska Gold Mines	6½	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
27⅞	28	4,800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
84½	85	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	85	85	85	85	+1
94½	95	700	Am. Agricul. Chem.	93	93½	93	93½	..
90½	90⅝	1,500	Am. Beet Sugar	90¼	90⅞	90¼	90¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	6,000	Am. Can	46	49⅝	45⅝	46⅝	+1⅛
70⅛	70⅝	5,500	Am. Car & Fdry	69	70	69	70	+1⅛
26⅜	27¼	100	Am. H. & Leather	60	61½	60	61½	+1⅛
21¼	21½	1,700	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+1⅛
57⅜	58½	1,700	Am. Linseed	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+1⅛
70⅜	70⅝	10,900	Am. Linseed pf	57¼	58	57¼	58	+1
9½	10	800	Am. Locomotive	09	71	98¾	70¾	+2
33½	56½	100	Am. Malting	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
102½	103	13,600	Am. Malting 1st pf	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	+ ⅛
112½	113	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102¼	103⅞	102¼	102⅞	+ ⅛
64½	65	3,600	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112¼	112½	112¼	112½	+ ⅛
110⅝	111	2,100	Am. Steel Fdries	65	64⅞	63	64⅝	+1⅛
116½	118	100	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110⅞	110	110⅞	+ ⅛
120⅝	120⅝	500	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117	117	117	117	..
192	194⅝	400	Am. Tel. & Tel	120⅞	120⅞	120¼	120¼	+ ⅛
52⅜	52⅝	5,200	Am. Tobacco	192	194	192	194	+4
97½	98½	153	Am. Woolen	51½	53	50¾	52½	+1⅞
40	42½	100	Am. Woolen pf	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	..
81¾	81⅝	19,200	Am. Writing P. pf	40	40	40	40	..
100¼	100½	1,300	Anaconda Copper	80½	81¾	80½	81¼	+ ⅛
96½	97	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	100	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅛
16	17	200	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	+ ⅛
110¼	111	110	At., Birm. & At	30	30½	30	30	..
104	104½	6,200	Atlantic Coast Line	16	18	16	16	+1
61	62	200	At. Gulf & West I	110	110	110	110	..
59	59½	14,300	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	103½	105½	103½	104	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅝	2,600	Baldwin Loco	61	62	61	62	+ ⅛
69¼	70½	100	Baltimore & Ohio	59	60¾	58¼	59½	+ ⅛
109¼	111	300	Baltimore & O. pf	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ⅛
1	1⅛	600	Barrett Co	70	70	70	70	+ ⅛
137	138	400	Batopilas Mining	109	110	106	109½	+ ⅛
131¼	131⅝	36,530	Bethlehem Steel	1⅛	1⅛	1	1	..
120	123	100	Beth.S.class B t.cfs	137	137	137	137	+2
58¼	60	900	Bethlehem Steel pf	120	131⅝	125½	131⅛	+3⅝
95	96	300	Brklyn Rapid Tran	58¼	60	58¼	120	−1
43 ⅞	44½	900	Burns Bros. x d	95¼	95½	95¼	95¼	+2½
19¾	20	700	Butte & Superior	44	44½	43⅝	43⅞	+2
49	50	200	California Petrol	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
80	81	900	Calumet & Arizona	80	49½	49	49½	..
160¼	161	14,700	Canadian Pacific	161	161¼	160¼	160¼	..
88½	88⅞	300	Cerro de Pasco	86¾	88⅝	86¾	88⅝	+2⅝
37½	37⅝	800	Chandler Motor	37½	37⅝	36¼	36¼	..
58⅛	58½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	57¾	58	56¾	57¾	+ ⅛
32½	32⅝	300	Chi. Great West. pf	58	58	57¾	58	..
73½	73⅝	1,700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	32⅞	33	32⅞	32⅞	..
113	113½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	74½	74½	72⅝	73⅝	+ ⅛
110⅜	110⅝	200	Chi. & Northwest	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ⅛
41⅜	41½	1,300	Chi., Rock Island & Pac cfs.of d.2d pd.	110½	110½	110⅜	110⅜	+ ⅛
33	33¼	1,000	Chi., R. I. & P. w. i.	42	42¼	41¾	41½	+ ⅛
76¼	76½	200	C., R. I. & P. p.c.pf.	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33⅛	+ ⅛
65½	66½	300	C., R.I. & P. 6 p.c.pf.	76¼	76½	76¼	76¼	..
22	22¼	1,600	Chile Copper	66⅝	66⅝	66	66	+ ⅛
55⅞	56	2,200	Chino Copper	22	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
39	40	400	Clev., C., C. & St.L.	56	56¼	55⅝	56	+1
53	53¼	7,400	Col. Fuel & Iron	40	40	38	38	..
41⅜	41⅝	1,200	Columbia Gas & El	51½	53½	51½	53	+2
92	94	100	Continental Can	41⅜	41⅝	41¼	41¼	+1⅛
25¼	25⅝	3,500	Corn Products Ref	93¼	93¾	93½	93½	+ ⅛
101	101½	800	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	25⅝	25½	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
70⅜	70⅝	31,300	Crucible Steel	101	101⅝	101	101	+ ⅛
108	109	300	Crucible Steel pf	69¼	71⅝	69	70¾	+2½
44¾	45	14,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	+ ⅛
90¾	90⅞	200	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	44⅞	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
100	105	150	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	91	91	90½	90½	+ ⅛
114¾	115¼	900	Delaware & Hud	101	101	101	101	+1½
21	22	900	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	116	116	114½	115	− ⅞
118	12:	17	Detroit Edison Co	20	21	20	21	− ⅞
18½	18⅝	8,000	Distillers' Secur	120	120¼	120	120¼	+ ⅛
11¾	12	400	Dome Mines	19	19¾	18½	18½	+ ⅛
39	64	200	Elec. Storage Bat	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	..
25	25¾	3,000	Erie	60¾	61	60¾	61	..
89	90	100	Fisher Body Lt	25	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ⅛
150½	160	1,800	General Electric	89	89	89	89	−1
102¾	102⅝	11,900	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs.	158½	159⅜	158	159⅜	+1⅛
50¼	50½	4,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	103¼	104	103	104½	+ ⅛
50¼	50½	100	Granby Consol	50¼	50½	49	49½	−1⅛
81¾	82	1,700	Great Northern pf	81¾	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	+ ⅛
105¾	106¼	5,000	G. N. ctfs. for o. p	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	+ ⅛
33¾	34	100	Gulf States Steel	34	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
123	125	400	Inspiration Copper	125¼	125¼	124	124	+ ⅛
58¾	58⅝	9,800	Interboro Consol	57⅞	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	+ ⅛
56⅝	56⅞	3,200	Interboro Con. pf	9	9⅞	9	9⅞	+ ⅛
21¼	21⅝	2,700	Int. Agricultural	54⅜	57	54⅜	56⅝	+2⅝
53	60	900	Int. Agricultural pf	20⅞	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
113	114	600	Int. Harv., N.J., pf	54	54	53	53	− ¼
74	77	200	Int. Harv. Corp	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	+ ⅛
27⅝	28	100	Int. Mer. Marine	76	76	75	75	−1
79⅜	80	5,900	Int. Mer. Marine pf	28¼	28½	27½	27⅝	..
41½	41⅜	14,200	Int. Nickel	81⅝	81⅞	79⅝	79⅝	−1⅛
38⅞	39	3,000	Int. Paper	41½	41⅞	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅛
21	21⅜	2,300	Kansas City South	37½	38⅞	37½	38⅝	+ ⅛
110	113	100	Kayser (J.) & Co	21½	21⅞	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
46¼	46¼	200	Kennecott Copper	114½	114½	112	112	− ⅞
94⅝	95	5,100	Lackawanna Steel	46¼	46⅞	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅛
15½	17	81,200	Lake Erie & West	92	95	92	93	+3½
18	18¼	200	Lee Rubber & Tire	15½	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
185	200	100	Lorillard, (P.) Co	18½	18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
124	123½	100	Louis. & Nash	199½	199½	199½	199½	+ ½
83	85	200	Mackay Cos	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	+ ½
48	48¼	4,000	Maxwell Motors	85	88	83	83	−1
30⅜	31½	300	Max. Motors 2d pf	48	48¼	46¾	48	−1
92⅜	92⅝	11,600	Mexican Petroleum	30	30½	30	30	..
40¾	40⅝	1,400	Miami Copper	91¾	92¼	91¾	92	+ ⅛
60½	60⅝	16,100	Midvale Steel	40	40⅝	40	40⅝	+2
104	105	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	59⅞	60¾	59⅞	60⅝	+1⅛
6⅝	6¾	900	M., St. Kan. & Texas	103	104½	103	104½	+1⅝
..	..	125	Missouri Pacific	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	7,052	Mo. Pacific pr.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
27	27½	5,725	Mo. Pacific w i	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	34	2,100	Nat. Enam. & St	27	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
56¼	56⅞	300	National Lead	34	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
105	112½	900	National Lead pf	56⅛	56½	56⅛	56⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	24½	900	National Conduit	109	109	109	109	+1½
147	148	100	National Cop. Cop	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
89¼	89⅝	2,100	N. Y. Air Brake	146¼	146¼	146¼	146¼	+ ⅛
39	39½	500	N. Y. N. H. & H	89	89½	89	89½	+ ⅛
121	121¼	300	Norfolk & Western	39¾	39¾	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
137⅜	138	18,870	Northern Pacific	121	121¼	121	121¼	+ ⅛
5⅝	6	700	Ohio Cities Gas	101¼	102	101¼	101¼	+ ⅛
23⅜	24½	1,200	Ontario Silver	135	138⅜	135	135	+4
52½	53	1,000	Pacific Mail	5½	5⅞	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
76	77	200	Penn. R. R.	24	24½	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
19¾	20	500	People's Gas, Chi	53	53	52½	52⅝	+ ⅛
33½	33½	100	Pere Marquette	77	77	77	77	..
47⅝	48¼	11,000	Philadelphia Co	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	..
27⅞	27⅝	5,100	Pitts. Coal Co. of d.	33½	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
63	64	400	Pitts. & West Va	47⅝	48	47⅝	48	+1
75	75¼	1,100	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	28⅝	28⅞	27½	27½	− ⅛
119	119	1,100	Pressed Steel Car	64	64	63¼	63¾	+ ⅛
143	146	410	Public Service N. J	74	75¼	74	75¼	+ ⅛
1,800	52⅝	1,800	Pullman Co	119	119	119	119	−1
8,500	29⅜	8,500	Railway Steel Sp	143⅛	145½	143	143	−3
11,800	89⅝	11,800	Ray Con. Copper	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅛
380	40	380	Reading	29¼	29¾	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
100	40¾	100	Reading 1st pf	89¼	90	88⅞	89⅝	+ ⅛
26,700	86	26,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	40	40	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
100	103	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
400	63¾	400	Royal Dutch t rs	84⅝	86⅛	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
500	17⅛	500	St. Louis & San F	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
30	30	100	St. Louis Southw	63½	63½	63⅜	63⅜	+ ⅛
400	38	400	Saxon Motor	18	18	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
100	12½	100	Seaboard Air Line	28⅜	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅛
100	26¼	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38½	38½	38	38	− ⅜
500	16⅞	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
400	26¼	400	Shattuck-Arizona	26½	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
1,800	53¼	1,800	Sinclair Oil & Ref	167	168	167	167	..
1,800	55¼	1,800	Sloss-S. Steel & I	26	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
2,700	92⅜	2,700	Southern Pacific	53	53⅜	53	53⅜	+ ⅛
5,600	25⅝	5,600	Southern Railway	54⅝	55¼	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
500	54½	500	Southern Ry. pf	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅜	+ ⅛
13,100	80⅝	13,100	Studebaker Co	25⅛	25⅝	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
100	54⅜	100	Studebaker Co. pf	54⅜	54⅝	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
2,600	49¼	2,600	Superior Steel	80½	81⅛	79½	80⅛	+ ⅛
100	16¼	100	Tenn. C. & C	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅛
2,400	15⅛	2,400	Texas Co	48¼	49¾	48¼	48¼	−1⅞
200	20⅜	200	Texas & Pacific	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
700	20⅜	700	Third Avenue	206	209¾	206	209¾	+2¼
1,600	53	1,600	Tobacco Products	15½	15½	15	15	..
100	87	100	Twin City, R. T	20	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
100	87	100	Union B. & P. new	53	53⅞	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
3,100	75½	3,100	Union Pacific	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
500	135⅞	500	United Alloy Steel	75½	75½	75½	75½	+ ⅛
6,100	43¾	6,100	United Cigar Stores	135½	135⅞	135½	135⅞	+ ⅛
100	98	100	United Drug 2d pf	44¼	44½	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅛
300	85¼	300	United Fruit	101	98	98	98	+2½
1,000	135½	1,000	U. S. C. I. P. & F	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	−1⅜
18,240	21	18,240	U. S. Indus. Alco	137	137	135½	137	+ ⅛
200	13	200	U. S. R. & Imp Co	22	22	21	21½	+ ⅛
500	56½	500	U. S. Rubber	130	130½	128	128	−2
600	104	600	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	13⅜	14	13⅜	14	+1
1,800	57⅝	1,800	U. S. Sm. R. & M	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅛
296,200	50	296,200	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	105	105	104½	104½	−½
300	51	300	U. S. Steel	56⅜	57⅛	56½	57⅝	+1½
6,500	125⅝	6,500	U. S. Steel pf	51	51	51	51	+1⅝
100	118¼	100	Utah Copper	123⅛	125⅝	123⅛	125⅝	+ ⅛
100	43⅝	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	118	118⅛	118	118¼	−3½
300	44	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	113¼	113¼	113¼	113⅝	+ ⅛
100	70	100	Wabash	43⅜	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝	+ ⅛
200	71	200	Wabash pf. A	70½	71	70½	71	+1
2,500	47¼	2,500	Wabash pf. B	11½	11½	11½	11½	..
100	24½	100	Western Maryland	47¼	47⅞	47¼	47¼	+ ⅛
200	18⅝	200	Western Pacific	24¾	24⅝	23¾	24	+ ⅛
100	17	100	Western Pacific pf	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
700	44	700	Western Union Tel	17	17	17	17	−1
30,500	54½	30,500	Westingh. E. & M	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	+1½
100	70	100	Westingh. 1st pf	92	92½	92	92¼	+ ⅛
500	14¼	500	Wheeling & L. E	54¼	54½	53¾	54¼	+ ⅛
500	72⅜	500	Wilson & Co	67½	67½	67½	67½	+ ⅛
16,000	26⅜	16,000	Wilson & Co. pf	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
200	94	200	Willys-Overland	73¼	73¼	72½	72½	+ ⅛
1,000	50½	1,000	Willys-Overland pf	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	+ ⅛
200	128	200	Wisconsin Central	28¼	28¼	25¾	26¼	+1
400	26	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	92¼	92½	92½	92½	..
			Worthington Pump	50	50¾	50	50⅝	+ ⅛
				127	127½	127	127½	+1
				25½	26	25½	26	+ ⅛

HILL ROAD EARNS $17,201,000

Great Northern Profit for 6 Months Equivalent to 6.9% on Stock.

The Great Northern Railway almost earned its 7 per cent. dividend for the full year in the six months ended with Dec. 31 last. The net corporate income for that period was $17,201,000, equivalent to 6.9 per cent. on the $249,474,000 of stock. President L. W. Hill calls attention to the fact that expenses promise to be much higher in the current fiscal period.

Effective last November the Post Office Department ordered a change in the basis of computing pay to railway companies which will mean a loss of about $500,000 per annum to the Great Northern. The revised Federal income tax law will add $180,000 to taxes. The estimated increase in operating expenses due to the Adamson law will be $1,800,000, and in addition to these Mr. Hill says that other estimated increases aggregating $13,500,000 will be caused by the rising cost of fuel and other materials and further wage increases.

The company's grain traffic last season was 65,500,000 bushels, compared with 121,396,000 for the same period a year ago. The iron ore tonnage was 8,264,000 tons, an increase of 2,133,000, or 35 per cent.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., May

152%

Increase in Gross Earnings for the month of April, 1917, as compared with April, 1916, is the record of Cities Service Company. No temporary prosperity produced this result.

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REACTION IN COTTON

Early Advance Not Sustained and Close Is Net 8 Points Higher to 13 Lower.

Early advances in cotton prices yesterday were followed by reactions. October contracts, opening at 20.55c, sold up to 20.68c and then dropped to 20.40c, the final quotation being 20.41c. The general list closed steady, net 8 points higher to 13 points lower. The new crop months were relatively easy.

The market opened barely steady at an advance of 5 points to a decline of 1 point. There was considerable scattering liquidation after the big advance of last week and selling for a reaction was encouraged by the favorable view of the weather map. These offerings were readily absorbed by a continued broadening of Wall Street and Western demand and the market soon firmed up with July selling at 20.89c and December at 20.77c before the end of the first hour, or about 14 to 19 points net higher. This made an advance of $11.55 a bale from the low level of the month in the case of October contracts, which evidently attracted increased profit taking. There was also a little Southern selling and sentiment seemed to be unsettled during the middle of the morning by press dispatches referring to an "armistice" on the Russian front. There was a sudden flurry of liquidation in consequence with a setback of about 20 to 25 points, but the Russian news also held out a promise of increased aggressiveness as well as the reiteration of Russia's devotion to the cause of the Allies. Part of the break was recovered, but the market later was less active with prices showing a tendency to ease off on the favorable detailed weather reports and continued realizing. Closing prices were practically the lowest of the day.

No change was reported in the goods trade or in the export situation. There was a good deal of reactionary or bearish sentiment around the ring, based chiefly upon the price, but few traders cared to sell aggressively owing to the absence of pressure from the South. It is the belief in some quarters that the bulk of the cotton remaining in the South has been earmarked for export when facilities are available, and that hardly enough spot liquidation is probable to offset the effects of such a broadening outside demand as that in evidence toward the end of last week.

No exports were reported for the day. So far this season exports have amounted to 4,775,972 bales, against 4,838,476 last year.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday.
May	20.81	20.94	20.80	20.84 bid	20.76
June				20.76 bid	20.71
July	20.72	20.89	20.67	20.69@20.72	20.73
Aug.	20.59	20.67	20.59	20.59 bid	20.56
Sept.	20.63	20.63	20.63	20.52@20.54	20.63
Oct.	20.55	20.68	20.40	20.41@20.42	20.52
Nov.	20.46	20.46	20.46	20.43@20.45	20.55
Dec.	20.64	20.72	20.50	20.50@20.52	20.63
Jan.	20.67	20.79	20.53	20.53@20.54	20.66
March	20.79	20.79	20.72	20.68@20.70	20.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 5 points higher at 21.15c. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 20.50c; New Orleans, 20.13c; Savannah, 20¾c; Augusta, 20.75c; Memphis, 20.62c; Houston, 20.60c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Monday.	Week.	Year.
Port receipts	8,285	10,438	18,650
Exports			22,489
Port stocks	934,129	927,521	1,126,010
Interior receipts	7,162	7,831	7,127
Interior shipments	10,745	12,107	10,411
New York arrivals	9,088		
New York stocks	51,882	51,238	154,948

Liverpool Cables.—Spot cotton, good demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,000. Imports, 6,000, all American. Middling upland, 13.44d. Futures opened steady, 18 to 22 points higher. Closed steady at a net advance of 19 @ 23 points. May-June, 12.91; July-Aug., 12.75; Oct.-Nov., 12.34; Jan.-Feb., 12.22; March-April, 12.10.

Manchester: Yarns in more demand; cloth offers too low.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Oil	.30	.32	Iron C. pf.	17¾	18½
B. St. Gas.	8	10	Iron Blosa.	.95	1
Bing. Min.	11⅛	12	Jerome V.	1⅜	1⅝
Bohemia	1⅜	1⅝	La Rose	45	55
Begole	50	80	Majestic	45	50
Bost. Ely.	45	60	Mex. Mets.	26	28
Bost. & M.	65	68	Moj. Tung.	42	46
Bost. & L.	23	26	N. Baltic	1⅜	1
Butte Det.	36	50	N. L. & Z.	40	42
Bost. & A.	1⅝	2	N. Cornelia	16	16½
Chief	1½	1⅞	Nixon	54	57
Calaveras	3¾	4	New. Doug.	1¼	1⅞
Cal. Corb.	1½	2	N. U. Bing.	25	50
Con. Cop.	4⅜	5	Ohio	1	1¼
Crown Res.	30	36	Onondaga	50	55
Champion	7	8	Oneco	5	7
Con. Aria	1⅞		Pioneer	1½	1⅝
Cortez	15	25	Ray Herc.	3½	3⅝
Eagle B B.	1½	1	Rilia	3	4
Earl Eagle.	26	28	S.W. Miami, full paid.	2	2¼
Fortuna	10	11	S.W. Miami, part paid.	2	2⅛
First Nat.	2⅜	2½	U. V. Ext.	37½	38¼
Gold Lake.	5	7	Yukon	2	
Homa	1¼				
Houghton	.90	1.00			
Iron Cap.	18	19			

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Operations in the wheat market in the course of the evening-up process were more aggressive on the selling side yesterday and in consequence prices were easier, and at the close showed net losses of 7c from the final of Saturday. The market, as a whole, is very sensitive to either buying or selling and prices move very quickly either way, with few fluctuations less than a cent a bushel. World's shipments were 7,864,000 bushels, compared with 9,125,000 last week and 12,168,000 last year. The local cash market was almost entirely nominal, and in Minneapolis prices were 7½c lower. Rye—Market firm: No. 2 Western, $2.43, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$2.39	$2.20	$2.23	$2.40	$1.08⅛
September	2.17	2.09	2.10	2.17	1.09¼

CORN.

After showing firmness around the opening on buying by commission houses on the strength in the cash position, prices for corn eased off under increased pressure, and at the close were ¼c to 1c below the final of last week. The cash situation is undeniably a strong one. The visible supply showed a decrease for the week of 598,000 bushels, which brought the total down to 3,572,000 bushels, compared with 17,112,000 bushels a year ago. In the local cash market prices were firm, with No. 2 yellow quoted at $1.80½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	$1.57⅛	$1.54¼	$1.54¾	$1.55⅝	.71⅝
September	1.50	1.47⅛	1.47⅞	1.48	.69¾

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active, with an increased interest owing to the limitations in wheat and corn. Prices were firm early, but eased off late, and closed with net losses of 1½c. Fine rains over the belt were looked upon as beneficial for the new crop, which gives promise of a very liberal yield. The visible supply decreased 1,739,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 2,262,000 a year ago. In the local cash market standard was quoted at 78½c; No. 2 white, 78¼c; No. 3 white, 78c; No. 4 white, 77 to 77½c; fancy clipped white, 81 to 82½c; ordinary clipped white, 78½ to 80½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	68½	66¾	66¾	67¾	40¾
September	57⅛	56¼	56⅝	57⅜	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was lower under more aggressive selling. Hog prices were easier in the West and some very strong interests were on the selling side. The movement was of fair volume, receipts at Chicago amounting to 41,000 for the day with 16,000 estimated for Tuesday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—July	22.77	22.55	22.55	22.82	12.87
September	22.87	22.67	22.67	22.92	...
Ribs—July	20.90	20.62	20.62	20.92	12.77
September	21.07	20.80	20.77	21.07	...
Pork—July	38.65	38.30	38.30	38.65	23.85

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was comparatively firm early in the day, with the trade at large disposed to take a bullish view of the situation. Other fats and greases are at unprecedentedly high figures, and this is thought to insure a good demand for all. Later in the day, however, the West sold quite freely here on account of a reaction in lard, and under the influence of this pressure prices became reactionary and closed heavy with net losses of 3 to 11 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	16.30@....	16.25
May	....	....	16.40@....	16.50
June	....	....	16.45@16.55	16.50
July	16.65	16.50	16.52@16.53	16.60
August	16.48	16.48	16.49@16.50	16.61
September	16.64	16.51	16.51@16.52	16.62
October	16.57	16.48	16.50@16.51	16.58
November	16.28	16.18	16.20@16.22	16.25
December	16.28	16.18	16.18@16.20	16.21

COFFEE.

No fresh feature developed in the coffee market yesterday and business continued very quiet, although the undertone was rather steadier owing to the continued absence of pressure from Brazil. Closing prices were 3 to 8 points higher and sales were reported of 7,750 bags. The local spot market was dull on the basis of 10¾c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	8.11@8.13	8.05
June	..	..	8.16@8.17	8.10
July	8.18	8.17	8.21@8.22	8.15
August	..	..	8.26@8.27	8.22
September	8.32	8.27	8.31@8.32	8.26
October	..	..	8.36@8.37	8.30
November	..	..	8.41@8.42	8.34
December	8.46	8.44	8.46@8.47	8.38
January	8.49	8.48	8.52@8.53	8.44
February	..	..	8.58@8.59	8.50
March	8.64	8.60	8.64@8.65	8.57
April	..	..	8.70@8.71	8.64

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market was reactionary, opening 1 to 8 points lower on the call. Prices worked up a few points on moderate trade demand and covering, but later values sagged off, the close being net unchanged to a decline of 5 points. Sales for the day amounted to 22,700 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.15	5.12	5.14@5.15	5.15
June	5.17	5.16	5.16@5.18	5.16
July	5.23	5.15	5.23@5.24	5.23
August	....	....	5.25@5.27	5.26
September	5.31	5.23	5.28@5.29	5.30
October	5.18	5.18	5.23@5.26	5.28
November	5.25	5.23	5.23@5.25	5.28
December	5.05	4.97	5.02@5.04	5.04
January	....	....	4.77@4.79	4.79
February	....	....	4.59@4.62	4.62
March	4.53	4.53	4.52@4.55	4.54

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged at 7.50@8.50c for fine granulated, with only a moderate trade reported. The steadiness in the contract market has firmly established raw sugar at 5c, cost and freight, equal to 6.02c, duty paid. Operators bought 13,000 bags Cubas, loading, at 5c, cost and freight; 14,000 bags Cubas, afloat, at 5c, cost and freight, and a local refiner bought 15,000 bags Cubas, June clearance, at 5c, cost and freight. There was a sale to a trade buyer of 5,000 bags Porto Ricos, prompt, at 6.02c, cost, insurance, and freight. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 6.02c; molasses, 5.14c; cost and freight, 5c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 5,890 packages. Some speculative demand, in addition to moderate consumptive requirements, forced an advance of ½c on nearly all grades of fresh creamery, and the market closed fairly firm at the higher rates. Only a little renovated is arriving. Ladles and packing stock were slightly easier.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 13,695 cases. Arrivals are lighter, Western advices indicate decreasing collections and strong primary markets, and there is a firm undertone, but prices show no material change. Nearby white eggs are in lighter supply, quality running off in many cases, and desirable stock is firm.

COTTON EXCHANGE TICKET.

Committee Heads List with George M. Shutt for President.

The Nominating Committee of the New York Cotton Exchange has presented the following ticket to be voted on at the annual election June 4:

President, George M. Shutt; Vice President, Walter L. Johnson; Treasurer, James F. Maury; members of the Board of Managers, Leopold S. Bache, W. H. Hubbard, Edward E. Bartlett, Jr., William H. Judson, Henry de la B. Carpender, Elwood P. McEnany, Nathaniel L. Carpenter, George McFadden, H. L. Goss, Henry H. Royce, Edward L. Hanemann, William N. Schill, John A. Hartcorn, F. E. Story, and Edward M. Weld; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund to serve three years, R. P. McDougal; Inspectors of Election to serve at the annual election, William A. Bogert, F. A. Kimball, and J. V. di Zerega.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., reorganization managers for the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railway Companies, call attention to holders of certificates of deposit issued by the Central Trust Company and the Guaranty Trust Company that today is the final day for the payment of the $49.95 a share called for in the plan of reorganization if they wish to pay the full amount at one time.

John E. Parry, assistant to the President of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, has been elected President of the Wharton Steel Company.

The Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad has asked the Ohio Utilities Commission for authority to issue $500,000 5½ per cent. equipment notes, to be sold at 97½.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad has asked the Ohio Public Utilities Commission for authority to issue $2,870,000 of 5 per cent. equipment notes, to be sold at 93.

Sosthenes Behn has been appointed representative of the Guaranty Trust Company for the Island of Cuba, with offices in Havana. Mr. Behn is President of the Cuban Telephone Company.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—Thirty-seven new corporations with an aggregate capitalization of $1,026,135 were chartered today. They include:

Harry Jacobson Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture boy's and children's clothing, $10,000; P. and H. Valcoff, H. Jacobson, 632 B'way.

Clayton Specialty Shop, Inc., Manhattan, deal in women's wear and leather goods, $5,000; J. W. Seeger, J. Reisman, C. Reich, 133 West 113th St.

Arlington Lace and Embroidery Works, Inc., Manhattan, $25,000; C. Birnbaum, I. Tick, A. Bien, 154 Nassau St.

Sherbrook Sales Corp., Manhattan, manufacture metals, bridge construction, $5,000; L. Brooks, F. C. Shotwell, G. Lewkovitz, 203 B'way.

Kleinbard, Inc., Manhattan, deal in diamonds, precious metals, jewelry, $10,000; D. and M. Kleinbard, D. Haar, 316 West 97th St.

Forest Hills Realty Co., Inc., Forest Hills, realty and construction, $35,000; A. McGirr, J. C. Milligan, W. H. McQuade, 465 West 28th St.

Seneca Clay Pipe and Novelty Works, Inc., Queens, pipes and smokers' supplies, $5,000; A. and R. P. Siebert, F. Bennett, 98 Lewis Av., Brooklyn.

Battery Steamship Corp., Manhattan, D. Havens, S. C. T. Dodd, Manhattan.

Charles A. Sternberger Co., Inc., manufacture ladies', misses', and children's hats, $20,000; C. A. and F. Sternberger, C. A. Sinsheimer, 28 Hamilton Terrace.

Brewster Underwear Co., Inc., Brewster, manufacture underwear and clothing, $10,000; F. G. Pollak, E. Schoen, O. Braun, 377 B'way.

South Lima Onion Storage Co., Inc., South Lima, deal in fruit, vegetables, produce, $30,000; C. H. and E. C. Stewart, J. B. Frey, Rochester.

John A. Green Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, manufacture and install safety devices for window cleaners, $10,000; J. K. and E. D. Green, T. J. Simpson, 12 West 37th St.

The Stein Snyder Corp., Rochester, general junk business, $25,000; E. Stein, M. and S. Snyder, Rochester.

Van Buren Point Co., Inc., Van Buren Point, Chautauqua County, real estate agency, brokerage, $75,000; J. A. Andrews, R. L. Rodgers, J. C. White, Dunkirk.

St. Elmo Hotel Co., Inc., Lewiston, hotel and restaurant keepers, manage theatres, $5,000; G. E. Frezll, A. G. and F. B. Brown, Lewiston.

Moline Seal Lock Co., Inc., Troy, manufacture locks and metal seals, $25,000; C. F. Jordan, T. P. Huxtable, C. S. Brintnall, Troy.

Cortland Gouverneur Silk Mills, Inc., Cortland, silk and textile fabrics, 900 shares of preferred stock $100 each, 900 shares common stock, no par value, active capital $112,500; L. T. Jones, F. E. Terry, J. A. Moss, Cortland.

Caplan Cloak Co., Inc., Manhattan, cloaks and suits, $5,000; J. Diskin, S. B. Fuchs, A. Caplan, 1,600 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Eastern Hat Frame Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,000; W. Getman, M. Graff, I. Dolen, 91 Allen St.

White Seal Productions, Inc., Manhattan, motion-picture business, $10,000; J. A. Stiles, C. L. Patterson, J. C. Davis, Jr., 220 West 42d St.

West One Hundred and Fiftieth Street Realty Co., Inc., Manhattan, realty, $5,000; L. M. Friedman, J. Goldberg, R. Scherer, 35 West 16th St.

Miller, Franklin, Bassett & Co., Inc., Bay Shore, business economists, $30,000; W. R. Bassett, F. R. Denton, A. Tweedy, 2 Rector St.

Styme Realty Corp'n, Manhattan, real estate agency, brokerage, $10,000; H. L. Blanchard, M. E. Stehulka, J. M. Price, 1,128 East 2d St., Brooklyn.

Byk Motor Corp'n, Brooklyn, manufacture autos and accessories, $25,000; L. P. Byk, H. and T. Brener, 1,087 Union St., Brooklyn.

Parr Mfg. Corp'n, Manhattan, talking machines, $10,000; R. Parr, J. Spero, W. H. Lowe, 152 West 11th St.

Capital increases: Trans-Oceanic Trading Co., Inc., Manhattan, $110,000 to $150,000; the "Essgee" Co. of China, Inc., Manhattan, $500 to $10,000; Safe-Tee Novelty Co., Inc., Manhattan, $3,000 to $10,000; the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., Manhattan, $750,000 to $2,000,000; Steward Motor Corp'n, Buffalo, $325,000 to $1,000,000; the Fidelitas Realty Corp'n, Manhattan, $400,000 to $700,000.

Authorizations: Alexander McWhirter & Co., Inc., Delaware, stocks, bands, and investments, $500,000. Representative, A. McWhirter, 111 B'way.

King Chemical Co., New Jersey, chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, $100,000. Representative, W. C. King, 72 Front St.

Capital decreases: Anderson Auction Co., Manhattan, $50,000 to $500; Metropolitan Art Assn., Manhattan, $350,000 to $500; Glassoclear Corp'n, Manhattan, $500,000 to $260,000.

Dissolutions: Madison Garden Corp'n, Manhattan; Phelps, Dodge & Co., Manhattan; National Pneumatic Action Co., Manhattan; the Castile Hardware Co., Castile; King Chemical Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 21.—Charters filed: David M. Rorer Aviation Co., Asbury Park, establish aviation schools, give flying exhibitions, and manufacture and deal in air machines, $125,000; D. M. Rorer, Cassville; Mary E. Adler, Lillian S. Schanck, Asbury Park.

Littlemore Realty Co., Newark, deal in real estate and do construction work, $100,000; P. Bessman, S. Dworkin, Sarah Rubin, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., May 21.—Charters filed: Preston Motor Car Co., manufacture motors of all kinds, $10,000,000; M. L. Horty, K. E. Longfield, F. D. Buck, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Quaker-Hill Blue Lead Mines Co., acquire mines and conduct a general mining business, $3,500,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Finley-Robertson Co., Inc., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with automobiles, &c., $1,250,000; H. E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

The Marine Safety Appliance Corp'n, manufacture and sell all kinds of safety appliances, $1,000,000; F. J. Petrovitces, F. A. Helfinger, C. Wilde, all of Chicago, Ill.

Kentucky Oil and Refining Co., acquire oil lands and develop the same; H. E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Keystone Resilient Wheel Co., manufacture, sell, and deal in and with resilient wheels for automobiles, $600,000; H. E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, C. M. Egner, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators.

Mutex Export and Import Corp'n of America, carry on and undertake all kinds of industries, $300,000; J. K. Gallihe, Brooklyn; C. E. Lent, Charles H. Sauter, all of New York.

Sonny Boy Films Corp'n, manufacture motion-picture films, $10,000; S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, H. B. Davis, all of New York.

Increase in capital: Old Ben Coal Corp'n, Chicago, $6,581,000 to $7,000,000.

EARNINGS

Railroads.

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

	1917.	Increase.
2d week May	$82,000	$133,700
July 1-May 17	35,027,900	6,643,300

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

2d week May	336,248	9,319
July 1-May 15	14,299,758	1,008,323

COLORADO & SOUTHERN—

2d week May	306,761	28,352
July 1-May 14	6,212,268	706,197

DETROIT & MACKINAC—

2d week May	25,792	2,125

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

2d week May	217,880	7,090
Jan. 1-May 13	3,720,677	*190,820

*Decrease.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY—

Lines East and West:

2d week May	2,063,717	235,754
July 1-May 14	90,627,951	10,497,150

Mobile & Ohio:

2d week May	281,386	33,548
July 1-May 14	10,932,356	688,697

Georgia Southern & Florida:

2d week May	48,244	4,991
July 1-May 14	2,450,161	307,422

Public Utilities.

COMMONWEALTH POWER, RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
April gross	$1,502,900	$1,313,207	$189,753
Net	692,448	684,157	5,291
Sur. aft. chgs.	177,523	183,218	*15,695
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	87,758	113,218	*25,460
4 mos. gross	6,209,951	5,437,467	772,484
Net	2,849,991	2,871,253	*21,262
Sur. aft. chgs.	764,531	910,565	*146,094
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	405,671	590,594	*184,923
12 mos. gross	17,735,091	15,411,384	2,323,707
Net	8,566,724	8,065,297	501,427
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,705,679	2,482,366	223,313
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	1,447,649	1,522,366	*74,717

DUQUESNE LIGHT COMPANY and subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Total earnings	7,310,704	5,368,025	4,938,862
Net	2,990,261	2,695,151	2,201,282
Other income	112,245	224,386	258,853
Chgs., rents, &c.	573,207	727,908	690,836
Balance	2,529,298	2,191,784	1,769,104
Imps., betterments, & depr.	380,971	577,247	204,954
Surplus	2,168,327	1,614,487	1,564,150

KANSAS CITY RAILWAYS for April—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Gross	597,399	575,707	21,692
Net	153,595	194,411	*40,816
Sur. aft. chgs.	41,518	52,598	*11,080
Bal. aft. pf. divs.	15,386	26,454	*11,068

PORTLAND RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.—

March gross	474,478	450,803	23,675
Net	282,377	252,205	8,172
Sur. after chg.	28,077	14,534	13,543
12 mos. gross	5,592,604	5,453,857	139,247
Net	2,533,712	2,389,707	164,005
Sur. after chg.	373,089	186,128	187,945

NASHVILLE RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.—

March gross	201,828	194,038	7,290
Net	64,237	72,263	*8,026
Sur. after chg.	22,331	29,456	*6,125
12 mos. gross	2,415,890	2,189,901	225,989
Net	921,488	840,390	81,093
Sur. after chg.	418,185	326,710	91,475
Bal. after pf. dividends	293,185	201,710	91,475

CHATTANOOGA RAILWAY & LIGHT CO.—

March gross	106,891	100,095	6,596
Net	32,060	39,527	*7,467
Sur. after chg.	2,307	9,774	*7,467
12 mos. gross	1,248,917	1,142,425	106,492
Net	390,388	404,916	*14,528
Sur. after chg.	32,150	47,563	*15,413

WESTERN STATES GAS & ELECTRIC CO.—

April gross	110,810	98,505	12,305
Net	49,921	46,649	3,272
12 mos. gross	1,252,481	1,207,703	74,778
Net	609,730	580,611	29,109

ARKANSAS VALLEY RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO.—

April gross	107,863	102,179	5,684
Net	48,858	44,521	4,136
12 mos. gross	1,295,729	1,204,820	90,908
Net	587,668	527,278	60,389

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	6,017,706	5,541,303	476,403
Net after tax	2,776,731	2,068,383	188,348
Sur. after divs.	624,391	514,095	110,296

*Decrease.

Express.

WELLS FARGO & CO. report as filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission for January—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Total receipts from op.	$4,078,645	$3,080,635	$998,009
Express priv.	2,113,100	1,606,519	511,581
Total transpor. revenue	1,960,544	1,474,118	486,428
Non-transpor. revenue	103,342	79,259	24,082
Total op. rev.	2,063,886	1,553,376	510,511
Total op. exp.	2,029,677	1,523,661	506,016
Net op. rev.	34,208	29,714	4,494
Taxes	89,670	83,359	6,311
Oper. income	5,524	3,297	*2,227
Mileage:			
Steam roads	73,680.86	77,894.47	966.39
Other lines	28,425.83	31,721.05	*3,292.72

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

THE GRAND UNION TEA CO. and the GLOBE GROCERY STORES, operated by the JONES BROTHERS TEA CO., INC., report sales for the four months ended April 30, 1917, of $3,520,089, which compares with sales reported for the corresponding period of 1916 of $2,996,144.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	4.85	4.60
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'20	4½@5	4.90	4.50
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.15	4.85
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.65
Chi. & Northwest.	1917-'23	4½	4.80	4.55
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	6.00	5.00
Ch. Lr. & P.	1917-'24	5	4.90	4.50
C., O., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.20	4.90
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.30	5.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.90	4.65
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.90
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.80	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.75	4.50
Manhattan Central	1917-'90	5	4.70	4.50
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'22	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.70	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.90
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'32	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Norf. & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.70	4.50
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'26	4½@6	5.30	4.90
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.75	4.50
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'29	4½@5	5.50	5.00
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'25	5	5.35	4.90
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.50
Southern Railway	1917-'24	4½@5	5.30	4.90

The Chemical National Bank of New York
(Established 1824)

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits $11,000,000

Announcement

IN view of the financial situation brought about by the war, which will call for the placing of Government deposits on an interest basis, this Bank, after nearly one hundred years of a non-interest-paying policy, has decided to pay interest on bank balances, time deposits, and special and reserve accounts.

The strength of The Chemical National Bank and the conservatism that has always characterized its management have given it a place among the foremost financial institutions of the country. Through every crisis since its founding it has always met in full the requirements of its customers, including the payment in gold of its circulating notes.

This bank makes a specialty of commercial banking and invites the accounts of banks, bankers, corporations, firms and individuals, as well as estates, on favorable terms.

The officers will be pleased to meet or correspond with those who contemplate opening new accounts or making any change in their banking relations.

Joseph B. Martindale, President
H. K. Twitchell, Vice-President — E. H. Smith, Asst. Cashier
Francis Halpin, Cashier — I. B. Hopper, Asst. Cashier
James L. Parson, Asst. Cashier — J. G. Schmelzel, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

Frederic W. Stevens, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Robert Walton Goelet, Charles Cheney, Arthur Iselin, Frederic A. Juilliard, Ridley Watts, Joseph B. Martindale, Herbert K. Twitchell

BUY—SELL

MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORP

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Automatic Sprinkler of America
100 American Coal
100 Atlas Portland Cement Com.
50 Brooklyn Tel. & Messenger.
10 Bank of Metropolis Stock
50 Donnacona Paper Pfd.
50 Del. Lack. & Western Coal
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
10 German American Insurance
50 International Salt
200 North River Insurance
75 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com.
25 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Vulcan Detinning Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

9 Aluminum Co. of America
100 Balt. & C. Val. R.R. Ext. 7% stk.
100 Brooklyn Tel. & Messenger
25 Babcock & Wilcox
100 Clinchfield Coal Com.
100 Donnacona Paper Pfd.
25 Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
25 Franklin Insurance.
25 Mercantile Trust & Deposit stk.
25 New Jersey Zinc.
100 National Fuel Gas
25 Phelps Dodge & Co.
100 Penn Coal & Coke
25 Singer Manufacturing
50 Texas & Pacific Coal

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Wanted
American Vanadium
Manati Sugar Com.
National Sugar Refining
N. Y. State Railways Pfd.
Pettibone-Mulliken 1st & 2d Pfd.S.
Pierce, Butler & Pierce Stocks
Rochester, Syracuse & East. 5s
Santa Ceciiia Sugar Pfd.
T. H. Symington Com. & Pfd.
For Sale
Bronze Metal Com.
Buffalo & Lake Erie Traction 5s
Cripple Creek Cent. Ry. Com.
Hale & Kilburn Pfd.
Otis Elevator 5s
Lima Locomotive 6s
Remington Typewriter Com.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Com.
South Porto Rico Sugar Pfd.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orlestmest."

American Graphophone
By-Products Coke
Freeport Texas Sulphur
New Stock
Kentucky Solvay
Stock & Rights
Semet Solvay
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Listed Securities
Bought — Sold For Cash
or carried on
Conservative Margin
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E. Bunge & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
44 Broad Street New York
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2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

WE DEAL IN:
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Coney Isl. & Bklyn. 4s, 1948
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Lawyers Mtge. Co.
Borden's Milk
Babcock & Wilcox
L. A. NORTON
Tel. Broad 2805. 25 Broad St.

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
10 Man. Elec. Sup. Com.	50 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
25 Fisk Rubber 1st Pfd.	100 U. S. Finishing
25 By Products Coke	75 Elec. Properties Com
5M Roch., Syra.& E. 1st 5s	100 Man. El. Sup. Pfd.
50 Great Lakes Transit	25 American Brass

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N.Y.
Southern Cal. Edison Co.
Common Stock
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Safe Preferred Stocks yield 7% at present low prices
Suggestions Upon Request.
STUART ROBSON & CO.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
15 William St., N. Y. Tel. Broad 2725.

Canadian Gov't BONDS
Bought—Sold—Quoted
GEO. REITH & CO
40 WALL ST., N. Y. 'Phone John 3000

CHATHAM PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus - 15,000,000
Resources - - - - $80,000,000
149 Broadway (Singer Building)
And 12 Branches

Modern Trust Company Service
Metropolitan Trust Co
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
60 WALL STREET.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930.....	97	98½	4s, registered, 1925.....105½	107	
2s, coupon, 1930.....	97	98½	4s, coupon, 1925 .....105½	108	
3s, registered, 1918.....	99	101	2s, Panama, 1938, reg...	97	98½
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	98½
3s, registered, 1946.....	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg...	90	96
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon.	90	96
3s, conversion, 1947.....	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
6s Sept., 1917....100⅝	100⅝	100⅞	
4½s June, 1965....105	105⅛	105	
4½s Mar., 1963....105	106	105	
4½s Nov., 1957....105	106	105	
4½s May, 1957....105	106	105	
4½s Nov., 1917....100	..	100	
4½s June, 1917....100	..	100	
4½s May, 1960-39.100½	101¼	100⅝	
4½s April, 1966..100⅝	101⅛	100⅛	
4½s Mar., 1964....100⅝	101⅛	100⅛	
4½s Mar., 1962....100⅝	101⅛	100⅛	
4½s Sept., 1960....100⅝	101	100⅝	
4s May, 1959....99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	
4s Nov., 1958....99⅝	100⅛	99⅝	
4s Nov., 1955....98⅝	99⅛	98⅝	
4s Nov., 1936....98⅛	99⅛	98⅛	
4s May, 1919....99⅝	..	99⅝	

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
4s Nov., 1918....	99⅝	..	99⅝
3½s Nov., 1955....	..	90	..
3½s Nov., 1954....	87	89	87
3½s May, 1954....	87	89	87
The following are quoted on a percentage basis:			
4½s 1924-1930 ....4.15	4.00	4.15	
4½s 1918-1923 ....4.15	4.00	4.15	
4½s 1924-1932 ....4.15	..	4.15	
4½s 1921-1923 ....4.15	..	4.15	
4½s April, 1920....4.10	..	4.10	
4½s 1917-1919 ....4.10	..	4.10	
3½s 1940-1953 ....4.25	4.15	4.25	
3½s 1930-1939 ....4.25	4.15	4.25	
3½s 1922-1929 ....4.20	4.05	4.20	
3s 1926-1930 ....4.20	4.05	4.20	

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,000 ‡Ast. Exp...	3	2⅞	3
300 ‡A. C. of D.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200 ‡Am. El. Co...	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝
2,300 Am. Su. T..	31	29	30½
25 ‡Carb. Steel.	96	96	96
3,700 Car. Steel...	12¼	11⅝	12¼
2,000 Cu. I. Co. of Am....	9	8¼	8⅝
200 Chev. Motor.	99	96	97
200 Curtis Aero..	26	25	25
8,000 ‡Elec. Gun..	⅛	⅛	⅛
400 ‡Elite P. S..	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Em. Phono..	8¼	8¼	8¼
300 Ever. H., Inc.	22¼	22¼	22¼
900 H. & B.C.Co.	38⅛	38	38⅛
40 H. S. Cp. pf.100	100	100	100
1,100 ‡I.T.Cp.w. i.	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000 ‡Do pf.....	1	1	1
1,000 ‡J. O. S., n.	16	16	16
200 K. T. & R..	16⅛	16	16
3,000 ‡Lake T. B.	10	9¼	9⅝
100 ‡L.T.B.1st pf	9¼	9¼	9¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

2,200 An.-Am. Oil.	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛
42 Ohio Oil Co..	358	352	358
22 S. Oil. Cal...	257	⅞255	257
14 S. Oil, N. J..620		614	620

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

2,400 ††Allen Oil..	53	50	52
700 Alcoken Oil, (a pros)...	2⅛	1⅜	1⅞
17,000 ‡Bar. O. & G	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
200 ††Con. M. O.,	64	64	64
500 ‡Cos. & Co., (oil ref)...	12¼	12¼	12⅜
1,000 ‡Cos. & Co.	12¼	12¼	12⅜
300 ‡Do ctfs...	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
3,400 ††Crosby P., (a pros)...	35	34	35
3,000 ‡Elk B. Pet.	10⅝	10¼	10⅝
1,900 ‡E. O. & G., (a pros)...	⅝	½	⅝
500 ‡Eam. O. Cp.	1	1	1
200 ‡Federal Oil.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500 ‡Int. Pet'm..	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞
1,100 Kenova Oil, (a pros)...	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,425 Keys'e Con..	7⅛	6⅞	7
1,100 ††Lost C. O..	50	49	50
10,000 ‡Mer. O. Cp.	27⅝	26⅝	26⅞

MINING STOCKS.

1,000 Al.-Brit.Col. Metals ...	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,680 Alaska M.C..	1⅛	1	1⅛
2,700 ††Al.Std.Cp.	30	30	30
2,500 ††Atlanta...	10¼	10⅛	10¼
1,100 ‡Atlas Cop..	1	1	1
1,500 ‡Aust. Amal.	1⅛	1	1⅛
500 Big Jim....	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,700 Big L. Cp.	3	2⅝	2⅝
1,000 Bing. Min...	12	12	12
6,900 Bos. & Mon.	66	64	64
950 ‡Brad.Cop.M.	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Buffalo M..	1	1	1
2,500 Butte C. & Z.	..	..	..
2,500 Butte-Detroit	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
200 Butte-N. Y.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,800 ‡Caledonia.	53	54	55
1,500 ‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Canada Cop.	2	2	2
5,000 ‡Cashboy...	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,100 ‡Coco Riv.M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500 Con. Ariz. Sm.	2½	2	2⅛
2,000 Con. Cop. M..	5	4⅞	5
1,000 ‡Con. H'stead	⅝	⅝	⅝
200 Cross. Con. G.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500 Crystal C.M.	90	90	90
5,000 ‡Emma Con.	1⅛	1	1
6,550 ‡Ferber Cp.	57	55	57
500 First Nat. C.	2½	2½	2½
1,500 ‡Goldf. Con.	51	50	50
5,000 ‡G'monsterM.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9,000 ‡Harg. Min..	13	12	13
400 Hecla Min...	8	8	8
1,000 Iron Blos..	1	1	1
15,000 ‡Jerome Ver.	..	..	..
1,500 ‡Jim Butler	80	77	70
500 Jose.-Kenne. (a pros)...	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,500 ‡Jumbo Ext.	40	39	39
100 La R. Con..	⅞	⅞	⅞
500 Loma Pr. M.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14,000 Louis. Con.	1⅛	1	1⅛
500 Magma Cop.	48	47	47
2,100 ††Mamatic C.	23	21	22
1,500 ‡Magnate C.	85	85	85

Bonds.

$7,000 ‡Am. Sm. 5s.	92	90⅜	92
70,000 ‡Beth. St. 5s, 2-yr. notes.	98	97⅛	98
$30,000 ‡Russ. Govt. new 6½s...	79½	78	78⅝
25,000 ‡Do 6½s...	88	86	86½

*Odd lots. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.
Note.—Last Saturday 200 Marsh Mining sold at 18.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Air Reduct...	71	73	71	73
Am. B. M. Co.	8	12	8	12
A.-Br.Mfg.pf.	30	35	30	35
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int.Corp.	48	49	48	49
Am. S. T. pf.	77	90	77	90
Am. S. 1st pf.	90	98	90	98
Am. Writ. P.	3	3½	3	3½
Atl'c Steel...	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am.Tob. Ordinary ...	17⅛	18½	17⅛	18½
Cal. P. Corp.	35⅜	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛
Can. N. Gas..	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Car. L. & Pr.	2¼	3	2½	3
Cent. Fdry...	23½	26	23½	26
Do. pf.	43	47	43	47
Char. Iron pf.	6¼	8⅜	6¼	6¾
Cramp Ship...	88½	90	88½	90
Emer. Motor.	1	1½	1	1
Eastern Steel.	112	115	112	115
Fall Motors..	7	9	7	9
Grant M. Car.	4½	5½	4½	5⅜
Hall Signal..	5⅜	6½	5½	6⅝
Do pf.....	12	14	12	14
Hendee Mfg..	30	34	30	34
Holly S. Cp.	45	46	45	46
Kath. B. pf.	1¾	2½	1½	2½
Int. A. & P..	27	..	27	..
Interc. Rub...	10	10⅛	10	10⅜
Iron. (N.) n.100	105	110	105	110
Do pf. n.	105	110	105	110
K. T. & R. pf.	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
L. Val. C. S..	78	85	78	85
Lima Loco....	55	70	55	70
Lukens Steel.	38	42	38	42
Lukens St. pf.	101⅛	102	101⅛	102
Man. E. Sup.	44	48	..	48
Do pf.....	90	98	..	99
Marc. of Am.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
Mitchell Mot..	46	52	46	52

INDUSTRIALS. *Continued.*	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Saturday. Bid.	Saturday. Ask.
Motor Prod....	23	26	46	48
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
N. Y. Trans..	16	17	16	17
P. T. & M. Cp	12	15	12	15
Pierce-Arrow.	37⅜	38½	37⅜	38½
Pierce-Arr. pf.	100	105	100	105
Poole E. & M.	72	78	72	78
Reli. Mot'r..	17½	20	17½	20
Rep. Truck...	69	71	69	71
Do pf.....	94	95	93	95
(A. O.) pf	94½	98	94½	98
Smith, (A O.)	32½	35	32½	35
Steel Alloys..	6½	7	6½	7
St. Jos. Lead.	18	19	18¼	18½
Todd Shipy...	83	86	83	86
Un. Paperbd.	28	31	27	30
Un. Sugar...	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	36¼
U. S. L. & H.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Do pf.....	2	3	2	3
W.M. Air. pf.	46	50	46	50
OIL STOCKS.				
Alpha O. & G.	50	60	50	60
Am. Vent. Oil	22	24	22	24
Atl. Pet....	6	7	6	7
Cont. Ref. pf.	9⅝	11	9¾	11
Houston Oil..	21¾	22½	21¾	22½
N. Y. & Okla.	⅞	1	⅞	1
N. Y. & T. O.	1⅝	2¼	1⅝	1⅞
Pierce Oil ..	12¾	12⅝	12¾	12⅝
Savoy Oil	9	10	9	10
Tide Wat.Oil.	175	185	175	180
Vac. G. & O..	6¾	7	⅞	⅞
MINING STOCKS.				
Dundee-Ariz...	⅛	1	⅛	1
Mines of Am.	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
BOND.				
Pierce Oil .. 81	84	81	84	

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Anglo-Am. Oil.....	17⅛	17⅝	16
Atlantic Refining..	905	925	900
Borne-Scrymser ...	420	450	420
Buckeye Pipe Line.	100	105	100
Chesebrough Mfg..	380	400	380
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil....	490	515	490
Crescent Pipe Line.	38	40	38
Cumberland P. L..	140	150	135
Eureka Pipe Line.	200	210	200
Galena S. Oil....	148	152	148
Galena S. Oil pf..	138	141	138
Illinois Pipe Line.	218	223	218
Indiana Pipe Line.	92	95	92
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd..	13⅝	14⅛	13⅛
National Transit ..	15	17	15
New York Transit.	185	195	185
North'n Pipe Line.	100	103	100
Ohio Oil.....	353	358	343

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Penn.-Mex. Fuel ..	45	50	45
Prairie Oil & Gas.	520	530	510
Prairie Pipe Line.	298	299	293
Solar Refining....	325	335	325
Southern Pipe Line.	193	200	195
South. Penn. Oil...	293	305	285
South West. Penn.	110	115	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	256	262	250
Stand. Oil of Ind.	760	785	740
Stand. Oil of Kan.	465	490	465
Stand. Oil of Ky..	330	340	325
Stand. Oil of Neb..	600	625	600
Stand. Oil of N. J.	617	621	604
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	298	301	293
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	415	433	415
Swan & Finch.....	100	110	100
Union Tank.....	91	93	91
Vacuum Oil.....	360	370	355
Washington Oil....	28	32	28

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Aetna pf	10	20	10
American Brass ..	305	310	298
Atlas Powder.....	146	150	146
Do pf	99	101	99
Babcock & Wilcox.	121	130	120
Bliss	425	500	425
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. Explosives ..	350	450	350
Do pf	104	110	104
Can. F. & F.....	155	160	155

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
Colt's Arms	101	104	101
Du Pont.....	229	234	229
Do old com.....	104	109	104
Do deb. pf.....	100	102	100
Hercules Powder...	235	250	234
Do pf	114	117	114
Niles-Bem't-Pond..	163	167	163
Scovill Mfg.....	615	625	590
Winchester Arms...	..	700	..

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
American Cigar ...	107	113	107
Do pf	95	99	95
Conley Foil	230	325	230
J. S. Young	160	175	160
Do pf	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100

	Yester-day. Bid.	Satur-day. Ask.	Bid.
MacAndrews & F..	205	215	205
Do pf	99	103	99
P. R.-Am. Tob....	215	230	215
R. J. Reynolds....	500	550	500
Do pf.....	114	118	115

Peoples Trust Company
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
Middle West Utilities Com. & Pfd.
United Light & Railways Pfd.
John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

WILL BUY & SELL

Western Md. 1st Pfd.	Mo. Pac. 5s 1917-20
Davis Coal & Coke	P. Marquette 5% Scrip.
Monongalia Coal Lds.	Kirby Lumber Pfd.

William C. Orton
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 7100-1-2 Broad

Tri City Ry. & Lt. Pfd.
Georgia Ry. & Elec. Pfd.
No. Western Power Com.
Minn.-Ontario Power Com. & Pfs.
Southern Utilities Pfd.
United Lt. & Ry. 1st Pfd.
FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140, 30 Broad St., New York
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Sales of United States Steel common on the Consolidated Stock Exchange exceeded 93,000 shares. This stock displayed persistent strength throughout the day, and closed at its highest price of the day. The brpadness of the market in Steel was a feature of the trading, and its action had a good effect upon the market as a whole. New high levels for the movement were touched by numerous stocks during the day. Commission house dealings were of large volume, with the trading in odd lots on a very broad scale.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
250 Allis-Chalm.	28½	27⅜	28½
190 Am. B. Sug.	91⅛	90⅝	90⅝
780 Am. Can....	46⅝	45⅞	46⅝
550 Am. C. & F.	70⅝	69	70⅛
1,120 Am. Loco....	71	69	70⅝
850 Am. S. & R.	103⅝	102⅛	103
20 Am. Sugar..	111	110¼	110¼
250 Am. Woolen.	53	51	52⅜
3,490 Anac. Cop...	81⅜	80½	81⅛
30 A.,G.& W.I..	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
1,050 Bald. Loco..	60¼	58½	59½
1,120 Beth.Steel B.	131	128½	131
20 B'klyn R. T.	59½	59½	59½
780 Cent. Leather	88	87	87⅜
150 C. Al. & St. P.	74¼	73	73½
190 Chile Copper	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
20 Chino Copper	56¼	56⅛	56⅝
410 Col. F. & I.	53⅝	52	53
10 Colum. Gas..	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
450 Corn Prod..	25⅝	25	25⅛
2,580 Crucible St'l.	71⅝	69	70⅜
560 Cuba Cane Su.	45	44¼	45
50 Distr. Secur..	19	18⅝	18⅝
150 Erie	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝
450 Gen. Motors.	103⅜	100⅝	101¼
50 Goodrich Co.	49¼	48⅜	49⅜
350 Int. Mer. M.	28	27⅝	27⅝
450 Inspir. Cop.	58⅝	57⅜	58⅜
350 Int. Mer. M.	28	27⅝	27⅝
990 Do pf....	81⅝	79⅞	80⅛
150 Int. Nickel..	41⅞	40⅝	41
20 Int. Paper...	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
100 Interb. Con.	9¼	9¼	9¼
30 Do pf....	56	56	56
310 Kenne. Cop.	46½	46	46¼
250 Lack. Steel..	95	92¾	94⅜
190 Max. Motor.	48¼	46⅜	48¼
930 Mex. Petrol.	93⅜	91⅝	92½
10 Miami Cop..	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
150 Midvale Steel	60¾	59⅝	60⅝
20 Mo.Pac.w.i.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
10 Do t. r...	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
30 Nat. E. & S.	34¼	33⅝	33⅝
10 N. Y. Cent..	89	89	89
180 N. Y. N. H. & H.	39½	39½	39½
150 Ohio C. Gas.	138	137	137½
20 Pac. Mail...	24½	24	24½
50 Pit.Coal t.r..	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝
10 Pres.St'l Car	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
20 Ry.St'l Spgs.	52¼	52¼	52¼
60 Ray Copper.	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜
590 Reading	90⅛	88⅞	89⅝
780 Rep. I. & S.	86½	84⅝	85⅜
120 So. Railway.	25⅝	25¼	25⅜
1,350 Studebaker..	81	79⅛	80⅜
20 Texas Co...	208⅜	208⅜	208⅜
450 Union Pac..	135⅛	135¼	135⅝
2,160 U. S. Ind. A.	130⅝	128¼	128¼
5,505 U. S. Steel..	125⅝	123¼	125⅜
890 Utah Cop..	114	113⅜	113⅝
2,150 Westing. El.	54⅜	53⅛	54⅜
350 Willys-Over.	26⅝	25⅛	26⅝

MINING STOCKS.

1,000 Atlanta...	.10⅛	.10⅛	.10⅛
300 Con. Va....	.64	.64	.64
500 Florence...	.20	.20	.20
300 Gold. Con.	.50	.50	.50
500 Jim Butler	.77	.77	.77
1,000 Kewanas..	.13	.13	.13
3,500 McNamara	.19¼	.11	.13½
1,000 Morn.Glory	.17	.17	.17
150 Portland..	1.45	1.45	1.45
1,000 Silver Pick	.10½	.10½	.10½
200 Ton. Ext..	2.30	2.30	2.30
300 Union Con.	.38	.38	.38
400 West End.	.67	.66	.67
400 Wh. Caps.	1.42½	1.42½	1.42½

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
25 Adventure	8	8	8
20 Ahmeek	100	100	100
45 Alloues	63½	63	63½
115 Am. Zinc....	32½	32	32½
26 Ariz. Com'l..	13½	13½	13½
100 Butte & Sup.	44	44	44
90 Cal. & Ariz..	80⅝	80	80
15 C. & Hecla..	545	544	545
25 Chino	55⅞	55⅛	55⅞
685 Coq. Range..	64	63½	64
500 Davis-Daly ..	5	5	5
190 East Butte..	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
10 Franklin	6¼	6¼	6¼
15 Hancock	15	15	15
10 Hedley	16	16	16
40 Indiana	3	3	3
145 Island Creek.	87⅞	87¼	87⅝
25 Do pf.....	92	92	92
161 Isle Royale..	30⅛	30	30
25 Kerr Lake...	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
25 Keweenaw ..	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
10 Lake	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
15 Mason Val..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
150 Mass Con...	12½	12¼	12¼
70 Mayflower ..	2¼	2¼	2¼

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
200 May.-Old C..	2½	2½	2½
50 Michigan ...	3¼	3¼	3¼
160 Mohawk	88¼	88	88¼
50 New Arcad'n	8½	8	8
25 New Idria....	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
75 Nipissing	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
140 North Butte.	22	21⅝	22
25 North Lake..	1¼	1¼	1¼
500 Ojibway	1¼	1¼	1¼
130 Old Dom'n..	60¾	60	60¾
77 Osceola	86¾	86	86¾
140 Pond Creek..	24	24	24
18 Quincy	89¼	88	88
50 Santa Fe....	1½	1¼	1¼
185 Shannon	8½	8½	8½
100 South Lake..	3¾	3¾	3¾
120 St. M. Land..	81½	81	81¼
270 Sup. & Bos..	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
805 U. S. Smelt..	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛
51 Do pf.....	50½	50½	50⅝
65 Utah Apex..	2¼	2¼	2¼
1,370 Utah Con....	16⅛	16	16⅛
160 Utah Metals.	5¼	5	5
10 Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼
70 Wolverine	42	42	42

Railroads.

9 Boston & A..164	164	164	
150 Boston Elev. 67	66	67	
3 Conn. River.125	125	125

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Realty men in the Fifth Avenue retail section expressed general interest yesterday in the Ziegler deal, as reported on Sunday, by which William Ziegler has acquired from the Hoffman estate that portion of the Hotel Renaissance on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, one of the choice corners in the upper shopping centre. Mr. Ziegler, it was learned, will take title on May 28.

Negotiations are also said to be pending for a twenty-one-year lease of the property, which will result in the erection of a high class commercial structure, ten stories in height. The details are being arranged by Lewis B. Preston, who with J. Curry Watson, negotiated the recent sale.

Sale on Murray Hill.

In the Murray Hill section the three-story dwelling at 163 East Thirty-sixth Street, 20 by 83, adjoining the northwest corner of Third Avenue, has been purchased by John J. McGrath from the Lawyers' Mortgage Company. It will be altered into studio apartments.

Buys Howard Street Corner.

The five-story building at 54 Howard Street, northeast corner of Mercer Street, 30.5 by 58, has been sold for $25,000 by Amos R. E. and Gifford Pinchot, executors of the Mary E. Pinchot estate, to the Hasco Building Company. Lorne A. Scott, President. The buyer has obtained a mortgage of $11,000 from William F. Randolph.

Park Avenue Deal in Harlem.

Nathan Harris of Rochester has purchased from Frederick Brown the three four-story flats at 1,360 and 1,362 Park Avenue and 67 East 117th Street, being the northwest corner, a plot 50.5 by 90. Mr. Brown acquired the property in a trade with Charles Leinbacker last October.

$800,000 Broadway Corner Option.

The Chevrolet Motor Co. has an option to purchase from the Matoaka Realty Co. the nine-story building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, 66 by 116, within one year from Oct. 1, 1917, for $800,000. The Chevrolet Co. recently leased the building for ten years from that date at $38,000 a year.

Long Island.

The dwelling at 40 Murray Street, Flushing, on plot 25 by 137, has been sold by J. Albert Johntra for Katherine M. Brown to Joseph J. Perroto.

The four family house at 1,815 Harmans Street, Queens, has been sold by R. A. Schlesing for Anna Piel, executrix of the estate of Charles Johannesman to Otilie Herzberg.

Charles O. Doxsee has sold to Charles Morgan, Jr., the Mary Boyce property on the west side of Ocean Avenue, Islip, and the J. J. Slocum property, adjoining, on the north.

S. K. Metzendorf has sold to B. Wiener fifteen lots at Rosedale; the Forman Realty Company sold six lots at Sheffield Manor, Jamaica, to J. M. Gorman, and E. E. Meacham sold three lots at Aqueduct Place, East, to N. Pannora.

Sales at Yonkers.

M. A. Broderick has sold the six-family house at 209 McLean Avenue, Yonkers, for Francis Dohs to Henry Donahue, and the two-family house at 45 Maple Street for Mrs. E. V. Elmendorf to Henry J. Markstein.

Commercial Leases.

The building at 18 West Forty-third Street has been leased by George A. Bowman for the United States Trust Co. to J. P. Callender. The same broker has also leased the building at 113 West Forty-third Street for Charles H. Jones to Mrs. Angele Nachtaegale.

Leon S. Altmayer has leased the ground floor at 208 East Fifty-sixth Street to the Standard Casing Co.

M. & L. Hess have rented space on the ninth floor of the Albemarle Building, Twenty-fourth Street and Broadway, to the Illinois Knitting Co. of Mount Vernon, Ill., to be used as their Eastern branch. P. C. Withers, President of the company, is also President of the National Association of Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers.

Huberth & Huberth have sub-leased for the Emerson Motors Co. the store at 1,791 Broadway to the Dreadnought Tire Company.

The Charles F. Noyes Co. has leased a portion of 224-6 Pearl Street to Richard J. Donovan, Inc., a store at 388 Pearl Street for Mrs. Wm. H. Barnum to the Marine Mfg. and Supply Co.

Samuel H. Martin has leased the store at the southeast corner of Columbus Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street to the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

Mortgage Loans Placed.

The M. Morgenthau Jr. Company has placed a first mortgage for $125,000, at 4½ per cent., for three years, on the four old flats at 231 to 239 West Forty-third Street for The New York Times Building Company. The property adjoins the Times Annex Building, and was sold to the present owner by the same broker about a year ago.

Hughes & Hammond have recently placed loans for $800,000, at 4½ per cent., for five years, on 19-25 West Forty-fourth Street, running through to 18-22 West Forty-fifth Street; $650,000, at 4½ per cent., for five years on Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street, occupied by Vantine & Co., and $700,000, at 4½ per cent., for five years, on the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.

Foreclosure on Xavier Club.

The Xavier Club building at 205 West Fourteenth Street, 25 by 90, just west of Seventh Avenue, will be sold at foreclosure on June 12 in an action by the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank to recover a first mortgage loan of over $27,000. The property has been owned and occupied by the club for twenty-three years.

Realty Notes.

The Harlem Property Owners' Association will meet Thursday night at 147 West 125th Street.

Isaac A. Hopper & Sons have received the contract to build the new Fort George Presbyterian Church at the northwest corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 180th Street. It will cost about $75,000.

P. B. Brown was not connected as a broker in the recent exchange of 66 to 68 Essex Street by Herman German to Samuel Lippman for the northwest corner of Honeywell Avenue and 180th Street.

A. J. Thomas, architect, has filed plans for a taxpayer store building to be erected by Ennis & Sinnott, under the title of the 182d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Company, at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and 182d Street, 80 by 125. It will cost $30,000.

Charlotte Lugar was the purchaser of the six-story apartment house at 416-20 West 122d Street recently sold by M. M. Hayward & Co.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Samuel Marx.

Pitt St, 30-32, e s, 112.9 ft n of Broome St, 37.6x100; six-story tenement and stores; Citizens Savings Bank against Jacob Finkelstein et al.; Beall & R., attorneys; due, $39,957.76; taxes, &c., $1,538.70; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By James J. Donovan.

Nelson Av, 1,603, w s, 150 ft s of Brandt St; 87.6x100; four-story flat; D. S. Dodge et al., trustees, against M. C. Havens et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due $21,479.75; taxes, &c., $3,421.77; to the plaintiff for $25,800.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 182d St, for a one-story bakery and store, 79.9x25; 182d Street and St. Nicholas Avenue Co., Inc., 55 Liberty St, owner; A. J. Thomas, 137 East 45th St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, Amsterdam Av, 116th and 120th Sts, to the university buildings; Columbia University, premises, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, 2,330 to 2,342, to a two-story store; Gripp Realty Co., 81 Manhattan St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $7,500.

Broadway, 1,313, to a three-story store; R. S. Smith, 31 East 21st St, owner; G. Keister, 56 West 45th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

7th Av, 883, to a thirteen-story concert hall, &c.; Carnegie Hall, premises, owner; W. B. Tuthill, 287 4th Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

61st St, 58 and 60 East, to a three-story private school; Brearley School, owner; McKim, Mead & White, 101 Park Av, architects; cost, $14,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, MAY 21.
With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ATTORNEY ST, 31, w s, 100 ft n of Grand St, 25x100, foreclosure May 1, 1917; Isaac F. Russell, referee, to Frederick L. Haug, 225 East 51st St, and another, executors, May 21; attorneys, Reeves & Todd, 165 Broadway $15,000

AV A, s s, 85.9 ft n of 58th St, 16.8x75; Frank H. Speitel et al. to Lina Speitel, 83 Sutton Place, b. and s., c. a. g., all liens, May 10; attorneys, Tausch & H., 45 Broadway $1

HOWARD ST, 4, n e corner of Mercer St, 30.5x58x30.6x57.11; Amos R. E. and Gifford Pinchot, executors of Mary E. Pinchot, and another to Hasco Building Co., 245 West 55th St, May 14; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$25,000

LEXINGTON AV, 1,558 e s, 26 ft n of 99th St, 25x95; Betty Kupperman et al. to Abram Marsh, 33 St. Mark's Place, quitclaim, May 14; attorney, C. F. Leining, 355 East 19th St.....$100

PARK AV, w s, 25 ft n of 117th St, 25.8x72; Park Av., n w corner of 117th St, 25x72; 117th St, n s, 72 ft w of Park Av, 18x50.5; Delta Holding Corp. to Dora Harris, 102 Spring St, Rochester, N. Y., mtg $28,000, all liens, May 16; attorney, Aaron W. Levy, 60 Wall St.....$100

PINEHURST AV, 41, s e corner of 179th St, 100x100.11; Delta Holding Corp. to Nathan Harris, 102 Spring St, Rochester, N. Y., mtg $150,500, all liens, May 10; attorney, Aaron W. Levy, 60 Wall St...$100

ST NICHOLAS AV, 840 n e corner of 127th St, 25.8x87.6x82x91.8; Rosalina Jacobs to Clara Strauss, 313 East 127th St, mtg $23,900; attorneys, Weschler & K., 42 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Clara Strauss to Samoht Holding Corp., 42 Broadway, mtg $23,900, May 14; attorneys, same.....$100

9TH AV, 438, e s, 74 ft n of 34th St, 24.8x100; Josephine Weinstein to Maximilian Weinstein, 606 West 122th St et al; attorney, M. J. Weinstein, 37 Nassau St...$1

17TH ST, 323 West, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 25x92, foreclosure May 16; Joseph J. Corn, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

17TH ST, 321 West, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x36.9x irregular; Benno Lewinson, referee, to same, foreclosure, May 19; attorney, same $15,000

94TH ST, s s, 217 ft w of 1st Av, 25x95.5; Louis C. and Mary T. Habig to Johanna Habig, 332 East 34th St, quitclaim, May 19; attorney, Carl Graff, 9 Junction Av, Corona, L. I. $1

89TH ST, 616 East, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Harris Realty Co. to Christian H. Gebauer, 1,857 Lexington Av, Brooklyn, all liens, May 12; attorneys, Charles Buermann & Co., 140 Harrison Av, Brooklyn.....$1

48TH ST, 367 West, n s, 125 ft e of 9th Av, 15x100.5; Jaule Realty Co. to Dora Harris, 102 Spring St, mtg $15,000, May 16; attorney, Aaron W. Levy, 60 Wall St.....$100

52D ST, 102 West, s s, 80 ft w of 6th Av, runs s 13.10x w 20.4x n 18.9x w 20.4x n 91.7 to street x e 40 to beginning; Edgar Swain to George E. Coleman, 132 West 87th St, mtg $37,500, all liens, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

86TH ST, s s, 312 ft w of Central Park West, 25x102.2; Richard C. Bondy to Bessie G. Bondy, 20 West 88th St, all liens, Sept. 8, 1915; attorneys, Goldsmith, Ci. C. & W., 61 Broadway $1

89TH ST, s s, 281.3 ft e of Avenue A, 18.9x100.8; Joseph P. Bruli to Reversionary Estates Co., Nyack, N. Y., b. and s., April 7; attorney, I. M. Williams, 233 Broadway $1

93D ST, 66 West, s s, 80.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.2x200.8, foreclosure April 24, 1917; John G. Jacob et al., referees, to Jacob J. Talbot, 401 West 47th St, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

116TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11; Alex. Klinkowstein to Cynthia K. Wheeler, 701 West 177th St, quitclaim, correction deed, May 18; attorneys, Marx & Snydecker, 256 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Cynthia K. Wheeler to Gavino Scott, 421 East 116th St, mtg $4,000, May 21; attorney, same.....$100

122D ST, 418 East, n s, 197.11 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.11; Maria Hughes to Rose Napoli, 430 Mott Av, mtg $5,000, May 17; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

130TH ST, 239 West, n s, 382.6 ft e of 8th Av, 19.6x99.11; Daniel E. Dowling to Daniel E. Dowling, Jr., 239 West 130th St, b. and s., c. a. g., May 19, 1915; attorney, J. F. Dunn, 41 Park Row $1

140TH ST, 271 West, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Isabel McCann to Sophia A. Seidman, 504 West 180th St, mtg $20,750, all liens, May 11; attorney, J. Arthur Seidman, 41 Park Row .....

131ST ST, n s, 409 ft w of Lenox Av, 16x99.11; Annie T. Gillespie to Edward J. Dowling, 141 West 131st St, mtg $9,000, March 15, 1911; address, 120 Broadway $1

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Union Trust Co., executor, &c., to Young Women's Christian Association of New York, 600 Lexington Av, May 21; attorneys, Miller, K., t. & T., 80 Broadway...$13,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,908, e s, 16.8x85.6x16.8x85.4; Haven Realty Co. to Herman Acher, 183 West 95th St, mtg $5,000, May 14; attorney, Herman Acher, 138 West 95th St. $100

BRIGGS AV, 2,753, w s, 20x91.11x20x91.7; Lawyers Mortgage Co. to Angelo Salotto, 313 East 119th St, May 18; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

COLLEGE AV, w s, 195 ft s of 169th St, 50x85; Valhalla Corporation to H. Charles Laufe, Port Jervis, N. Y., mtg $30,000; May 15; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $100

EAGLE AV, 911 and 913, w s, 50x125; Hy. Huckriede to Betsy Beck, 11 West 116th St, mtg $10,000, May 21; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of 188th St, 39.11 to Irving St x 82.6x44.7 to 188th st x 33.2; Montrose Realty Co. to Bernard H. Wusker, 153 East 178th St, mtg $7,000, May 19; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

HOLLAND AV, w s, 25 ft n of 212th St, 25x95.10; Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc., to Sonsin Holding Corporation, 570 East 161st St, mtg $5,000, May 19; attorney, L. S. Harris, 570 161st St $100

JENNINGS ST, s e corner of Bristow St, 78.9x27.5; Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc., to Sonsin Holding Corporation, 570 East 161st St, May 19; attorney, L. S. Harris, 570 East 161st St $100

LOTS 77 to 80, map of 93 lots, South Mount Vernon; Philip La. Magna to Carmelo Lo Curto, 241 East 108th St, mtg $5,000, March 15; attorney, C. Lo Curto, 241 East 108th St $100

PROSPECT AV, s e corner of 178th St, 47.1x100; Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc., to Sonsin Holding Corporation, 570 East 161st St, mtg $47,500, May 19; attorney, L. S. Harris, 570 East 161st St.....$100

TELLER AV, Clay Av, 169th St, 169th St; Zarland Realty Co. to New York and New Jersey Real Estate Improvement Co., 50 Church St, mtg $72,000, May 18; attorney, L. H. Moon, 19 Cedar St.....$1

133D ST, 541 East, n s, 25.3x100; Emma Elsenberg to Frieda Hart, 59 West 119th St, mtg $12,000, May 17; attorney, M. M. Hart, 280 Broadway $1

213TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Paulding Av, 75x100; Joseph Sonsin Co., Inc., to Sonsin Holding Corporation, 570 East 161st St, mtg $2,500, May 19; attorney, L. S. Harris, 570 East 161st St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

HOWARD ST, 54, n e corner Mercer St, 30.5x57.11, May 14; Hasco Building Co. to William F. Randolph, 135 West 55th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank G. Warburton, 44 Cedar St.....$11,000

HUDSON ST, 292-294, e s, 41.8 ft s of Spring St, 39.8x75, May 21; Methodist Episcopal Church of Duane St. to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 5 years; attorneys, R. & E. T. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$10,000

WADSWORTH AV, 220, n w corner 184th St, 179.10 to s s 185th St, x 70, assessment, rents, and mort, May 16; D. H. Jackson Co. to Jacob Rosenthal, 340 West 86th St, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Marks & M., 63 Park Row.....$12,000

7TH AV, 2,062-2,070, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x75, May 21; Anna L. Daly to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, due March 15, 1922; attorney, R. & E. T. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St.....$87,000

9TH AV, s e corner 51st St, 25.5x100, prior mtg $26,000; Amsterdam Av, s w corner 108th St, 25.5x75, prior mtg $24,000; 7th Av, s w corner 144th St, 24.11x75, prior mtg $25,000, May 17; Jacob Wenner to Kath. Schwarz, 68 Seaman Av, due July 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & Abberly, 277 Broadway. This mortgage given as collateral security upon extension of payment of $7,750 due party second part by party second part under mortgage of Penco R. Co. to State Bank $7,750

93D ST, 66 West, s s, 80.10 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.2x100.8, May 21; Jacob J. Tabott to Hugh Reilly, 358 West 51st St, due and mtg as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,000

116TH ST, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 20x100.11, May 21; Gavino Scotti to Cynthia K. Wheeler, 701 West 177th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $4,000; attorney, H. A. Cook, 38 Park Row $2,000

126TH ST, 109 West, n s, 125 ft w of Lenox Av, 17.10x99.11, May 15; John H. Scully to Moss Estate, inclusive; 60 Wall St., due and interest, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$6,800

131ST ST, 118 West, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 18.9x99.11, April 23; Stanley Worth to Clara Drucker, 1 year, 6 per cent, prior mtg $8,500; attorney, C. J. Foltz, 2 Rector St. $500

Bronx.

BRIGGS AV, 2,753, w s, 20x91.11; Angelo Salattolo to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, May 18, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $4,000

BROADWAY, s e corner of 238th St, 53.5x180.6x97.10x175; Car-Van Realty Corporation to Arbris Realty Co., 89 William St, May 16, 5 years after completion of building, 6 p. c. until final advance and 5 p. c. thereafter; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$150,000

COLLEGE AV, w s, 195 ft s of 169th St, 50x85; H. Charles Laufe to Valhalla Corporation, 509 Willis Av, prior mtg $30,000, May 14, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $12,000

EAGLE AV, 911-913, w s, 50x126; Betsy Beck to Hy. Huckriede, 918 Eagle Av, prior mtg $9,000, May 21, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,750

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 146.1 ft n of 163d St, runs w 149.6x n 88.5x e 50x s 1.10x e 99.4xs 86.8; Charles Doll to Charles Doll and another, trustees, 2,218 University Av, prior mtg $35,000, May 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Chedsen & L., 320 Broadway $4,800

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,867, s w corner of 73d St, corner store, cellar, and centre stores, also Apartments 23 and 24 on second floor, Ellen E. McQuade to Joseph W. Steffl, 1,367 Avenue A, 5 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, John Slovorika, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,680

BLEECKER ST, 140, store and basement; Grazia Masulli to David Gold and Louis Smulewitz, 207 West 10th St, 5 years from Sept. 1, 1917; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St.....$1,380

AVENUE D, 2, 5 rooms, 2d floor; Nomen Realty Co. to Moses Blumenkrantz, 264 Stanton St, 3 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, M. I. Freiberg, 27 Cedar St.....$1,600

1ST AV, 1,801 and 1,803, fourth floor; Adam Happel to Joseph Vancura, 73 East End Av, 2 years from Jan. 1, 1917; attorney, Anton Jurak, 1,511 3d Av.....$1,000

2D AV, 781, store and part basement; Jacob F. Oberle to Fidelio Brewing Co., 501 1st Av, 5 years from May 1, 1917.....$2,700

2D AV, 964, all; Louis C. Bock to Samuel Siegel, on the premises, 5 years from May 1, 1917; address, 169-171 East 87st St..$2,340

96TH ST, 332 and 334 East, all; Albany Savings Bank to Pannis Greeberg, 34 East 96th St, 5 years from May 15, 1917; attorneys, Zabriskie, M. S. & K., 79 Wall St $2,700

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

ELDRIDGE ST, 10; Aaron Kramer et al, against Louis Abrams, action to set aside deed; attorneys, D. Siegelman & D. Tepp.

HENRY ST, 44; Amell Harlees against Jacob Weinstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Brandt, Jr.

MURRAY ST, 25; Goshen Savings Bank against Elizabeth A. Underhill et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carpli.

OLIVER ST, 53 and 55, and Oak St, 44; Teresa Caponigri against Giuseppina Mascuci et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. Ramaldi.

4TH AV, s w corner of 183d St, 40x75; Anna M. Dreyer et al. against George Bockhaus et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Elfers & Abberley.

111TH AV, n e corner of 36th St, 24.9x100; North River Savings Bank against Felix McKenna et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. H. Sage.

16TH ST, 112 and 116 East; Sixteenth Street Realty Co against Alonzo B. See et al., action to determine claim, Dora Harris, &c.; attorneys, Eisman, Levy, Corn & Lewine.

78TH ST, n s, 134 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; 78th St, n s, 172 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2, and 76th St, n s, 210 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x102.2, three actions; Rosina E. Hoyt against Elwood O. Roesale et al., foreclosure of three mortgages; attorneys, Daly, Hoyt & Mason.

82D ST, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 18x100; Mount Sinai Hospital against Clara L. Disbrow et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson.

120TH ST, 134 West; Henry C. Needham against Lizette A. Seits, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Tomes & Sherk.

Bronx.

BASSFORD AV, n s, 98.5 ft n e of 182d St, 61.7x71.8; Harlem Savings Bank against Alpha Investing Co., Inc., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, B. S. Clinch.

LOT 82, map of portion of Lott G. Hunt Estate, near Van Nest Station; Abe Cohan against William J. Hussey et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. Herzog, Jr.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 146.1 ft from s w corner of Railroad Av, 50x125; Bernard Clark against Margaret Ferreira et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. B. McHugh.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

10TH ST, 225 and 227 East; Samuel Cronich against Herman Levinsohn, owner; Morris Kramer, contractor.....$190

22D ST, 261 to 265 West; Raisler Heating Co. against Gold Theatre, Carl and Max Gold, owners and contractors.....$1,081

176TH ST, 502 West; Podesta Scaglica et al. against Hardcastel Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$9,800

Bronx.

DAVIDSON AV, 2,471-2,473; Metropolitan Sewer Pipe Co. against Hopewell Bldg Co., Inc., and Mary Scofield, owners; Hopewell Bldg. Co., Inc., William F. Norton, and John W. Kight, contractors.....$205

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

2D ST, 87 East; Insac Rosenzweig et al. against estate of Herman Fichter et al., Oct. 16, 1916.....$121.71

62D ST, 131 East; Florence J. Ferguson against Henry R. Stern et al., Sept. 25, 1916, canceled $275

SAME PROPERTY; C. H. Southard Co. against same, Sept. 22, 1916, canceled.$152.95

106TH ST, 216 East; Antonio Calabro against Salvatore Castello et al, July 24, 1916..$49.50

Bronx.

CRESTON AV, 2,414; Bronx County Mason Co., Inc., against M. H. F. Building Corporation et al., May 9, 1917.....$3,000

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Outside of Brooklyn there are over 618,000 people living on Long Island.

The water they drink, the vegetables they eat, the air they breathe, the pleasures they enjoy, are all characteristic of this great home-place—and, what is more, they are the best there is.

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Phone Murray Hill 315, or your own broker.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, temporary office, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, May 22, 1917, for Contract 185, for furnishing and delivering at or for use at the Woodstock and Glenford dikes of the Ashokan reservoir. The cement is to be delivered to the West Hurley station of the Ulster and Delaware Railroad.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of five dollars ($5) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLTON H. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, District of Columbia, May 14, 1917. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, Room 500, District Building, until TWO O'CLOCK P. M., May 29, 1917, for constructing an Addition to School Building No. 170, located in Burrville, corner Division Avenue and Hayes Street, N. E. Blank forms of proposal, plans and specifications may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427, District Building, Washington, D. C. A deposit of five dollars will be required from bidders to insure the return of the plans and specifications. OLIVER F. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, C. W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF SEWAGE Treatment Works, Office Quartermaster, Fort Totten, N. Y. Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 A. M., June 2nd, 1917, for furnishing labor and material for construction of Sewage Treatment Works. Further information on application.

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We offer at bargain price, to settle an Estate, the S. W. corner of 8th Ave. and 19th St.

A five-story business building on lot 69.8 x 104.

Can give immediate possession, and will make very easy terms.

No exchange considered.

Full commission to brokers.

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Corner plot, 100 x 100; thickly populated; Prospect Park and Flatbush section; for sale cheap; easy terms; will build garage for purchaser. LEVY BROS., 159 Montague St., Brooklyn.

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New house, 8 rooms, garage; exceptionally well finished outside and in; large plot of ground; good neighborhood; all modern improvements; schools, churches, country club; best of transportation, 20 minutes to Pennsylvania Station. This house cost $8,500; will take $7,750 and to responsible party will give very good terms. This place is worthy of your serious consideration. W. V. Champlin, 838 Riverside Drive, New York City, N. Y.

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House of ten rooms and 2 baths; open fireplace; sleeping porches; hot-water heat; gas; electricity; sewer, water, &c.; privilege of restricted bathing beach, dock, anchorage, &c.; large grounds; 27 minutes from Herald Square; short distance to station; restricted locality; reasonable terms if desired; bargain for cash. B. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

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FOR SALE

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FOR RENT

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BEAUTIFUL, new seashore bungalow, 5 rooms, bath; California style; all large, airy rooms, nicely finished; open brick fireplace; paneled walls, beamed ceilings, steam heat, water, gas, &c.; connecting bath with bedrooms; modern kitchen; large porch, overlooking bay; fine view; one block from private bathing beach; great for all water sports; near trolley and in good neighborhood; schools, stores, churches nearby; only 40 minutes from New York; owner will sacrifice to quick buyer for $250 down, $18 monthly. For further information write Bungalow Owner, 280 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

IF SOLD THIS WEEK, $200 down and small monthly payments, like rent buys my beautiful suburban home, 30 minutes from New York; 7c. fare; craftsman design; 6 large rooms and tiled bathroom; parquet floors, beamed ceiling, open fireplace, and built-in bookcases in living room; hardwood trim; bedroom in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, sewer; near station and public school; 70 trains daily; trolley also. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 80 Malden Lane, N. Y. Tel. 1596 John.

Ideal home, $4,800; large plot of 7,500 square feet; six rooms and bath; sleeping and dining porch; large veranda; hardwood floors; open fireplace; tiled bath; fine shade trees; sewer, water, gas, electricity; four minutes from railroad station; 40 trains daily; commutation $5.90, up or down town; refined, restricted surroundings; no rentals; most attractive suburb in the State. Call, write, or phone Owner, M. D. Ayers, 146 West 38th St., Tel. Greeley 4535.

SAFETY FIRST! SAFETY FIRST!!
Plainfield, 25 miles west, 100 daily trains, 45 minutes to Manhattan; 30,000 population, safe from war, disease, discomfort; safe investment to buy a new house among big trees; 3 baths; silver light fixtures and everything to correspond; only $7,500, on easy terms. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

$2,700 to $3,300 buys my modern homes and bungalows; worth $500 more; can be sold cheap because contracts for materials, etc., were made last Fall; buyer gets that benefit; six rooms, bath, gas, electricity, steam, beam ceiling; half hour out on Erie; near station and trolley; high elevation; restricted; small payment down, balance like rent. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

A NEW SIX-ROOM HOUSE.
Every improvements; plot 40x150; three minutes station, half hour downtown; restricted residence section; $3,800; reasonable terms.
LONG & MILLER.
Tel. 4088 Cortlandt. 13 Park Row.

DANDY FARM.
154 acres, Basking Ridge; two houses, large barns, three wells; splendid views; $4,000 worth timber; bargain.
LEWIS B. PRESTON, INC., 165 Broadway.

Attractive stucco, furnished house, 10 East Fort Lee Road, Bogota, N. J.; 6 rooms, bath; easy commuting; West Shore and Erie Railroads. Tel. Hackensack 1488.

A beautiful home; every modern improvement; best bargain in the market; no agents. Owner, Box M M 240 Times Downtown.

Attractive new homes, 6-7 rooms, steam, electricity, tiled baths, parquet floors, gas, kitchens, fireplaces; $4,500 to $5,800; $500 down. Shaffer, 725 Main St., Hackensack.

HILL TOP SUBURBAN HOME SITE.—Near station; 50x200; water, electricity; grand views; $300 on terms. Room 1701, 141 B'way.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and Dutch ovens; also hilltops with fine views; what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., N. Y.

FRONTING ON TWIN LAKES.
Charming estate of 26 acres; buildings cost $45,000, all in perfect repair; beautiful lake front; details and pictures mailed on request; price, $9,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Want Jersey farm, between Perth Amboy and New Brunswick, in exchange for Brooklyn income property, subject to one mortgage; equity $15,000, will add cash. Louis Jakobson, 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MANUFACTURING PLANT FOR SALE.
Located at Lockport, New York, two and three story stone and brick buildings, about fifty thousand square feet floor space, shafting and motive power plant, lowest electric power rates in the world, plenty cheap labor, excellent shipping facilities; this plant is suitable for light or heavy manufacturing purposes, is sound and substantial and in good shape throughout; ready for occupancy; price for immediate sale, $47,500. Wire or write WALTER MILLETT, Lockport, N. Y.

Opportunity for milliner or corsetiere to share space with long-established dressmaking business in 46th St., opposite Ritz-Carlton; references required. X 374 Times Annex.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway. Phone 5664 Rector.

For Rent.—Desk room; stenography and telephone service; reasonable rental charge; Broadway, near Franklin. C 331 Times Downtown.

Lofts to sublease, with or without complete cloak and suit plant; very reasonable. Schachner & Braunstein, 6 West 18th St. Telephone Chelsea 987.

LOFT, ONE FLIGHT, FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING; SUITABLE FOR TAILORS, MILLINERY, ELECTRICIAN, PHOTOGRAPHER. 148 EAST 57TH ST.

Store to rent till Nov. 1 reasonably, small, 1,399 Broadway, near 39th St.

Private office with metal concern; all services. 61 Broadway, Suite 724.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, between 14th St. and 125th St., two-story building, with shop and living rooms; state rent and particulars. Address Joseph A. Basile, 728 East 12th St.

Light loft wanted, about 2,500 square feet, 5 horse-power, 23d to 93d St. Vomacka, 336 East 80th St.

HOUSES TO LET.

Unfurnished.

Bronx.

Throgs Neck, Bronx, near Sound. Mansion, 20 rooms; all improvements; 200-foot front; low rent; suitable hotel or boarding house; Barkley near Layton Av. Premises or Ford, 171 3d Av.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester.

At Larchmont—Stucco cottage, cool location; six minutes' walk from station; three master's bedrooms, two baths, two maids' rooms, bath; fine veranda, lavatory; electricity; half acre; shade; garage; $1,000, furnished, season. Owner, Box 304, Larchmont, N. Y. Phone 299.

Fine furnished house at Rye-on-Sound for the season; 300 feet from beach. Particulars, telephone Morningside 4958.

Long Island.

EDGEMERE.—Beautiful, completely furnished home, directly at "ocean front"; ten rooms and bath; newly renovated. Apply George H. Sherman, 19 West 46th St.

Belle Harbor, (Rockaway Coast.)—New, beautiful large stucco house, furnished; sublet $1,050. Kappert, 8 East 18th St., N. Y.

Connecticut.

Summer homes for rent at Madison, Conn.; house furnished; running water, electric lighting, garage, country club, golf; rentals, $300 to $800 season; request descriptive list. J. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

To Rent, at Crescent Beach, Conn.—9-room cottage, overlooking the ocean; electric lights, water; select location; well furnished; price $325 season. Address John J. Ward, Crescent Beach, Conn.

Berkshires.—Colonial home; improvements; 30 acres; 10 minutes station; boating, fishing, riding; catering if desired; interview morning. Spring 146.

Litchfield, Conn.—13 rooms, 3 baths; $1,000; June to December. Call 12 to 1, L. M. Wiggin, 55 Liberty.

Wanted—Furnished.

Comfortably furnished house in or near Larchmont wanted by family, who will take best of care of contents, for July and August; five or six sleeping rooms and three baths. Address with details as to rent, &c., X 355 Times Annex.

Family of three adults desires small, neatly furnished house, with grounds, on south shore of Staten Island for Summer season; particulars. Wagner, 43 East 20th St.

Furnished house for Summer; commuting distance from New York; four bedrooms. B 68 Times.

SUMMER HOMES—Unfurnished.

New Jersey.

Twin dwellings, ($27 each,) Waldwick, N. J.; improvements, cultivated plots; near Erie; trolley; 50 minutes Broadway. Tyndall, 141 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749.—Two rooms, kitchenette, bath, hotel service; $18.50 week. Plaza 8796.

19TH, 146 EAST.—Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, garden and window boxes; $35 monthly; references required. Gramercy 3075.

37TH, 8 EAST.—Furnished, two rooms and bath. Ladd. Phone Murray Hill 4445.

39TH, 124 EAST.—Attractively furnished floor, private house, near Park Av.; large, cool rooms; Summer or longer; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

45TH, 2 EAST.—To sublet for Summer furnished, suite of parlor, two bedrooms, and baths; or would divide and rent one large bedroom with bath alone; attractive rate. At The Lorraine.

59TH, 19 EAST.—Studio apartment; 2 rooms, bath; June, Oct.; moderate. Plaza 8921.

85TH, 100 EAST.—7 rooms, 3 baths, June to October, $100; may be seen by appointment. Lenox 7461.

APARTMENTS, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from Subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOTEL SENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

FOUR ROOMS, Plaza district, charmingly furnished; housekeeping; sacrifice. Telephone Columbus 3974.

GRAMERCY DISTRICT.—Four months or year, artistic 8-room apartment; antique mahogany, four fireplaces; steam; electricity, gas; fine library, living, and dining rooms 21 feet; cool Summer; warm Winter. Phone appointment, 4426 Stuyvesant.

LEXINGTON AV., 281.—Four-room apartment, southwest exposure; handsomely furnished; 34th St. district; no children; call mornings. J. Romain Brown, 299 Madison Av.

LEXINGTON AV., 776.—To sublet for four months or more, three-room and bath corner apartment, well furnished. Janitress.

MADISON AV., 1,062.—Sublet June-October; privilege renting permanently unfurnished; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; rent $50. Lenox 8582.

MADISON AV., 69, (The Graceton.)—Attractively furnished apartment, 2 rooms & bath.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Two or three large rooms and bath, kitchenette; $110.

Furnished—West Side.

5TH AV, 618.—Magnificently furnished, exclusive bachelor apartment, two rooms, bath, rent for Summer, $135 monthly. Inquire Mr. Dougherty.

11TH ST, 56 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, kitchen, elevator, beautifully furnished. Apt. 18.

23D ST., 105 WEST.—An elegant and newly furnished front apartment for bachelor; 3 rooms, bath, and foyer; electricity, shower, and hot water; Oriental rugs; every convenience and comfort; absolute independence. Inquire one flight, front. Tel. Chelsea 5586.

42D ST., 25 WEST. (Elite.)—Attractively furnished apartments, $40-$400. Vanderbilt 4416.

45TH ST., 341 WEST. (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchens, kitchenettes; highest references indispensable; $50 up monthly. Tel. Bry. 6255.

47TH, 112 WEST.—A completely furnished bachelor apartment; three rooms and bath; high-class elevator house; free maid service, electric light, and linen included in rent, $95 monthly; conveniently located.

53D ST., Corner B'way, (1692 B'way.)—2, 3, 5 extra large, light rooms; complete for housekeeping; neatly furnished, electric lights, telephone and elevator service; only respectable people need apply.

59TH ST., 200 WEST.—Sublet to October or longer, ninth floor, overlooking river and Park, newly, completely furnished 3-room and kitchen apartment; $200 monthly. Inquire for S. A. F.

68TH, 1 WEST, (corner Central Park West.)—Seven rooms and 2 baths, completely furnished, $150 per month. Apply on premises.

70TH, 104 WEST, Hotel Walton.—Sublet 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished.

75TH, 235 West, (Apt. 5-3.)—Unusually attractive corner apartment; elght large rooms, southwestern exposure; unobstructed light and air; until October; references required.

78TH ST. (at Broadway)—Attractively furnished four-room apartment. Tel. 5827 Schuyler.

79TH, 307 WEST.—Up-to-date six rooms, all latest improvements and conveniences. Apply Superintendent.

83D ST., 1 WEST (Corner Central Park West.)—Completely furnished six-room outside apartment; piano, Victrola, linen, silver, &c.; $85 per month until Oct. 1. Apt. 3d floor west. Phone 2840 Schuyler.

85TH, (Riverside.)—Handsomely, completely furnished, 8 rooms, 2 baths; reasonable. Vanderbilt 1450.

85TH, 1 WEST.—SEVEN LARGE, LIGHT, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, OVERLOOKING PARK; $150 MONTHLY.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Exclusive apartment, near subway; 7 rooms, oriental rugs, grand piano, linen, silver; reasonable. Freeman.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, $100; 4th floor east. Smith.

86TH, 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 8 rooms, $100; 4th floor east. Smith.

89TH, 267 WEST, (West End.)—Exclusive suite, private bath, in 8-room-3-bath elevator apartment; or will share three exposures. Apartment 7-A.

94TH, 205 WEST.—$50 monthly, June-October; charming, light, airy, 5-room apartment; telephone; elevator; for one or two ladies; references imperative. F. Littlehales.

94TH, 204 WEST.—Delightful 4-room housekeeping apartment to let from June 1 until September; reasonable. Telephone River 2468.

94TH, 306 WEST.—Sublet Summer months, 6-room elevator apartment; exceptionally well furnished; $110 monthly. Orr.

97TH, 158 WEST. — Beautiful parlor suite, bath, toilet, kitchenette; desirable single rooms.

98TH ST., (Near Broadway.)—Two front rooms, kitchen and bath apartment; attractively and comfortably furnished; new, most desirable; vacant June 1. Riverside 3221.

100TH ST., 818 WEST, (Apartment 8E.)—Eight rooms and three baths; use of good library; Chickering piano; Oriental rugs; southern, western and northern exposure; view of Hudson River; furnished or unfurnished, June 1 to Sept. 20 or Oct. 1; lease can be continued for unfurnished apartment after Oct. 1.

101ST, 229 WEST, Corner Broadway.—Five beautiful, cool rooms; complete housekeeping; sacrifice unexpected; $85 monthly; immediate possession. Helm.

108D, 18 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, light, airy, 6-room apartment; reasonable. Phillips.

107TH ST., 210 WEST, Apt. 1.—Front apartment, seven rooms, maid's toilet; owner's home; attractively furnished; piano. Phone Academy 1358.

109TH, 300 WEST.—Beautiful 7-room apartment; view of Drive and River; reasonable to desirable party; June 1st to Oct. 1st. Hutchens, Academy, 1,500.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Special Summer rates; 2, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished complete, with rare and exquisite taste, including silver and linen. Inquire Apartment 1A. Phone 8240 Morningside.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Handsomely furnished 6-room outside apartment; complete all appointments; piano, linen, silver; $60. Davidson, Apartment 72.

116TH ST., 438 WEST.—Furnished or unfurnished, June to October, six bright outside rooms, overlooking Columbia. Phone 3508 Morningside.

116TH, 616 WEST.—Six southern rooms; view Hudson; June-October; reasonable. Apt. 9S.

119TH, 435 WEST.—Two rooms, beautifully furnished; also unfurnished; bath. Apt. 10G.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Delightful Summer location; near Park and Drive; 2 and 3 rooms, furnished, complete; opposite Columbia grounds; roof garden and tennis court; restaurant in building. Baker-McNary.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment, 3 rooms, bath; piano; $45. Rose.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Lovely outside seven-room apartment, completely furnished; facing Riverside Drive; party leaving city; very reasonable. Heck. Apartment 5A.

138TH, 603 WEST.—6 rooms, cool, light, fully furnished, reasonable. Apt. 4S.

141ST, 630 WEST, (Corner of Riverside Drive.)—Gregson Court, well appointed 5-room apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Audubon 7610. Apt. 5D.

141ST ST. AND RIVERSIDE, (Greyton Court.)—To sublet, 6 large, outside rooms, 2 baths, $90 per month. Apt. 10E.

167TH, (958 St. Nicholas Av.)—5-room, comfortably furnished; June to October; reasonable. Telephone Audubon 756. Apt. 5S.

160TH, 400 WEST.—3 rooms and bath, furnished, in elevator apartment, to sublet for Summer months; references. Manowitch.

APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished. THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.

Attractive apartments; hotel conveniences; apartment rates; inspection invited.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. Fifth Av. bus stops at door.

Attractive and exceptionally clean apt.
THE WILSONIA,
225, 227, 229 W. 69th St., near Broadway.
Two, 3, 4 rooms and kitchenette; 1 and 2 baths; $46 and up monthly; $12 and up weekly; linens, dishes, silver, and cooking utensils furnished; phone and elevator service; maid service optional; references essential.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished 7-room apartment, "Nevada," 70th St. and Broadway; references important. Apt. 5F. Apply Manager.

BENNETT AV., 21, (Corner of West 181st.)—Five outside rooms, completely furnished. Telephone 9002 St. Nicholas.

CARNEGIE HALL, 701.—Cool studio suite until Oct. 1, $50; bath, kitchenette. Call Tuesday afternoon, evening.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 446, (3d floor north.)—Beautiful two-room suite, sunshiny, cool, electricity; private.

CONVENT AV., 260.—Small, well furnished apartment; all modern conveniences; piano. Hoermah.

FOUR rooms, exquisitely furnished, Plaza district, housekeeping. Telephone for details, Columbus 2976.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

FOUR-ROOM furnished apartment; light, cool; beautiful river view; high-class non-elevator; $45. Phone Audubon 8636, or R 253 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED apartments to rent; list on request. See Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. Tele. 7240 Columbus.

GRAMERCY SECTION.—Exquisitely furnished eight rooms, competent cook included, $150. Vanderbilt 4410.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS Concessional prices from now until October, $75-$500 month; long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY.
30 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, modern six-room apartment; new Grand Piano; Broadway, near 54th St.; $70. Phone 1153 Col. M 39 Times.

HOTEL WALTON, 70th St. and Columbus Av.—Apartment, three rooms; sacrifice; to Oct. 1 or longer. Apply Apartment 9S.

MARBLE HILL AV., 2.—Elevator aparment; city and country; one block west Broadway subway, 225th St. station; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; completely furnished; piano, linen, silver; $45 monthly. Telephone Marble 775, Apt. 53.

NINE ROOMS, THREE BATHS.
350 West 85th St.—Particularly desirable west apartment, beautifully furnished. Inquire Superintendent.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 600.—Corner 137th St.; seven rooms, ready on one day's notice; one block from subway and bus; very reasonable; seen by appointment; telephone Audubon 1000. Apartment 82A.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (116th.)—Magnificently, completely furnished apartment 8 rooms, 3 baths; Baby grand piano; $185 month. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131. — Beautifully furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, linen, Victrola, piano. Apartment 2-D. Tel. Schuyler 5528.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, nicely furnished, from June 15 to Sept. 15; $75 monthly. Phone 7606 Audubon for appointment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 640, (141st.)—Beautifully furnished seven rooms, three baths. Apartment 5G.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (114th.)—Beautifully furnished 7 rooms, 2 baths; $100. Vanderbilt 1450.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460, Apt. 3I.—Seven rooms, two baths; river view. 1161 Morningside.

SCHUYLER ARMS HOTEL,
307 West 98th St.
Between West End Av. and Riverside Drive.
An apartment hotel catering to high-class tenants only.
Newly furnished suites now available, 2 rooms and bath, $15 weekly, $60 monthly up. 3 rooms, kitchen, and bath, $27.50 weekly, $110 monthly.
4 rooms, kitchen and bath, $30 weekly.
New restaurant, under hotel management, now open. 'Phone Riverside 6100.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; Summer bargains. Wickliffe Gray, 399 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

SPECIALIST.
Handsomely furnished apartments; Summer rates. Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

STUDIO APARTMENT, 7 rooms, near Gramercy Park; Summer from June 1. Phone Stuyvesant 3855.

SUBLET.
WEST END AV., 801, (99TH ST.)
Six (6) rooms, two (2) baths, well furnished; Pianola; four months, responsible party; moderate rent. Seen by appointment. Riverside 1604. Lefcourt.

SUBLET for one month or longer, completely furnished housekeeping apartments, 2 and 3 rooms; rent very reasonable. Apply M. Gilbert, 100 Cathedral Parkway, or telephone Academy 613.

SUBLET 7-room furnished apartment for Summer to responsible party. For further information phone Audubon 4812.

SUMMER RATES.—Large, light apartments with bath, $50 monthly; suites, $100 up, complete hotel service; excellent restaurant. Hotel Gregorian, 42 West 35th St.

THE ESTLING.
223 Riverside Drive, between 94th and 95th Streets; eight rooms and bath; very comfortable, large and sunny rooms; moderate rent from June 1 to Oct. 1.

To sublet until Oct. 1, two elegantly furnished rooms, Hotel Berkley, 74th and Amsterdam Av., $30 month. For appointment phone M. R. Ellis, Franklin 192.

WEST END AV., 823, (Corner of 100th St.)—Attractively furnished seven-room apartment, two baths, to let, from June 1 to Sept. 15; most desirable Summer location. William, Tel. Riverside 1770.

WEST END AV., 500, (Corner 84th St.)—Five rooms, two baths, completely furnished, silver, linen, and piano; 11th floor; $150 per month. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

WEST END AVE., 924.—Beautifully furnished apartment; 5 rooms, 2 baths; to sublet June 1 to Oct. 1, with privilege to lease from October on. Apt. 22.

WEST END AV.—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; two bedrooms; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

WEST END AV., 826.—Exclusive home, single or en suite; service; breakfast; gentleman.

WEST END AV., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms; completely furnished; piano. Meek, Apartment 4S.

WEST END AV.—5 rooms, two bedrooms; handsome furnishings; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

7 ROOMS.
Ground Floor Corner.
PRICE, $2,500.
601 West End Avenue.

Unfurnished—East Side.

5 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, $33.00.
983 PARK AVENUE.

5 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, $38.00.
945 PARK AVENUE.

5 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, $38.00.
1,273 LEXINGTON AVENUE.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469, (near 32d St.)—Two room and bath apartment, $40; new building; electricity; maid service; central location; good neighborhood. Albert B. Ashforth, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

31ST ST., 131 EAST.—Top floor, charming old-fashioned house; three rooms, kitchenette, bath, open fire; $45; best references required.

Unfurnished—West Side.

97TH, 19 WEST. — Large, attractive living room with fireplace, bedroom, and bath; housekeeping. Inquire Lange.

127TH, 15 WEST.—Two rooms with bath, elevator, electric; maid service.

21ST STREET, 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

57TH, 329 WEST.—Three front rooms, with large bath, in handsome house; beautiful location; exceptional apartment for bachelor; rent very reasonable. Goodwin & Goodwin, 148 West 57th.

88TH, 215 WEST.—Five-room apartment. Inquire on premises or A. L. Libman, 112 East 46th.

97TH, 316 WEST.—Seven rooms, bath, front; light and airy; sacrifice for $65 monthly from June 15; unusual opportunity.

97TH ST., 315 WEST.—Sublet, very attractive 6-room apartment, all light rooms, at great sacrifice. Apply office Hudsonia.

908 WEST 140TH ST.,
(NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE.)
HIGH-CLASS NON-ELEVATOR APT.
FIVE AND SIX LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
RENTAL $37 AND $42.

160TH, 665 WEST.—Four large, light rooms; elevator apartment; $40. M. Stein.

BROADWAY AND 52D ST., (Northwest Corner.)—Eight large, light rooms; all improvements; possession. Felix Isman, Inc., 501 5th Av., City.

DOCTOR'S APARTMENT.
N. E. COR. BROADWAY AND 147TH ST.
561 WEST 147TH ST.
Eight large, light rooms, all outside.
ELEVATOR SERVICE; UP TO DATE; $80.

EXCEPTIONAL opportunity to secure beautiful seven-room apartment, two baths, southeastern exposure, on West 79th St.; very convenient to subway and surface lines; shaded park street; building of highest class; can be rented immediately, unfurnished, at great reduction; $300 from now until October; after that $1,700. Write B 73 Times.

FLOORS to rent in private house, West 96th St., near Central Park. Address T. S., P 377 Times Downtown.

RIVIERA,
790 Riverside Drive.
High-class elevator apartments.
4-5-6 large, light rooms,
with all improvements.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 400, (112th.)—Desirable six-room apartment, unfurnished. Apply 6C.

WEST END AV., 459.—Beautiful apartment to sublet, 11 exceedingly large and light rooms, 3 baths. (82.)

505 WE

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

ROCKLEDGE MANOR HOTEL AND COTTAGE.—Delightful home at moderate prices; convenient to New York City. 124 Bruce Av., Yonkers.

Long Island.

EXCLUSIVE boarding house, on ocean; 30 minutes from Manhattan, 25 Brooklyn; three blocks from station; $7.50 monthly commutation; positively coolest spot near city; finest bathing; mile ocean boardwalk; no mosquitos; tennis, boating, fishing, motoring, moving pictures, dancing; airy rooms, luxuriously furnished; running water, baths; bountiful table; dining room seats 125; white service; room and board, adults, $15-$21; commuters, $14 up. Box 77, Arverne, N. Y.

New Jersey

THE MARLBOROUGH HOTEL, "THIRTY MINUTES FROM BROADWAY." 45 NORTH ARLINGTON AV., EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Spend the summer in beautiful East Orange, with its shady oiled streets, beautiful lawns and flowers; best water in the world; a parlor, bedroom and private bath, with excellent meals for two persons, from $28 to $50 per week; take Lackawanna to Hoboken; hotel one block from East Orange Station; write for booklet. Phone Orange 2620. W. T. Reade, Prop.

The Oaks, 48 Harrison St., East Orange.—First-class rooms and board; beautiful grounds and porches; near Lackawanna station and trolley; terms moderate.

Rest cure and medical treatment for acute, chronic and convalescent. 809 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J. Tel. 1284.

NICE PEOPLE ONLY. 607 4th Av., Asbury Park, N. J.

Country Board Wanted.

COUPLE with three children, boy 10, girls age 5 and 2, desires two rooms and private bath with best board, in a private family for season June to September at sea shore, within commuting distance of city; best city references; state terms and full particulars. J 328 Times Downtown.

Country board wanted by gentleman and niece, within one hour of New York, Long Island or along Sound, with garage, nearby, June to October. B 79 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

AUTO repair, supply, and storage business, Long Island, North Shore, main highway, city limits; good local and transient trade; established 7 years; owner retiring. Write R. S., 1,085 3d Av.

BABY PEUGEOT, LATEST IMPORTATION. STUTZ, 1917, BULLDOG SPECIAL. MERCER, 1917, 22-73 RACEABOUT. STUTZ, 1917, ROADSTER. STUTZ, 1916, SPECIAL RACER.

Fiat "25-35" Imported Fleetwood Tour., 1915. MERCER SPECIAL SPEEDSTER.

CHALMERS, 1916, Town Car, Wire Wheels. SAXON, 1917, ROADSTER, 6-CYL. LANCIA Special Speedster, Wire Wheels.

FIAT "53" BREWSTER LIMOUSINE.

BURRELLE, 1,704 BROADWAY. COR. 54TH BRANCH RACEABOUT. MERCER 1916 "SPORTING 4" MERCER 1916 RACEABOUT. STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG SPECIAL. LANCIA SPECIAL SPEEDSTER. STUTZ 1915 BULLDOG SPECIAL.

Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

BUICK C-37 TOURING.

1915 large four-cylinder, 5-passenger most satisfactory type in Buick line; sacrifice. 305 West 57th, near Broadway.

BUICK 5-passenger, 1915, $375 if sold immediately; starting system; lots extras. Sidney, 1,032 Lexington Av., 74th St.

CADILLAC TOURING CAR, LIKE NEW; 7-PASSENGER; READY FOR SERVICE; MOTOR PERFECT; FOR SALE; PRICE $850. 559 WEST 28D.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, wire wheels, equipment, practically brand new; no brokers need apply. Inquire Bradley, St. Nicholas 9210.

CADILLACS.—Have twenty; every style, suburban, Berlin, landaulets, touring, &c., A1 cars at low prices. Jandorf, 1,761 B'way.

CADILLAC, 1915, 7-passenger touring; perfect condition; sacrifice. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Col. 5222.

CADILLAC, 1914, five-passenger, sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

CADILLAC and Packard by the hour or month; very reasonable. Mead, Rive 6200.

CHALMERS MASTER.—$850 buys 1916 Chalmers Master "6" touring car; cost $2,400; can't be sold from garage now. 141 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

CHALMERS 1916, 5-passenger touring; perfect condition; good tires; bargain. Smith, 154 West 124th St. Morn. 175.

COLE 1916—Model 8-90, 7-passenger touring car, driven 5,000 miles; good as new; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,245 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

DUESENBERG.

COSMOPOLITAN [Practical, thorough, modern] AUTO SCHOOL, crate, Reliable, Ladies' 231 WEST 50TH ST. also Ford. Booklet.

GENTLEMAN'S ROADSTER, Little 6, equipped with electric Westinghouse starting and lighting, Continental motor, good tires; in exceptionally fine mechanical condition. BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC., 1,245 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

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HUDSON, 1916, five-passenger, sedan. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

HUPMOBILE, 1916, roadster, with extra rumble seat; A1 condition. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

MERCER, 1916, 22-70, six-passenger, sporting model; elegant condition. Roskam-Scott Co., Gray at 63d.

LOZIER.—Owner will sell Lozier touring car, in excellent condition, at sacrifice. Telephone Johnson 8290 Cortlandt.

MARMON, 1915, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

LOCOMOBILE, 1916, 38, seven-passenger touring; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., Broadway & 63d St.

MITCHELL, 1916, late model; full equipment, slip covers; 3,900 miles; extra tires; sacrifice. Club Garage, 103 West 108th St.

NATIONAL, 1916, six-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

OVERLAND runabout, 1916, $325; starting and lighting system; needs no paint or repairs; last word in equipment. Call 1,091 Lexington Av., 74th St. Caretaker.

OVERLAND, 1916, seven-passenger, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

PACKARD "2-88," NEWLY PAINTED. PACKARD "3-38," GOOD SHAPE. PACKARD "4-48," WIRE WHEELS. All these cars in first-class condition. Ready for demonstration. BLUE RIBBON AUTO EXCHANGE, 1,700 BROADWAY, FOURTH FLOOR.

PACKARD.—$1,850 buys Packard Twin "6" touring car, 135; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD 1917, 2-35, seven-passenger touring, driven 500 miles only; special color; no brokers need apply. C 336 Times Downtown.

PACKARD, twin six, 135, 7-passenger touring; run 4,000 miles; perfect condition; sacrifice. Columbus 6322. Karp, 1,790 Broadway.

PACKARDS, Twin and Sixes, beautiful touring, hour, day, monthly preferred. 1585 Place.

PACKARD Touring Cars for hire, hour, week, month; careful driver; reasonable. Lenox 4165.

PACKARD, 1916, 1-35, phaeton, touring car. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 and 12 West 62d St.

PAIGE seven-passenger touring car; perfect condition; 1916 model; must sell quick. Blue Sprocket Garage, 139 East 31st St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH. MERCER Roadster. DODGE Touring. CADILLAC Touring. CHANDLER Roadster. OVERLAND Touring. One-Man Tops, Bodies, Top Envelopes. 20th Century Co., 1,700 Broadway, 5th floor.

SELL YOUR CAR AT AUCTION; QUICK DECISIONS; SATISFACTORY RESULTS. VAN TASSEL & KEARNEY SALES RING, 130-132 EAST 13TH ST.

SIMPLEX, 50 H. P., chain drive, electric lights; no starter. A 150 Times.

STEARNS - KNIGHT, eight-cylinder, 1916, seven-passenger touring; two disappearing seats facing forward, Fleetwood panelled body, one-man top, ventilating windshield, Westinghouse lighting and starting, newly painted gun metal gray, satin finish, sold with new car guarantee. Stearns Used-Car Department, 417 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916; beautiful 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; appearance and condition like new; has slip covers, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, 5-passenger, run only 5,000 miles, new shoes, paint, excellent slip covers. Taylor, 124th St., 7th Av., Uptown Garage. Morn. 175.

STUDEBAKER TOURING, $400. Light 5-passenger; electric self-starter, lights; mechanically perfect. 150 West 55th.

1917 HUPMOBILE, SEDAN	$1,200
1917 CHALMERS, "835" TOURING	925
1916 HUDSON SUPER SIX	1,500
1916 CADILLAC VICTORIA, 3 PAS.	1,500
1915 CADILLAC, 7-PASS. TOURING	900

AND THE FOLLOWING RACING MODELS:

MERCER, ELECTRIC STARTER AND LIGHTS	$850
CHEVROLET, ELECTRIC STARTER	550
OAKLAND SPECIAL SPEEDSTER	350
REGAL SPECIAL SPEEDSTER	210

Mechanical inspections and demonstrations invited day, evening or Sunday. Cars on exhibition at the Brighton, 1,007 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn. Phone Prospect 428.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; 2 extra wire wheels and tires; bargain; owner must sell. 136 West 52d, St., basement.

WHITE 1916 Brougham Limousine, perfect throughout, driven less than 5,000 miles; price $1,900. Call 12-3, Britton, 208 West 76th St. Schuyler 9670.

WINTON SIX 1918, fully equipped, electric lights, self starter, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

WINTON Light Six, touring car, overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway, at 70th St.

Automobiles for Rent.

BUICK runabout, (used;) give full particulars, price, &c. B 480 Times Annex.

CADILLAC.—Beautiful new eight; Imperial limousine; monthly preferred; reasonable. Mead, Riverside 6900.

CADILLAC and Packard by the hour or month; very reasonable. Mead, Rive 6200.

LOZIER six, touring car, by day, week, month, or Summer season; private car, very stylish appearance, perfect condition; careful, trustworthy, and experienced chauffeur, in his present employment seven years. Rupert, Royal Garage, 211 West 90th St. Phone Riverside 770.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4210-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5618 Riverside.

PACKARD touring car for hire; reasonable; owner driving. Call, write Byrne, 40 East 60th St. Tel. 5094 Lenox.

PACKARD LANDAULETTE, BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE; RENT MONTHLY. COLUMBUS 6224.

PACKARD Limousine, elegant, for Summer season; excellent service; reasonable price. 88 Times.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

RENAULTS.—Hour, trip, monthly preferred; reasonable rates. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Automobiles Wanted.

LIGHT TOURING or roadster; will pay $200, in good condition. B 62 Times.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON Superior Instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL equipment or write for booklet. 236 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 802 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART Booklet I explains WHY AUTOMOBILE our course is BEST. Inspect SCHOOL, our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' classes.

Automobile Supplies.

253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col. BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS. Gurney and New Departure Service Sta. THE GWILLIAM COMPANY.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

COMPANION.—Swiss as lady's traveling companion or first-class lady's maid; excellent dressmaker, hair dresser, packer, and traveler; highly recommended by the noblest English ladies; age 30; disengaged now. Please address O. F., 8,042D, care of Orell Fussli-Publishing, Zurich, Switzerland.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist, Correspondent.—Six years' experience; legible penman, quick figurer; trial balance rendered; $15; excellent references. P 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist.—Five years' experience; good, competent girl; reference; $15. J 23 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Complete charge; double entry; trial balance; controlling accounts. J 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, knowledge stenography, typewriting thoroughly experienced; $18. H 90 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, typist; five years' experience; capable taking charge; Christian; $15. J 325 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, Stenographer.—Experienced double entry, trial balance; unquestionable references; $15. R 243 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 26; seven years' experience; credits, correspondence; university training. B 75 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; trial balance; 4 years' experience; typist; $15. J 303 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Efficient, long experience; complete charge. B 66 Times.

BILLING CLERK, &c.—Young lady wishes position, clerical, assistant bookkeeper; age 26. D. H., 270 West 23d.

COMPANION, &c.—Physician's widow, American, 35 years old, excellent foreign education, perfect French and German, experience, tact, pleasing personality, traveled extensively in Europe, wishes position as companion, chaperon, or take charge of household; country or Westcott town no objection; high-class references. B 57 Times.

COMPANION, HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, position as companion, housekeeper; thoroughly experienced with elderly people; references and full particulars on application. B 49 Times.

COMPANION, refined young woman, musical, wishes position, children's companion; references. Audubon 8629, 62 Hamilton Terrace.

COOK.—First-class, wishes position private family; $30. Kuhn, 151 East 86th.

COOK, first class; 8-hour day; $2.50. 329 West 124th. Morningside 7940.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced nursery governess, trained kindergartner, wishes position; excellent references. J 293 Times Downtown.

GOVERNESS.—College graduate, who speaks French, Spanish, German, desires position for Summer as governess or tutor; references upon request. Y 201 Times Annex.

GOVERNESS, &c.—Woman, capable, wishes position as governess or housekeeper; linguist, music. B 69 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young Russian woman with 7-year-old child, wants housekeeping. S. C., 592 Concord Av., Room 22.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, middle age; good plain cook; small family. M. D., 3,600 Broadway.

MASSEUSE graduate, refined Englishwoman, expert treating nervousness, insomnia, rheumatism, wants position traveling attendant to lady going California; would take charge and companion little girl. J. P., 157 East 51st St.

NURSE.—Children's trained nurses from St. Mary's College, London, seamstress; highest references; disengaged. Nurse, 128 West 65th. Telephone Columbus 1368.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—2½ years' experience; good penman; accurate figures; $8. J 314 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY, stenographer; many years' experience export office details, machinery engineering. R 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 24; secretary, confidential assistant, bookkeeper; cultured; eight years' technical experience; capable assuming entire charge; live wire; capable making good; references; $18. R 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Age 23; clean cut; 4 years' mechanical experience; knowledge bookkeeping; good penman; high school graduate; exceptionally neat; highest credentials; $12. J 322 Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Excellent stenographer-typist; seven years' experience; temporary work acceptable; $18. R 247 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; neat, accurate typist; willing worker; $15. Miss D., 1,606 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; industrious, willing; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 144 2d Av.

STENOGRAPHER—Bright American girl; beginner; high school education; neat; $10. J 328 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Good address; $14; excellent references. J 233 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; fast dictation; good typist; $10. Miss S., 220 W. 42d, City. Bryant 1818.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, accurate, competent, high school education, knowledge of bookkeeping; $15. Franklin 3862.

STENOGRAPHER, several years' experience in law, mercantile; refined, Christian; $15. J 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Extensive experience; conscientious worker; thoroughly familiar office details; $15. J 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; willing worker; $12. Miss Mann. Phone Morningside 9462.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; high school graduate; thoroughly competent; $15. P 249 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Bookkeeper.—Thoroughly efficient; 7 years' experience; $20. J 310 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian young lady wishes position; bright, competent, experienced. J 296 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' practical experience; reference former employer; $12. J 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, ambitious, with some knowledge French, desires position. B 48 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Speedy, accurate, intelligent; six years' experience; salary $16. J 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' active law experience; $18. J 312 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR. — Capable handling busy board; refined; Christian; $9-$11. J 316 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITING, evenings; knowledge of legal work. D. I., 943 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Four years' experience; quick, accurate. Goldstein, 27 Thatford Av., Brooklyn.

TYPIST.—Rapid and accurate; all standards; neat work; $9-$10. J 315 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

YOUNG LADY, graduate kindergartner, desires position with children, aged 5 and over; references given. X 396 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.

COOKS, waitresses, chambermaids, housework. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

HOUSEWORKERS.—Colored, neat girls; investigated references, wish places; other Southern help supplied. Lincoln Industrial Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week or day. 107 W. 138d St. Morn 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly, 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ACCOUNTANT, thoroughly experienced, desires temporary employment evenings. M 194 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, (20,) desires position; reliable, accurate; thorough knowledge accounting. R 242 Times Downtown.

A thoroughly reliable business man requires first-class position; any capacity. X 400 Times Annex.

ADVERTISING MAN.—13 years' experience, direct-by-mail, has ability to organize advertising and sales departments; copy writer and designer. J 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Will some kind hearted person give employment to elderly Christian man, who has been out of work for sixteen months? Have worked for one firm for 37 years; also in Department of Finance, N. Y. C.; strictly temperate; A1 references; all I ask is a chance to make good. X 397 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST—Seven years' experience; capable of taking entire charge; at present employed; salary $22. B 61 Times Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, trial balance, control accounts, excellent handwriting, correspondent; $20. J 294 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; desires to make change; best references. B 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accounting; manufacturing; controlling accounts; modern methods. J 322 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 14 years' experience; highly indorsed. J 320 Times Downtown.

BOY (16) would work at carpentry; some experience. S. E., Times Harlem.

BUILDERS, NOTICE.—Young man, eight years' architectural experience, draftsman, superintendent, technical schooling, executive ability, desires position. B 54 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. C. Latertreen, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, married, experienced on all makes of cars; reliable and strictly sober; Jersey and New York licenses. J. G. W., 127 West 69th, care of garage.

CHAUFFEUR.—Lady leaving town wishes to place chauffeur with whom she can depend; services trustworthy young man; good driver. Phone 3617 Riverside.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 25, Swiss, wishes position, private family, city or country. O. Meier, 177 East 115th St.

CHAUFFEUR; married; mechanic; all cars; 15 years' experience; 5 years' references. M. J. Donolly, 346 East 87th St.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; first-class references; temperate; single; Packard preferred. B 51 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, 26, wishes position in automobile business; city or country. B 44 Times.

CHAUFFEUR and mechanic wishes position; has first-class references. Kiessig, 444 West 57th. Telephone 1611 Circle.

CHAUFFEUR; mechanic; five years' experience; sober, reliable, careful. Havranek, 1,355 Avenue A.

CHAUFFEUR, (Swedish,) single, 22, 3 years' references. Write C. Dahlstedt, 1,009 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Drives any make; 2 years' experience; references. K 124 Times.

CHAUFFEUR (22) desires position private family. Smith, 317 East 74th St.

CHIEF DRAFTSMAN; power house work, piping, mechanical, stokers; 14 years' experience. J 300 Times Downtown.

CHILEAN BUSINESS MAN offers his services to export firm; able take charge department; will bring connections; desires share profits; speaks Spanish, English with equal facility. B 90 Times.

COST ACCOUNTANT, efficient, practical, has traveled extensively, thoroughly familiar with modern systems, seeks position of responsibility with opportunity ahead. J 206 Times Downtown.

DO YOU WANT NEW BLOOD IN YOUR business? Some one with imagination, who can grasp ideas and work them out? I have educated myself to do that; $2,400 a year is a minimum salary, but most of all I want a chance to give you more than that in exchange. B 70 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, machine designer, tool designer, ordnance, automobiles, automatic machinery, interchangeable devices, production routing. J 297 Times Downtown.

EXECUTIVE.—Young, enthusiastic, original, and master of a strong will; capable of handling sales department; formerly business building and advertising specialist; can put new life into your organization. Box X 395 Times Annex.

FARM or country estate position wanted by young man, American, age 26, single, good young chap, with chance to learn farming; please state full particulars. Robert Vogel, Ashland Av., West Orange, N. J.

GARAGE MAN, expert mechanic, with executive ability, open for position. J 307 Times Downtown.

GERMAN.—Honest, sober, highly educated seafarer; 9 months with United Electric Co.; steady employment with advancement. B 65 Times.

HERE IS A MAN, 38, married, family, legal education, exceptional experience in correspondence, advertising, and sales management; knows conditions in every trade through intensive traveling; had his own successful business till war; to leave New York proposition must warrant selling residence. B 71 Times.

JAPANESE, excellent cook, small family, apartment; references. K. Y., 47 Prospect Place, Manhattan.

MANAGER - SECRETARY, (32;) thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporations 15 years. J 208 Times Downtown.

MAN, wife; man gardener, care tennis court; wife good cook, manager. B 72 Times.

MECHANIC, 31, 11 years' telephone experience, present employed, desires position with advancement; automobile preferred; accept reasonable wage. B 74 Times.

NURSE, trained, of three years' training and an R. N., wishes position in private hospital or in doctor's office. Write to A. Sheehan, 75 West 89th St.

OFFICE MANAGER, highly recommended executive, systematizer, and organizer, present position national organization, seeks position with smaller concern offering future based on results obtained through combination of experience, education, and aggressiveness. B 482 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER, experienced accountant, correspondent, executive, expert stenographer, will accept local or foreign position; knowledge of Spanish; salary $25 week; exceptional references. J 299 Times Downtown.

OUTSIDE POSITION wanted by experienced man, now connected with large concern; not afraid of long hours if salary is right and opportunity for advancement exists; selling ability. B 84 Times.

POSITION wanted quick; 12 years' experience selling and detail work, 14 States; absolutely clean record; strictly temperate; all around mechanic as well. B 46 Times.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS, ATTENTION! Young man, (27,) good builder, officer manager, rent collector, expert in removing violations, highest references, desires connection. R 204 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, (31;) extraordinary ability; forcible talker; excellent appearance; ten years' experience; reference best; would like to connect with A1 house; commission basis. B 88 Times.

SALESMAN for city wants line on commission. What have you to offer? Can sell anything. B 58 Times.

SALESMAN, (26,) experienced traveling, seeks new connection; college graduate. R 244 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-INTERPRETER. English author and artist of international connections, six years resident in Paris, leaving for France with proper passports, will accompany American gentleman. B 85 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced young woman desires position that offers advancement; moderate. Irene Schleicher, 67 East 58th. Phone 2904 Plaza.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; good speller and grammarian; conscientious worker; $18. Mr. G., 1905 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 26; long, thorough experience; capable, trustworthy; highest references. B 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; accurate typist; willing worker; $10. Mr. L., 1905 Candler Building. Bryant 1318.

STENOGRAPHER, (22;) 4 years' experience; well educated; excellent penman; $15. J 291 Times Downtown.

SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN, AT PRESENT ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER WITH LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN, WILL MAKE NEW CONNECTION IF OFFERED POSITION MEANS A WIDER FIELD FOR HIS ABILITIES. Y 207 TIMES ANNEX.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—Experienced, familiar tariffs, classifications, routings, claims; executive ability. J 327 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

TYPIST—Experienced, rapid, neat, accurate, needs work. B 58 Times Downtown.

WATCHMAN wishes position; reliable, sober, steady; best references. Wood, 118 East 53d.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) married, desires opportunity where diligence, integrity, and resourcefulness will lead to rapid advancement; would make valuable assistant to busy executive in sales or purchasing department. R 248 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (20) seeks opening where energy and intelligent effort are appreciated; good education; business experience; neat appearance; conscientious worker; excellent references. J 308 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Christian, 23 years of age, experienced rate checker, reinsurance clerk, or map clerk, wishes position with company or agency; 7 years' fire insurance experience. Box 837, 321 Wyckoff Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (20) earnestly seeks opening where intelligent effort is appreciated; college training, business experience; neat appearance; energetic, educated; excellent references. A. B., Times Harlem.

YOUNG COLLEGE MAN, capable, desires Summer employment; city or country; unquestionable references. J 306 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, 7 years' business experience, desires responsible position with future; well recommended. J 292 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (18) seeks position offering advancement; office experience; high school education; references Reuben Langer, 104 2d St.

YOUNG MAN, 22, bookkeeper, assistant clerk, typist, desires position; $15. J 295 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, educated, conscientious, well recommended, seeks permanent position. R 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, (19;) office position; energetic; highest credentials; moderate salary. J 305 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, high school graduate, ambitious, desires office position with advancement. B 52 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, wishes position with advancement, where salesmanship can be achieved. H. Beck, 504 Vermont St., B'klyn.

YOUNG MAN, married, sober, wants position; not afraid to do anything. M. K., 150 West 14th St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) with business experience, speaks French, German and good English, wishes position; best references. B 82 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) intelligent, good appearance; initial salary unimportant if prospects are bright. Fuchsman, 747 East 6th St.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) good penman, desires position where ability and hard, conscientious work mean advancement. B 86 Times.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate, desires position, future. Lesser, 316 E. 77th.

YOUNG MAN, (29,) wishes position; tall; good appearance. Weber, 511 East 157th.

YOUNG MAN, married, desires position at anything. Albert Supik, 428 East 72d.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERR. — Experienced only; good writers; $8 a week. Apply by letter. H 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, real estate office; address only with qualifications and salary expected. Duff & Brown Co., 1,715 Amsterdam Av.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER. — Accurate; opportunity for bright girl. Call, between 2 and 3:30, Empire Knee Pants Co., 2-8 Astor Place.

BOOKKEEPERS.—Experienced women with executive ability; state age, salary desired, and references. Y 202 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young girl wanted, mercantile establishment; some experience desirable. 68 Fifth Av., 4 flights, take elevator.

CLERK.—Young lady, use typewriter, American; must be neat in appearance; fine opportunity with large concern. M 146 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR to start with old-established house; good opportunity for bright girl; state details, experience, and salary expected. C 332 Times Downtown.

FINISHER, waist and skirt, wanted; first-class. 51 West 92d St.

FOREWOMAN for silk glove factory in New York City; also woman capable of assuming complete charge of branch factories; contract for year more at $50 per week; guaranteed. Apply Boyd & Co., 200 5th Av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, white, family of three grown people; maid's bath. Apply Tuesday all day, 312 West 93d.

HOUSEWORKER. — Competent middle-aged woman to take entire charge house; good plain cook; family two adults and child; must be well recommended and willing to live in Montclair, N. J.; no experience and wages expected. Box R 254 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Wanted, experienced colored nurse for two children, 2 and 4 years; must be of cheerful disposition, intelligent, and neat appearance; reference required. $30 per month; country this Summer. Apply, between 10 and 2, Apartment 2C, 170 West 73d St. Brander.

NURSE.—A French-Swiss nurse for children 2 and 4, Miss Hepworth, Tennessee; age 25 to 35; must have highest recommendations. Answer immediately, Room 663, Waldorf-Astoria.

NURSE.—Experienced children's nurse to go to the country to care for twin boys 2½ years old; first-class references are required; good salary to right party. Y 208 Times Annex.

NURSE-HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined woman to act as such in taking care of invalid child; good home, with $30 per month. B 63 Times Downtown.

PROGRAM SOLICITORS.—Few high-class women can earn big money on patriotic benefit; no experience necessary; commission. Mr. Saunders, Room 808, 527 5th Av. Telephone Vanderbilt 2742.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful educational plan for child's welfare; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN,

WASH GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED WASH GOODS SALESWOMEN, APPLY BETWEEN 9 AND 11 A. M., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 7TH FLOOR.

SPANISH INTERPRETER.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF

A SPANISH INTERPRETER

FOR THEIR

MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor.

STENOGRAPHER, preferably with knowledge of bookkeeping, to act as secretary; good salary; must be reliable, exact, and well educated; write in own handwriting, stating previous employment, education, date of birth; home address, and salary expected. J 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Bright and ambitious young lady; salary $14 to $15 per week; excellent chances for advancement. C 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, competent, at home of journalist one or two evenings a week. State qualifications, terms, and telephone number to C 334 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHERS, dictaphone, bookkeepers, typists, clerical, switchboard; se registration. Fulton Agency, 98 Nassau.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; $12 to start; good opportunity for advancement. Call 110 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER and telephone operator; $10. Mary Elizabeth's, 302 5th Av.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be 23 to 40 years of age, good personality, and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. McReynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4836. Call afternoons, 2 to 5.

YOUNG LADY to work in bank; must be quick and accurate at figures and write a good hand. J 333 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS! BOOKKEEPERS!

OPENINGS FOR EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPERS IN ALL LINES OF BUSINESS WITH SOME OF NEW YORK'S LARGEST CORPORATIONS. SALARIES FROM $12 PER WEEK TO $1,300 PER ANNUM.

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STENOGRAPHERS, $15-$18; typists, $12-$15; advertisement proofreader, $20; clerks, $8-$18; Elliott-Fisher operators; register free. F. K. Goggin Agency, 200 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; permanent. Doyle Agency, 154 Nassau; 59 East 42d.

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BOOKKEEPERS, stenographers, $12-$30; bill clerk, typists. Hirst Exchange, 95 Liberty St.

STENOGRAPHER, law, $23, $10; export, $16; medical, $16. Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.

Instruction.

STENOGRAPHERS WANTED.

The demand for stenographers, secretaries, and typists is unprecedented; why not qualify when in 80 days the average student writes 100 words per minute by Boyd's Syllab-ic Shorthand? Now is the time to register. Special Summer rates. Call, write, or telephone for three trial lessons and convince yourself. MOON'S SCHOOLS, 50 East 42d St., 537 West 181st St., N. Y., and 214 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

$10

this week only, day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

Filing—Secretarial course.—Instruction in day and evening classes; positions secured. New York School of Filing, Singer Building, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, capable, wanted in public accountants' office; state experience, age, and salary. J 298 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, Experienced, on high-class magazine receiving support both because of its excellence and the vital importance of the movement it represents; men of international prominence connected; straight commission; big earnings to real salesmen. Y 204 Times Annex.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITER.

A thoroughly experienced man who understands department store work, with advertisement agency, near New York. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected. Address Writer, 123 Times Downtown.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR wanted by a daily newspaper in Massachusetts; must be an aggressive worker and able to render copy service; give references and details of experience, salary. Address X 370 Times Annex.

ARTIST.—Commercial artist for newspaper advertising, with advertising agency; one who understands half-tone and bendaying machine. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected. No free lance wanted. Address Artist, Box 125 Times Downtown.

BIG COMMISSIONS.

And perpetual renewal income selling our $10 yearly accident and sickness policy; pays $5,000 death, $25 weekly benefits. Fred. A. Schaefer & Co., 1,123 Broadway, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER WANTED. LARGE DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT REQUIRES THE SERVICES OF A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT BOO

AIRPLANE MAKERS APPROVE NEW BOARD

Manufacturers Declare They Are Prepared to Meet Needs of the Nation.

SAY PLANS ARE ONLY BEGUN

Government Is Expected to Announce Soon Further and Greater Steps for Aerial Development.

The appointment of a national aircraft production board was hailed yesterday by the men in this city who are interested in aviation as a great step in the development of aeronautics. Some of these men, like Rear Admiral Peary, Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, believe that the Government should have gone a step further and established a separate department of aeronautics with a Secretary to be a member of the President's Cabinet. There seems to be little doubt among those who have made a study of the situation that with the Government's aid the manufacturers of aircraft will be able to increase their output to meet the call made upon them.

Several months ago there was a conference in Washington between the officials of the War and Navy Departments and the leading airplane manufacturers, and at that time the question of output was gone into carefully. It is from information gathered at that conference, and supplemented by the facts obtained by the men sent out to make a trade survey by the Council of National Defense, that it is believed here, the Council of Defense has based its demand for an output of 3,400 machines for the first year. Ever since that conference the manufacturers have been mobilizing their resources, it is said, so as to get to work without delay as soon as the orders are placed. To expedite the contracts the American Aircraft Manufacturers' Association, with F. H. Russell of Marblehead, Mass., as President, was organized recently.

One of the steps which it is said will make for the success of the task of manufacturing great numbers of airplanes rapidly, is the standardization of the machines. In order to insure success it is believed that orders must be placed so as to insure a continuous output by each manufacturer so as to justify enlarging plants and extending experimental work. Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America and head of a committee that recently investigated both the American and the European planes, says he is confident that the battle planes and the seaplanes manufactured here are the equal of those made in Europe. Mr. Hawley declared that our airplanes gave a greater margin of safety than those used abroad, were safety had been sacrificed to speed and quickness in landing and mounting.

"If orders are placed immediately for substantial numbers of airplanes and motors and extending over a long period of time, the manufacturers will be assured of sufficient business to increase their plants and I believe that within a few months there will be a surprising development of aeronautics in this country," said G. Douglas Wardrop, managing editor of The Aerial Age yesterday. "There was just this sort of development in England and in France. That this development is to be expected here under encouragement is shown by the fact that the airplane output more than quadrupled after Congress appropriated $18,000,000 for aeronautics last August. There are scores of projects for the establishment of larger factories and work will be begun as soon as it is realized that substantial orders are to be placed by the Government. There are at present many types of motors in this country and in this branch of the industry we may now look for an unprecedented advance."

For three years Rear Admiral Peary has been calling for greater activity in the manufacture of airplanes, and he has interested hundreds of young men in flying. As evidence of the wealth of material from which the Government can draw as soon as adequate training facilities are available, a member of the Aero Club recalled that within a week after we entered the war more than 3,000 young men, either directly or indirectly, applied to the club for information as to how to enter the aerial branch of the military service.

"There will be no trouble in getting men for the army and navy aerial service," said Admiral Peary. "It has been estimated that the army and navy, the Aero Club, and the Coast Patrol Commission and other organizations have received more than 30,000 applications from young men who desire to become aviators. Fortunately several hundred did not wait but began to train at their own expense.

"If we are to have a real defense we must begin developing our aerial strength now and push it with unsparing energy. When we have begun to spend not less than $50,000,000 a year on building up our air service, we shall have started the proper pace. It is said Canada this year is to expend $80,000,000 on aeronautics. In the United States we need 5,000 aviators for national defense and an extensive system of coast patrol."

Alan R. Hawley, in expressing his gratification over the announcement that action is to be taken promptly, said:

"It is a step in the right direction, and the extent of the plan seems to be limited only by lack of Congressional appropriations, which will, no doubt, be available soon. One evidence that the plan announced is not complete is that the number of airplanes mentioned as being ordered does not correspond with the number needed to train and equip 5,000 aviators.

"The Board of Governors of the Aero Club has been requested to hold its next meeting in Washington, and at that meeting an important announcement will be made regarding the plans of the Government for the upbuilding of our aerial defense. Until then I prefer not to comment upon the announcement made yesterday."

"The announcement of the Council of National Defense shows that the people have awakened to the possibilities of aeronautics," Rear Admiral Fiske said yesterday. "This branch of defense can be made a most effective agency, not only to serve the Allies, but even to save the United States. They now see that, while it is well to train a young man to use a musket in an infantry company, more military usefulness can be got out of men like chauffeurs and mechanics by putting them in swift-moving airplanes and dirigibles."

Henry A. Wise Wood, Chairman of the Conference Committee on National Preparedness said:

"To make a military aviator today takes about fifty hours of actual flying extended over a period of four to six months." After describing the training necessary, Mr. Wood continued: "We have to plan to provide between 30,000 to 40,000 airplanes before the war is over, and we must not make the mistake the Allies did in not beginning to provide airplanes and aviators in large numbers until after the second year of the war. The need of airplanes in this war has been greatly underestimated. Let us not be guilty of the same mistake. Let us make it possible for the Allies to maintain their command of the air. It will hasten victory."

Among those who were pleased with the announcement from Washington was Mrs. William A. Bartlett, Chairman of the Committee on Aeronautics of the National Special Aid Society, that has been obtaining money to pay for the training of aviators.

"It has seemed a tragedy to us to see thousands of young men begging to be admitted to the Aerial Reserves, and being kept waiting for months by the War and Navy Departments," she said. "We hope the plan to train 5,000 aviators will be carried out with the greatest speed possible."

Henry Woodhouse of the Board of Governors of the Aero Club, prophesied much greater developments than the Council of National Defense has indicated. "In a year from now we will look upon the announcement of the National Defense Committee as a good step forward—just as last year's appropriation of $18,000,000 for aeronau looks very modest today," he said. "I have it from reliable sources that the British Government's budget for the year ending March 31, 1918, includes the sum of $575,000,000 to be spent for aeronautics."

AVIATION LEAST DANGEROUS

Percentage of Loss Lower Than in Medical, Infantry, and Artillery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The popular impression that the air service is the most dangerous arm of the army is not borne out by information based on war losses in Europe. Captain Aubrey Lippincott, U. S. A., who is in charge of the aviation personnel of the Signal Corps, asserted today that the records of our allies put the air service fourth in the percentage of losses. The heaviest losses have been sustained in the medical corps. The infantry ranks next, while the artillery arm ranks third.

Captain Lippincott said that while applications for enrollment in the six aviation cadet schools for fliers that have just been opened were numerous many more men would be needed before the end of the year. One hundred and fifty men began training today, and 150 more will begin training each succeeding Monday. The schools were opened today at the Universities of California, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, Cornell, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

COMPANY TO BUILD BIG CARGO SUBMARINES

Simon Lake Says More Than 100 Will Be Constructed This Year —Company Formed.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.—It was learned here tonight that the Merchant Submarine Company, capitalized at $10,000,000, was chartered in Maine on May 10. Simon Lake is one of the organizers. The vessels it is proposed to build are to be of about 7,500 tons, said to be more than ten times larger than the Deutschland, the German merchant submarine which crossed the Atlantic.

Lake and his associates predict enormous profits.

The news of the incorporation was kept secret until it was learned that in some way it had penetrated to Germany. The proposed craft is to be nonsinkable and able to submerge within half a minute. It will operate at high speed, the promoters say.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., May 21.—Simon Lake, inventor of the even keel type submarine, in an interview tonight confirmed reports that he had perfected plans for the building of merchant submarines which would measure between five and ten thousand tons. He asserted that the designs had been under consideration for several years, but that until the present war situation there had been no demand for such submarines.

More than 100 of the proposed submarines, according to Mr. Lake, will be constructed the first year. During thee second year he estimates that five hundred could be launched with the cooperation of the Government.

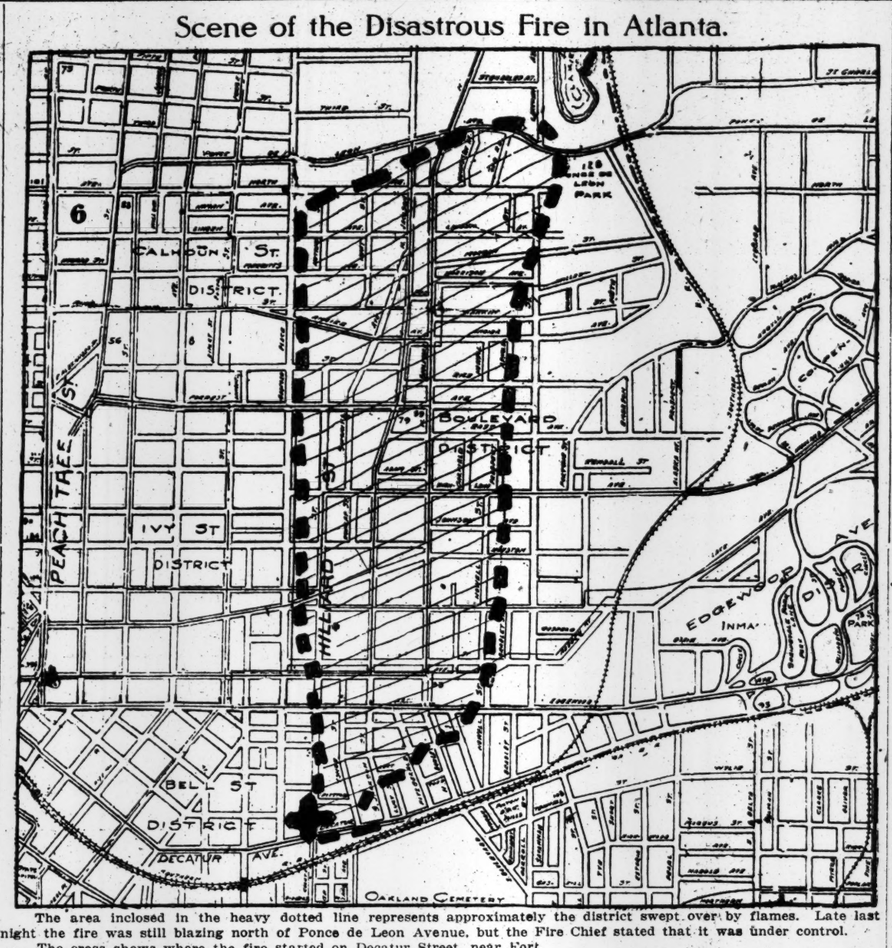
AUGUSTA, Me., May 21.—The Attorney's General Office, it was learned here tonight, has granted a certificate of approval to the articles of organization of the Merchant Submarine Company, which was organized in this city May 14. The articles provide that the company may build, repair, deal in and own ships, submarines, tugs, vessels and boats of all kinds, and machinery for their construction and equipment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—No information has been received in Washington bearing on the report that Simon Lake has organized a company with $10,000,000 capital to turn out cargo submarines of large tonnage. It is understood that Mr. Lake some weeks ago made a proposal to the Government regarding the taking over of submarines supposed to embody some new device.

William Denman, head of the Shipping Board, said tonight that Mr. Lake came to Washington to talk over plans for a new type of submarine, but went only into general details, and that, while the Shipping Board was impressed, there was not enough data upon which to form a final judgment as to his scheme.

Scene of the Disastrous Fire in Atlanta.



The area inclosed in the heavy dotted line represents approximately the district swept over by flames. Late last night the fire was still blazing north of Ponce de Leon Avenue, but the Fire Chief stated that it was under control.
The cross shows where the fire started on Decatur Street, near Fort.

FIRE IN ATLANTA RAZES 100 BLOCKS

Continued from Page 1.

walk, but householders kept ahead of its march and in this way no one, as far as known, was trapped in a burning house.

As soon as the blaze crossed into the white residence section the people in its path seemed quickly to realize their danger and the departure of families in every kind of conveyance began. Gradually as the fire advanced the streets became a jumble of carts, automobiles, and trucks piled high with furniture and bedding. Babies rode atop huge delivery wagons with their mothers holding handfuls of quickly-snatched belongings. Men in their shirtsleeves, who had fought the fire on neighboring houses, believing that it would not reach their own homes, escaped with only the clothes they wore, and many finally were forced to seek a safety zone to hunt for hours for their families who had preceded them out of the burning area.

Many houses surrounded by flames, collapsed in heaps, it was said, before the fire actually reached them. Several street cars, stalled by lack of power, were caught in the path and consumed, and hundreds of trunks and piles of furniture, dragged into the streets, met with the same fate.

Vagaries of the wind caused great alarm in sections that afterward proved safe, and tonight for blocks on all sides of the area of destruction household goods were piled in every open place. These were guarded in most cases by National Guardsmen, who also were pressed into all kinds of work.

Considering the confusion and the speed with which the fire spread the small number of casualties reported is regarded as unusual. Only about sixty persons were listed tonight as having been taken to hospitals. The one death reported was that of Miss Bessie Hodges, who died of shock. Many of those taken to hospitals were suffering from shock, heat prostration, or minor injuries.

Mayor Candler issued a statement tonight saying that outside offers of help would be unnecessary.

"Atlanta greatly appreciates the offers of aid that already have come, but we can handle the relief situation without it," said the Mayor. He added that he had investigated the reports that the fire was of incendiary origin, and found that "there is nothing whatever to support that theory."

Relief Work Quickly Begun.

Thousands of homeless were being cared for tonight by a Citizens' Committee and the Atlanta Red Cross Chapter. Most of them were quartered in public buildings.

The fire had swept over only a few blocks before relief measures were undertaken by the Red Cross and the associated charities, while other societies and hundreds of individuals volunteered for the work.

Food was provided at the Armory for 5,000 people. Army trucks, express wagons, and private automobiles were pressed into service to handle the foodstuffs.

Hundreds of negroes whose houses were swept by the flames are left destitute. The large building of the negro Odd Fellows was filled with cots, and negro churches threw open their doors to negro sleepers. Many negroes were housed in private homes.

TO DEVELOP TRADE WITH US.

Much Hoped from Russian-American Committee Formed in Petrograd

That a significant and extremely beneficial step in the development of Russian-American relationship has been taken in Petrograd in the organization of the Russian-American Committee, representing both the Government and the business interests of Russia, was the announcement made yesterday by the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce of this city, after the receipt of cable advices from C. H. Boynton, President of the organization, who is now in Petrograd and actively cooperating in the development of this movement.

The Russian-American Committee, as indicated in recent dispatches, purposes to bend its energies to the furthering of economic relationships between the two countries, and to creating, promoting, and directing movements designed to bring the two countries closer together, as well as co-ordinating the activities of Russian organizations interested in Russian-American affairs.

$50,000 BROOKLYN FIRE.

Theatre Crowds Watch Flames as They Climb Toward Clock Tower.

A stubborn fire in a tower building at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, late last night tied up trolley traffic for two hours and attracted thousands who were coming out of the theatres and who expected to watch the flames destroy the clock tower that rises about 150 feet above the main part of the structure. The loss was only $50,00, but police reserves had to be called to move the crowds.

The clock tower is visible in all parts of the theatre district, and the flames climbing toward it were seen for miles. But the clock was not damaged, although the electric apparatus running it became disconnected and the clock stopped.

WANTS GOVERNMENT TO FIX COAL PRICES

Profits of Producers and Brokers Exorbitant, Trade Commission Reports to Congress.

SHORTAGE OF CARS ALSO

Supreme Court Rules Commerce Commission Can Regulate Supply to Shippers.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Government regulation of the coal industry, including the fixing of prices, was proposed by the Federal Trade Commission today in a report to Congress charging producers and brokers with exacting exorbitant profits. The report flames the present coal shortage at consumption points on inadequate transportation facilities.

"The price of bituminous coal, which is a necessity, should be fixed," said the report, "according to the same general principle which has been established in the conduct of public utilities. At a time like the present excessive profits should not be permitted to be extorted from the public by producers and distributers of any prime necessity of life."

In line with the Trade Commission's statements concerning transportation, the Supreme Court handed down a decision today upholding the power of the Interstate Commerce Commission to compel railroads to furnish a reasonably adequate supply of coal cars to handle normal and seasonable demands for interstate commerce originating at mines along their lines, and to award reparation to shippers for failure to supply cars.

Lack of transportation for coal, the Trade Commission reports, probably will be remedied by measures being taken by the Interstate Commerce Commission and by the Council of National Defense. These measures include regulations covering the distribution of open-top cars, expedition of shipments, return of empty cars to mines, prevention of abuse of reconsignment and demurrage privileges, and the provision of additional transportation equipment, either by acquiring new cars or by discontinuance of unnecessary passenger trains.

The report said that, while there had been an increase in coal production, an unprecedented demand during the last six months not only had absorbed coal as fast as it could be shipped, but had exhausted the small stocks in storage. The country now faces a serious situation, the commission declared, in obtaining a commodity basic to virtually every form of military and industrial activity.

The increase in demand has been great. In 1916 shipments of coal from the mines amounted to about 509,000,000 tons, about 56,000,000 greater than in 1915. This was due, the Commission found, to industrial expansion and to increased railroad traffic. Transportation difficulties grew out of unusual burdens laid upon both rail and water transportation systems, and on abuse of reconsignment and demurrage privileges.

The commission recommended strongly that coal miners be exempted in the army draft and that everything possible be done to urge them to remain at their normal tasks.

Speculating brokers, as well as producers, were charged with responsibility for increased prices. The producers, the report said, admit frankly they are taking advantage of the situation to make up for low profits of the last few years.

ODDLY IDENTIFIED BY RADIO.

Destroyer Had to Name Paymaster Whose Chum Was on Liner.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUEENSTOWN, May 21.—American naval officers are highly amused over a recent "wireless romance" connected with an American destroyer. The story well exemplifies traditionary sea caution and hangs on the fact that by reason of two Americans having been roommates at St. John's College at Annapolis years ago, information was confirmd at sea that otherwise would have remained doubtful.

One man is a civilian doctor, who has taken an important past in Great Britain, the other is a Paymaster in the navy. Two days before the destroyers sailed from the United States these old friends ate a farewell dinner. The doctor was to sail by a liner, but was ignorant of the ship's name and date of sailing. The Paymaster was under orders orders to join his destroyer.

When several days at sea the destroyer got into distant connection one night with a certain vessel, and made a code inquiry as to the vessel's position, course, and speed. No direct reply was made, the vessel fearing a submarine trick and the possibility of a stolen codebook. Instead of answering a demand was made to the destroyer: "Give the name of your ship in code." The destroyer complied.

Even this was not enough. A second wireless was sent out: "What is the name of your Paymaster who is the friend of Dr. —, a passenger aboard this ship?"

Then the Paymaster of the destroyer was called into the wireless cabin and asked if he knew Dr. —. "Sure," he replied. "He was my best pal. We were roommates at college, and had dinner together two nights before I sailed. Where is he?"

The destroyer sent out another radio, saying: "Paymaster —, the doctor's oldest friend."

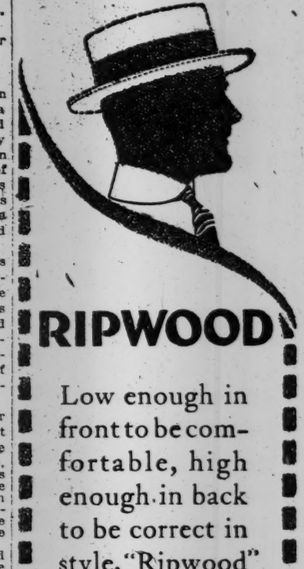
After this corroborative statement the vessel at last gave her position, course, and speed.

Dry-Cold Storage of FURS

2%

Minimum charge for Coat valued at $100, or less-Two Dollars
Minimum charge for Scarf or Muff valued at $50, or less-One Dollar

Clark & Weinberg
634 Fifth Ave.—Opp. Cathedral



RIPWOOD

Low enough in front to be comfortable, high enough in back to be correct in style. "Ripwood" is *the* collar for warm days.

E&W
EARL & WILSON
15 cent Collars
The best Style is your Style

ADVERTISEMENT.
GOLF
Bayside Links
30 minutes by Motor or Train from Penn. Station, 33d St. Exceptional Train service.
UNTIL JUNE 1, $60 YEARLY.
Limited number yearly cards left. No initiation fee—card issued on receipt of cheque.
RESTAURANT NOW OPEN TO VISITORS
Cuisine Francaise
BAYSIDE, L. I. NORTH SHORE

Your Photograph
by Emile Brunel will be a lasting memento of the happy occasions of your life—your confirmation, your graduation or your wedding. Cut the coupon now—use it before June 20th.
T. E. Brunel
Chicago Boston, Phila. Detroit
has created the latest style in photography.
Highly artistic. Moderate in price. Satisfaction absolutely guaranteed.
Photos for Passports, Cuts and Reproductions finished in 2 hours.
Old and New Photos Copied and Enlarged.
20 Studios at Your Service.
398 5th Ave., bet. 37th and 38th Sts.
516 5th Ave., at 43d St.
1 W. 34th St., opp. Waldorf.
115 W. 42d St., near Broadway.
1482 Broadway, cor. 43d St.
1269 Broadway, at 32d St.
9 E. 42d St., near 5th Ave.
245 Broadway, opp. City Hall.
203 Broadway, Eve. Mail Building.
59th St. and 3d Ave., in Bloomingdales'
HARLEM—231 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN—472 Fulton St.
BRONX—149th & 3d Ave., over Riker's.
NEWARK—869 Broad St.
Cut This Coupon Now
And Save $3.00
6 Standard Cabinet Photos, dark grounds, finished in folders. $1.50 With this Coupon. $4.50 Without It
Etchings $1 Each up
Good Until June 20.

I can enjoy myself again since Resinol Soap cleared my skin
When my complexion was unattractive I was so *ashamed* that I never had any fun. I imagined that people avoided me—perhaps they *did*! But the regular use of Resinol Soap—with a little Resinol Ointment just at first—has helped to give me back my clear, healthy skin. I *wish* you'd try it!
Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are sold by all druggists. For samples of each, free, write to Dept. 9-N, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Toasted tobacco
The only big advance in 20 years in cigarette making

YOU and thousands of other men get your enjoyment out of Lucky Strike cigarettes because the Burley tobacco is toasted.

The Lucky Strike cigarette is an absolutely new creation—the only big advance in 20 years in cigarette manufacture.

Toasting does it: you enjoy the idea of toasted tobacco; makes you think of your delicious morning toast buttered hot.

There are Lucky Strike smoke circles all around you: join today and enjoy the real Burley cigarette—it's toasted.

20 for 10c
If your dealer does not carry them, send $1 for a carton of 10 packages to The American Tobacco Co., N.Y. City

Guaranteed by The American Tobacco Co. INCORPORATED

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The Arnheim $25 Suit Is An Economy Suit

It is an economy suit because it is the best suit the money will buy. It is a money-saving suit and yet not a parsimonious suit. Men who have been paying $30 to $40 elsewhere will be surprised to get equal value here for $25.

There is no stint of materials to select from. Serges, homespuns, finished and unfinished worsteds give ample chance for choice.

As to workmanship, fit, finish and satisfaction—they are all strictly guaranteed. Samples on request.

SUITS AND TOP COATS $25
To Measure Only

Army and Navy Officers' Uniforms at reasonable prices. Order cut from individual measurements and made in our special uniform department.

Arnheim
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
30 E. 42D ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—Dress well but not extravagantly—eat well but not ravenously and waste not of time or food—of fuel or raiment.
Arnheim Axioms

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Saturday, 6:30 P. M., from McAlpin to Hotel Astor, lady's fancy pinky ring with smooth oval sapphire, small diamond at each end. Reward offered. Please communicate with C. G. Auerbach, 25 Broad St., New York. Telephone 7040 Broad.

LOST—During Joffre celebration, pearl and diamond cluster earring, between 50th St. and 5th Av. and the Pennsylvania Station, or on Long Island train; $50 reward. Howard & Co., 14 East 47th.

LOST—Diamond bar pin; opens in centre when pressed at sides; $150 reward; no questions asked. Mrs. S. Goldsmith, 875 Park Av.

LOST—Monday, May 21, cameo pin, Broadway, 106th to 106th St.; reward. Finder please phone Riverside 9272.

LOST—Silver mesh bag, 1 P. M., Sunday, 87th St., Amsterdam, to Riverside Drive, 84th; reward. J. Levy, 166 West 87th.

LOST—Thursday, green scarab, gold setting, valuable owner only; suitable reward; no questions asked. Herrick Voigt, 1 Liberty St.

LOST—Gold stick pin, oval, showing treble clef. Mutual Bank to Hofbrau House; $5 reward. Simson, 320 5th Av.

LOST—By poor working girl, $90, tied in handkerchief. Communicate Box 40, 1,515 3d Av.

LOST—Parcel, contained $600, Saturday, between Bowery, 42d St.; liberal reward; life savings. Giles, 254 West 24th St.

LOST—Diamond turquoise brooch, heirloom, 110th St., Lexington to Lenox Ave.; liberal reward. Lewis, 131 West 110th, Apt. 6B.

LOST.—May 10, round gold pin; twenty-one pearls; reward. 452 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Gold bracelet with large diamonds; reward. E. T. Backus, 849 Lexington.

LOST—Gold pin, Saturday, with small pearl; reward. P. M. Marks, Great Neck, L. I.

LOST—Bank Book No. 41,957. E. G., 210 West 21st St.

$500 REWARD

for ring, large ruby and diamond, set lengthwise with 6 small diamonds in the band; disappeared about one month ago, together with a jewel case, containing principally, heirlooms of great sentimental value; no questions asked if returned to Black, Starr & Frost, 48th St. and 5th Av.

$10 REWARD.

LOST—Left in rear car of 6:15 P. M. Croton local Grand Central on Saturday, May 18, at Glenwood station, a camera, 3A folding Kodak in case. Return same to Miss P. Higgs, 98 Ravine Av., Yonkers.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Strayed, near West 71st St., a yellow Persian cat. Finder please return Mrs. James K. Hackett, 58 West 71st. $20 reward.